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THE Glades Star

-- Published By --
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE
Glades  **Star**

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 1

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1986



Brenneman's Grove Near Bittinger.

About The Cover Photograph . . .

Tapping maple sugar trees has been one of the basic Garrett County industries for over a century.

In the background of the cover photograph is Brenneman's Grove near Bittering. It is typical of the many, well kept sugar groves in Garrett County. By setting over four thousand buckets throughout the grove, approximately one thousand trees are tapped. In the six weeks period when the sap is "running" these trees will produce enough sugar water to make 400 to 500 gallons of maple syrup.

At the Brenneman's Grove the sugar water is still collected in buckets, dumped into a big tank on a wagon, and hauled to the evaporator house. (In groves where there is enough slope to the land the sugar water flows through a plastic hose directly from the tree to the evaporator house). Once there it goes into a big holding tank inside.

For Brenneman's Grove the holding tank is used to provide a continuous feed for the two large evaporator pans which boil off the excess water to produce the maple syrup.

Family Monuments

In reading through the various family histories of Garrett County, there are many notations about a "marker" of some type being erected by the family. Usually, this is done during the time of a Family Reunion. It is one of those occasions which is

marked by all members of the family.

Unfortunately, the knowledge of where many of these monuments have been erected is lost on the general public. There are many people who are interested in the founding families of Garrett County and would like to know where these various monuments are located.

Thus, we are asking your cooperation in compiling a list of the location of family monuments. Drop a letter or card to the Glades Star, P.O. Box 3131, Deer Park, Md. 21550. Tell us about the location of a monument you may know about, and approximately when it was erected.

Next Issue . . .

In the June, 1986, issue of the Glades Star, there will be a comprehensive article on Fort Pendleton. For those interested in Garrett County Schools, there will be a story on an 1844 school at Little Crossing. The history of communication in Garrett County, which was begun in this issue generated more text than could be included in the March, 1986 issue. There will be more about communication in the June, 1986 issue.

If all goes as planned, there will also be an article on the "Oldest House In Oakland."

INDIAN TRAILS MAPS

In keeping with the interest of the Indian Trails of Garrett County, a reprint of the original map was made. Copies of this reprint are still available at the Ruth Enlow Library.

“...Starlight...Star Bright...”

Most small children learn the remainder of the words to the nursery rhyme which begins with the words, “Starlight . . . star bright . . .” Yet for most of them, this is the limit of their knowledge of stars until they are practically grown up. Few of them have the opportunity for further study which is now available to elementary and high school students of Garrett County. Our county is unique because it has an operating planetarium as part of the educational system.

True, there are planetariums in many major cities, but most of these belong to foundations or universities. Here in Garrett County, the planetarium belongs to the Board of Education. Its programs are geared to the student's age and interest level.

Built in 1967 on the top floor of the Board of Education Building, the planetarium has an attendance of 7,000-8,000 each year. A few years ago, when some very special programs were introduced, this number increased to 10,000. With the present interest in Halley's Comet, the attendance of 10,000 may be reached again this year.

Coordinated with various study units, the planetarium is an extension of the school classroom. A good example is a science unit which is studying the phases of the moon. Students will spend a certain number of hours on the project in their own school. Once familiar with the subject, they will then take a scheduled trip to the planetarium. There they will see a show on the moon which has

been arranged for their particular age level.

Student time at the planetarium can vary from one hour to three and a half hours. Not all of this time is spent under the darkened dome of the planetarium hall. In the adjacent classroom there are a multitude of study aids to explain details of the planetarium show.

The 30 foot diameter dome in the planetarium hall is the focus of activity for the shows presented to the students. There in the darkness, the students can see the night sky simulated for any time or season of the year. Over a thousand tiny specks of light representing the stars are controlled by the Spitz planetarium projector. It is equipped with a light source and countless lenses to project the movement of the stars and planets in the night sky.

With the projector, time can be speeded up. Celestial changes that require hours or days can be shown to the students in a few minutes. Thus, they can easily see such things as the seasonal changes in the sunrise and sunset positions.

An excellent sound system enables the operator of the projector to explain what the student is seeing on the dome. It also supplies background music that allows the student to imagine he is actually out in space.

A large number of subjects can be associated with the star curriculum of the planetarium. These range all the way from pre-

(Continued on Page 9)

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Founded in 1941**

OFFICERS 1985-86

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Date Announced For Annual Society Banquet

Plans have been completed for the Annual Historical Society Dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 26th at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md. As presently planned, the menu will feature a dinner for the price of \$7.00 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Gerald J. Sword of the Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service. Mr. Sword, who has contributed articles to the Glades Star, will speak on "History In The Woods." More information about the subject will be included in the June issue of the Glades Star.

Among items to be discussed at the annual meeting will be future historical publications and how to best handle the costs involved in printing such publications.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Due to the fact that the committee which handles the banquet arrangements has to work against tight deadline in June, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible.

Reprinting of present Garrett County historical writings is often discussed at the Directors' meetings. Rising costs of printing makes the reprint of these volumes expensive. Suggestions by members on this subject would be appreciated when we gather for the banquet.

"Star" Celebrates Forty-Fifth Year

Below is a reprint of the short series of paragraphs which tell of the founding of the Glades Star in March, 1941. The paragraphs tell of the hopes and dreams of the new Historical Society.

Some of the founders of the Society have passed on; however, many of the original members still remain to take an active part in the Society and its publications. Printing and distribution methods have changed considerably over these 45 years, but the attention to historical accuracy has not diminished.

In another five years, the Glades Star will celebrate a half-century of publication. Assuredly, it will be able to look back over the years and say it was a well founded magazine. Confidently, it will be able to look forward to another half-century of searching out and recording the history of Garrett County.

The Glades Star

The name of our little bulletin is the same as that of the first newspaper published by E.S. Zevly in what is now Garrett County. The old "Glades Star" began publication in August, 1871; it lived only a few months, but its influence was largely instrumental in stirring up sentiment in favor of erecting a new county. The General Assembly by the Act of April 1, 1872, provided for an election, held November 5th, at which the voters approved separation from Allegany. Governor Whyte by procla-

mation dated December 4, 1872, proclaimed Garrett County fully constituted.

Our "Glades Star" will record the activities of the Historical Society, and will contain data and articles on local history. We suggest that members file the numbers as issued and finally bind them.

Members of the Publicity Committee are Mrs. T.C. Hinebaugh, Mr. Benj. H. Sincell, Mr. William O. Davis.

Announcement Of Glades Star Binding

Plans are underway for the binding of Volume 5 of the Glades Star. The 35 issues of the publication which ended on December, 1985, will be bound into a single volume and offered for sale to the members of the Society. Complete with an index, this new volume will comprise approximately seven hundred twenty-five pages of historical information.

Over the past eight years, eighty copies of each issue have been set aside for future binding. At the July, 1985 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, it was decided to end the present volume with the December, 1985 issue. The accumulated copies will be sent to the bindery sometime in April, 1986. When the work is completed, the volumes will be offered for sale at a price to be announced later.

In the past, members of the Society have been given the privilege of having their personal collection of Glade Star copies

(Continued on Page 9)



Stone house of Little Crossing.

Recollections Of The Old Stone House At Little Crossing

by Alverta Miller Williams

Of course I don't remember my arrival at the "Stone House" as my new home, but my uncle used to relate to me how he helped to move us from my grandmother's at "The Cove" when I was a little over one year old. He said we arrived in a sled with me tucked under blankets. This was the first week in April 1906. I have my father's account book that he took charge of the "Stone House" at Little Meadows near Grantsville, Md. on April 6, 1906 as superintendent. It was my home until I was married on the lawn under the trees and my parent's home until my father's death in 1935.

According to historians the house was built as a tavern by Jesse Tomlinson when the National Highway was built. He had had a tavern on the old Braddock Road. I understand it stood near the old red barn to the right of the house going west. The family graveyard was on the west side of the house also and used to have a stone wall around it. It was in the vicinity of Braddock's encampment at "Little Meadows" and we were told that some of his men were buried there and indentations that may have been unmarked graves could be seen just north of the family graveyard.

The house is built of stone with the walls at least 18 inches thick, perhaps more. I don't recall measuring them, but I do remember that my knees used to get sore kneeling in the window sills to wash the windows. Those sills were grand too, for mother to keep her many house plants when she had to bring them in for the winter. In addition to the thick outside walls, a partition of the same thickness of stone runs from one end of the house to the other.

The house is built against a hill so that the lower level porch had several steps and so the rooms that we used on that level for a kitchen and dining room were above ground and the two cellars were partially underground. There was a wide hallway from the back door to the front wall leading to the two cellars, one for keeping things cool, such as canned goods, apples, butter and cream and the other for the furnace, coal, washing machine and gasoline engine to power the washing machine, churn and cream separator (when we could get it started). There was no electric line in that area while I was growing up. A Delco system was often considered but there was always a barn to be built or repaired or a new piece of machinery to be bought, so we used kerosene lamps and lanterns and "hand power" with the exception of the gasoline engine mentioned before.

I remember a long cabinet in the back hall that we used for storage which I was told was the original bar in the upstairs barroom.

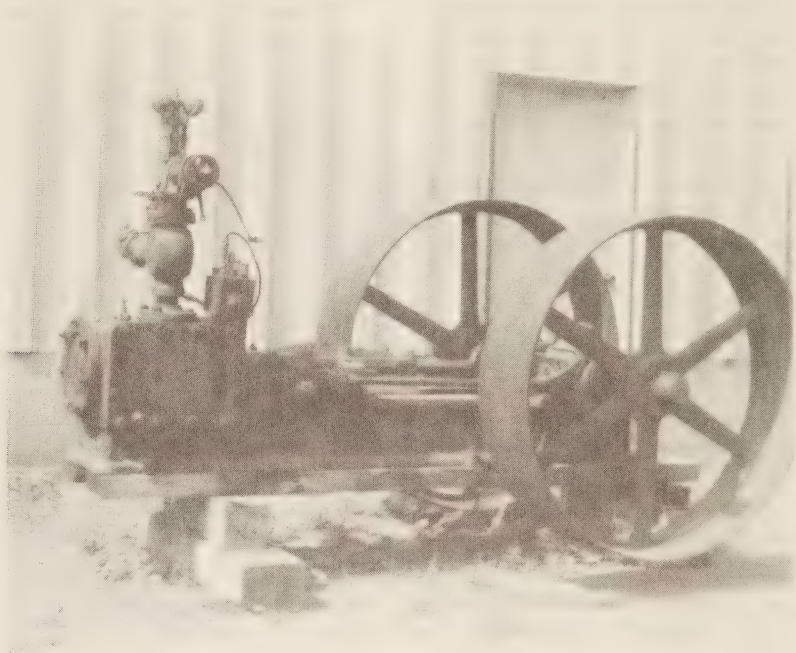
There were two front doors, one to the barroom and one to a wide hallway leading to the tavern dining room which we used as a living room. Along one of this hallway was the stairway to the second floor. The "Parlor" was to the left and the barroom to the right of this hallway. Another hallway ran north along the partition to a small porch we called the "Portico."

My mother's and father's bedroom opened from this hallway or could be reached through the living room. There was a doorway from the living room to the back porch also.

There was a stairway from the kitchen to the original dining room, (our living room). At the head of this stairway was a dumbwaiter which could be lowered to the kitchen. We kept it stationary for storage of catalogues and games, etc. We called it the "dummie."

The stairway to the second floor went up to the south side of the front hallway to a landing and then there were about three or four steps on either side to a short hallway on the right to two bedrooms and to the left to the bathroom on the front to the doorway to the porch on the back. From this hallway there were entrances to the bathroom and five bedrooms. I think they were originally large rooms like the first floor but two or perhaps three of them had been divided. There was also a small hallway off to the north to give entrance to a room on the northeast corner. Just outside the bathroom door was a door to a stairway leading

(Continued on Page 15)



Steam Engine beside Allegheny Welding, Oakland.

Triumph of Steam

Standing at the corner of the Allegheny Welding building on U.S. 219, the big steam engine is now idle. Its big fly wheels were once part of the busy machinery at the lumber mill in Shaw, W.Va. When the mill was raised to make way for the Bloomington Dam, it was salvaged and brought to Oakland.

Although it no longer powers sawmill machinery, the engine still symbolizes the "triumph of steam."

Before the invention of the steam engine, world industry was dependent on a number of different sources for power. The wind was harnessed in many locations; waterfalls and wheels were used when available; and in some places the ancient system

of using tethered animals was employed. All of these systems had flows which made their use seasonal.

Steam as a source of power had been known since a century before the birth of Christ. However, it wasn't until James Watt developed the reciprocating steam engine that it really became available for industrial use. Watt took out his first patent in 1769 and the era of steam power is dated from that time.

A hundred and twenty years later, when the steam engine from Shaw, W.Va. was manufactured, steam power for industry was already the norm.

Early use of steam engines for industry saw them harnessed to machinery in the same way that



DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1986, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of this *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '86 please hand or send \$4.00 for one person, \$6.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Helen B. Friend, 600 K Street, Mt. Lake Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 26th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 20¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Helen B. Friend
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

RESERVATIONS

June 26, 1986

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 26, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$7.00, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

water wheels had been used. The engine was put in one location with a shaft and belt system to carry its power to the machinery. Then, the manufacture of steam pipes was improved and the engine was moved directly to where it was needed.

The big engine from Shaw lumber mill was located a long distance from the power house. The power house itself, with its twin boilers, supplied steam for use at several different locations around the mill.

The age of steam power was considered the greatest mechanical advance for the ordinary working man. Anyone could logically understand how steam pressure caused the piston to move in the cylinder. Maintenance on the big engines was relatively simple; so long as the bearings were well oiled and the piston packing tight, the engine ran perfectly.

Even for someone not directly involved in the industry, there was a certain fascination in watching the big fly wheels spin round and round.

Industry is ever advancing in techniques, and eventually the big steam engines became obsolete. Now, the modern electric motor has replaced them in a number of places. Unfortunately, many of the old steam engines were too massive to be salvaged. Most of them were demolished on the spot and sold for junk. However, a few of them were saved and brought to prominent places such as Allegheny Welding on U.S. 219 at Oakland.

Thus, the century old steam engine, which was the heart beat

of a milling industry, now stands as a proud symbol of the "triumph of steam."

"...STARLIGHT..."

(Continued from Page 3)

cise mathematical problems to broad ranged historical and geographical lessons. Quite naturally, the staff of the planetarium has accumulated a number of slides and other pieces of visual aids. With these special items they can coordinate the various subjects with the star curriculum.

Probably a summary of the planetarium's work is best expressed by Mr. James Hart, Director. "Constantly, we are unraveling the mysteries of our universe and in doing so are learning more about our home planet. The planetarium will help to broaden our understanding of our world and the worlds beyond."

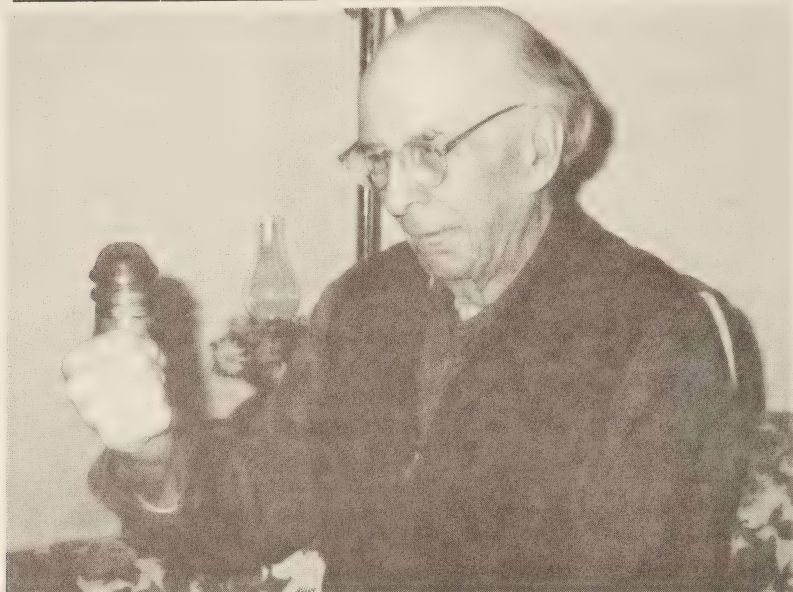
GLADES STAR BINDING

(Continued from Page 5)

bound at the same time. This practice will be followed again with the binding of Volume 5. Members are asked to bring their issues to the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland before April 15, 1986.

To avoid confusion and errors it is requested that the issues be arranged in order and that they be tied into a bundle with string. The name and the owner should be included on a piece of paper topping the bundle.

To date, the Society does not have an exact cost for the binding of the member's copies; however, based on past experience it is estimated that the cost will be between \$10 and \$12.



Walter DeBerry holding glass telephone insulator.

DeBerry Family Telephone Line

As Told By Walter DeBerry

"I suppose you could call it the DeBerry Family line, although there were other families hooked onto it too. The families of Thane White, Truman Casteel and the Enlows were also on it.

"My brother, Will DeBerry, started the line in about 1930. He bought the wire and insulators from Frank Corliss for \$5.00. It had been used on a line that ran along Foster Road which was removed when Deep Creek Lake was built. I can't remember where the telephones themselves came from . . . maybe they were part of that line too.

"Anyhow, the DeBerry telephone line covered a couple of miles, so when you think about it, that was a lot of wire for \$5.00."

"Will DeBerry got all of the wire and insulators together and we put up poles in the fence line.

We ran the line from his place over on the Oakland-Deer Park Road to mine here on U.S. 219, although in those days it was known as the State Road. Then, from my place we ran it toward Oakland to Mrs. Margaret Casteel's place; she was my sister. A couple poles from the line are still standing.

"Thane White, Truman Casteel, and the Enlows all hooked onto the line up over the hill back toward Will's place.

"Placing some of the poles along the fence line was a pretty good idea . . . most of the time. Whenever ice or a wind storm would break the line, we'd hook the broken ends to the fence wire until we could get it fixed. In some places, where the poles went down, we'd put boards on the fence posts to carry the line. Once in a while lightning would

get in on the lines and it would sort'a ruin the batteries.

"The telephone itself had a little generator built in it, and when you turned the crank, that gave the electricity needed to ring the bells on the other telephones. A person's voice was carried by the electricity from the batteries. As I remember there was a cluster of three big dry cell batteries on each telephone.

"This was a family telephone line. If we wanted to get word to

Oakland, we would call my sister (Mrs. Casteel) and she would relay the message by regular telephone into Oakland. The same was true if someone in Oakland wanted to contact us. They would call her, and she would relay the message out our way.

"All in all, I guess it was a pretty good system. It worked pretty well, and didn't cost too much to keep in operation. However, we were glad to hook onto the regular telephone line when it came through in the late 1930's."



One of the Remaining Telephone Poles.



Wires on telephone pole crossarms.



Dish Antennas at Etam Earthstation.

“... Number Please ...”

by John Grant

Some years ago, one of the national magazines carried an anecdote about a little girl who visited her grandmother in the country. She returned to tell her parents about the amazing telephone system that they had in the rural area. “You don’t even have to dial the number or anything,” she said. “All you have to do is lift up the receiver and tell the operator the number you want.”

Anyone over fifty-five years of age can remember “cranking” the telephone and telling the operator the number wanted. The “lifting” of the receiver was the next development after “cranking.” Mr. Ross Durst recalls much of this sort of thing in a delightful story he produced for the Glades Star in December, 1962. Mr. Durst’s story centered on the old Garrett County Telephone Company in the northern part of the county.

In the story he described the building of the Company lines in the summer of 1900. He included some of the nostalgia of the “party line” conversations and the frustrations of interruptions to service due to storms.

Telephone service was a natural development of a communication system that began with the telegraph. With the commercial enterprise of building of the telephone lines, communication in Garrett County took another step forward.

Telegraph communication was a vital importance to the oper-

ation of the railroads of the United States. As the tracks were extended in all different directions from urban centers, telegraph lines went along as an integral part of the rail system. Thus, when the railroads came to Garrett County, the telegraph system came along with it.

By the time the railroad and telegraph lines reached Oakland, the commercial aspects of the telegraph were a reality. Short, private messages (ten words or less) were sent over the wires along with operating instructions for the trains. The famous Western Union Company was founded in 1856, and for a time railroad telegraph operators were also Western Union agents.

Following soon after the organization of the Western Union Company was the syndication of national news information. Important news stories were circulated all over the country, and national communication was a reality.

In urban centers, the Western Union moved away from the railroad station to separate offices in the business districts. For Garrett County, this meant the opening of Western Union offices in the resort hotels which were operated by the railroad. Eventually, the telephone and telegraph were merged into one message unit, and it was possible to “’phone in” a message to the Western Union. This system is still in operation today.

About the same time that the

Garrett County Telephone Company was being built, the Oakland Telephone Company was organized. The switchboard for this system was located in the A.D. Naylor building on Liberty Street in Oakland. During this same period, there was a telephone line which connected Oakland and Deer Park.

Improvement in telephone communication in Garrett County came with the consolidation of various lines into one system. Mr. Durst pointed out in his article that there were competing lines in the county. By the late 1930's, all of them had been incorporated into the C&P Telephone Company, a part of the Bell System. Through the C&P Company, the dial instrument which had been in use in other parts of Maryland for years, was brought to Garrett County in the 1950's.

With the popularization of television, new terms such as "co-axial cable" and "micro-wave" transmissions came into common usage. However, for the telephone system, micro-wave transmission between New York and Philadelphia was a reality as early as 1945. By 1948, Pittsburgh and Washington were included in the system. In the 1950's, Garrett County citizens began to see micro-wave towers on mountain tops as the system began to move across the United States.

On June 10, 1962, the whole transmission concept took a giant step into the future. It was on this day that Telstar I was launched. In the morning, President Johnson made the first satellite telephone call; that evening, Telstar

I began to relay TV programs. Today, Garrett County has a close link with the satellite system of communication. Nearby are the giant dish antennas of the Communication Satellite Corporation of Etam Earthstation at Etam, W.Va.

Wireless communication was developed a few years after the telephone was invented. Marconi has been honored with the first wireless telegraph, since he secured a patent for it in 1896. By the year 1902, the Atlantic Ocean had been spanned by radio messages. Improvement in radio transmission soon meant that the voice messages could be carried as well as telegraph code messages. KDKA Pittsburgh was the first commercial broadcasting station in the country, going on the air in 1920.

It is interesting to note that KDKA was instrumental in what was probably the first commercial radio broadcast from Garrett County. This was in August, 1935, and was a Sunday afternoon portion of the Choir Festival held in the amphitheater at Mt. Lake Park. The program was carried by telephone line to Pittsburgh, and then broadcast over station KDKA.

Although there were amateur radio enthusiasts and short wave police radio broadcasts in Garrett County prior to World War II, the first commercial radio station in Garrett County was WFRB. It identified itself with Frostburg, but in reality the transmitter and studio were located at Finzel in Garrett County. In 1963, WMSG Oakland went on the air with AM transmission.

The following year, it began broadcasting on FM. Our newest station in Garrett County is the FM station WAIJ at Grantsville. For a short time during the 1960's, WKYR Keyser had a studio on Alder Street in Oakland.

Amateur radio broadcasting in Garrett County reached its peak during the late 1970's with the popularity of the Citizen Band radios. Although they were a novelty for some people, their importance cannot be overlooked. The good work of organizations such as the Mt. Top CB Radio Club speaks for itself.

The 1970's also saw the installation of a radio system in the county which linked the fire departments, rescue squads and police units. An outgrowth of the Civil Defense program, it now provides an immediate response to emergency situations.

In Garrett County today, wire and wireless communication takes on several different forms. Cordless telephones, which in reality are low powered transmitters, are commonplace. In addition to this, the commercial telephone system uses the microwave transmissions in such a way that a customer can dial an oversea's call as easily as he can place a call to the neighbor across the street.

It is true that in all of the great advances in wire and wireless communication have brought an end to the friendliness of the old fashioned "party line." Yet, it is still nice to look back on the pleasant days when a person would lift the receiver and the operator would say, "... number please ..."

OLD STONE HOUSE

to the attic which I think was divided into a couple of rooms.

All of the original rooms had had fireplaces but all except three had been closed when we lived there.

There were five porches which have all been torn down. There was a front porch across the whole front, the "Portico" on the north end and three on the back, one above the other. From the top one, a gorgeous view could be had of the whole valley and of Meadow Mountain to the east.

The farm was owned by Mr. and Mrs. D.F. Kuykendall from Cumberland, Md., who reserved the original barroom and the bedroom above it (which she furnished with lovely antiques from her mother) in case they and their friends wanted to come to the farm to spend sometime. I don't recall them coming to spend the night, but sometimes for dinner. I understand that they did come sometimes when the previous family lived there.

I suppose with the advent of automobiles they could visit the farm in a much shorter time and did not need to spend the night.

Editors Note: This article on the Old Stone House was written by Mrs. Alverta M. Williams. She lived there from the time she was one year old until she married on August 6, 1932. Her husband is Leroy B. Williams and she has lived on a farm near St. Leonard, Md., since that time.

Her parents were Henry P. Miller and Virginia E. Miller. Her brother and sister are W. Harold Miller and Mrs. Mary Martha Benner.



In Memoriam

Vernie May Smouse, 90, Oakland, died Wednesday, February 5, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born October 13, 1895 in Accident, she was the daughter of the late Resley Carr Rush and Mary (Forsyth) Rush.

She served as the Garrett County Register of Wills for 32 years after being the first woman elected to public office in the county in 1934.

She was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, where she served on the administrative board. She was a member and past Worthy Matron of the Oakland Chapter 67, Order of the Eastern Star. She served on the board of directors of the Garrett County Historical Society, and was a member of the Youghiogheny Glades Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Loar Auxiliary of Garrett County Memorial Hospital and the Oakland Civic Club. She was a member and past treasurer for the Republican State Central Committee, and prior to her marriage, she taught in the Garrett County public school system for three years.

She is survived by one son, H. Russell Smouse, Towson, and three grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland.

The Oakland Chapter of the Eastern Star conducted a memorial service at the funeral home.

A service was held at St. Paul's United Methodist Church on Sunday with the Rev. Allen Ridenour officiating. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

Mrs. Beatrice (Ashby) Shirer, 84, of 111 East Oak Street, died Sunday, February 9, at the Cuppett-Weeks Nursing Home here.

Born March 30, 1901 in Crellin, she was the daughter of the late Ralph Ashby and Rachel (Shaffer) Ashby.

Mrs. Shirer worked for many years as a bookkeeper for her husband's firm, W.E. Shirer and Son, which does tinning, plumbing and electrical work. She was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church; Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Oakland Chapter 67, Order of the Eastern Star.

She is survived by her husband, Scott W. Shirer; one daughter, Mrs. Beth Friend, Swanton; six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland, Monday from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

Oakland Chapter 67, OES, held a memorial service at the funeral home.

Services were conducted Tuesday by Rev. Father John A. Grant.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

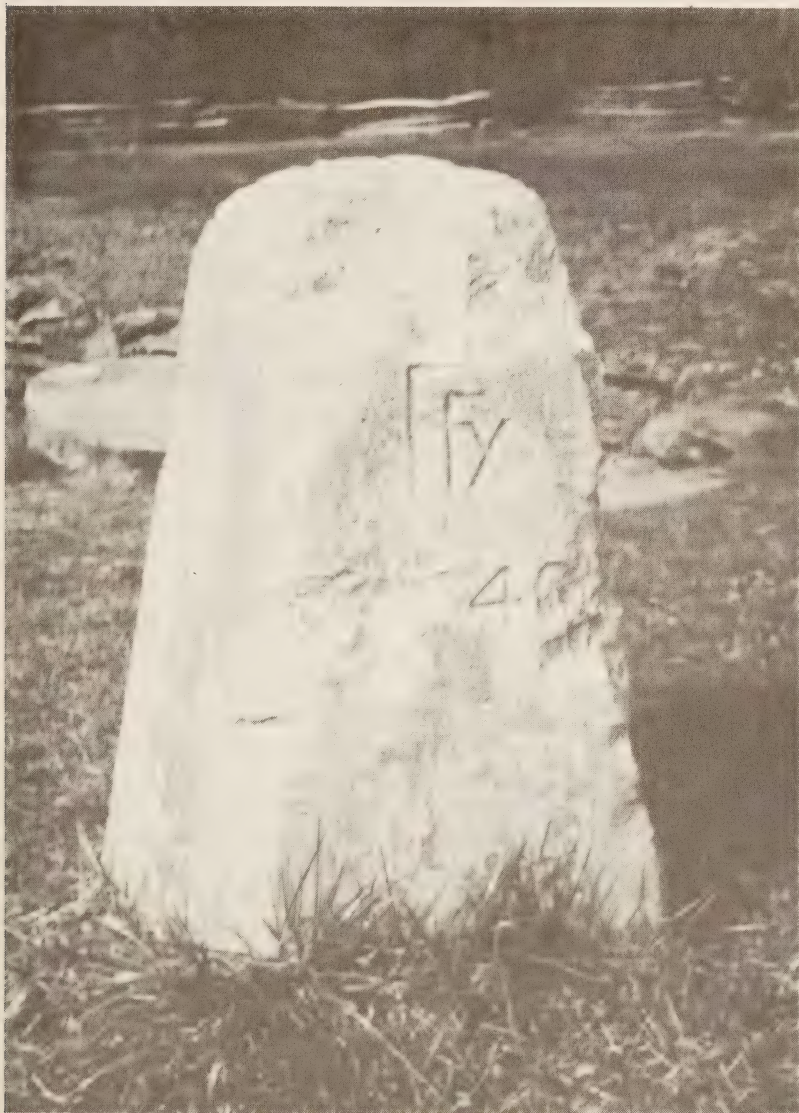
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 2

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1986



The Famous Fairfax Stone



Spring which is the beginning of the Potomac River. Fairfax Stone is in the background.

The Fairfax Stone

The famous Fairfax Stone marks the beginning of the North-South boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia. The original stone was placed here in 1746 by a commission headed by Thomas Lewis. It was intended to mark the western boundary between Lord Baltimore's Land and Lord Fairfax's Land.

When the present boundary line was established in 1910, the original stone was replaced by the present No. 1 concrete marker. At the northern end, con-

crete marker No. 34 marks the terminus of the boundary line where it meets the Mason Dixon line.

Both ends of the line are easily reached by tourists, although a quarter-mile hike is required to reach monument No. 34. The Fairfax is situated in a small park 2½ miles east of U.S. 219, in the area of Thomas, W.Va. Look for a turn-off to the left after passing the Fairfax Sand Company operation. The northern marker is reached by traveling to



Other end of the line. No. 34 Monument which marks the northern boundary point.

Markleysburg, Pa., and then doubling back into Maryland. A county road south-west from Markleysburg eventually crosses the wide open space of the underground pipe line which runs along the Mason-Dixon Line. Marker No. 34 lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the West.

When a person visits the Fairfax Stone Park, he will also see a small spring and tiny creek running from it. These are located to the North of the stone and is considered the "springing point" of the Potomac River. It was this western-most springing point which was agreed upon in the Colonial Charters for the land as the separation point between the two English colonies.

An interesting item of history about the latest survey of the line (the 1910 survey) is that W. McCullough Brown, one of the Commissioners refused to sign the completed blue print of the

work. A surveyor in his own right, he opposed both the starting point and the "North" direction of the line.

Brown contended that Thomas Lewis had chosen the wrong spring and tiny creek for the "springing point" of the Potomac River back in 1742. There were several others in the area, which met the criteria for the "springing point" . . . one of them half-mile to the west.

In addition, he felt that the line should have been run "true north" in the same manner that the Maryland-Delaware line had been run by Mason and Dixon over a century before. A straight line without offsets now separates these two states. The present Maryland-West Virginia line of 1910 is not straight; it has four short offsets, one to the west and three to the east.

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Founded in 1941

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Managing Editor . . . Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Society Banquet June 26th

Plans have now been completed for the Annual Historical Society dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 26th, at the Bittering Community Building, Bittering, Md. The menu will feature a dinner for the price of \$7.00 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Gerald J. Sword of the Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service. A person who has contributed articles of historical interest to the Glades Star, Mr. Sword will speak on "History In The Woods." His talk stems from the fact that many spots of historical interest are now enclosed in the woods, out of sight, but still available to the public.

An additional feature for the banquet will be centered on the U.S.S. Garrett County (LST-786). Tentative plans have been made to bring artifacts of the now decommissioned vessel to the annual banquet for display. In addition, a guest at the banquet will be Mr. James N. Guy, who served aboard the U.S.S. Garrett County when it was in active Naval service.

Among the items to be discussed at the business session of the annual meeting will be historical publications, and how best to handle the costs involved in printing such publications.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Due to the fact that the committee on

arrangements has to work on a tight schedule, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible. Please note: this is the same form which appeared in the March issue of the Glades Star.

The binding of past issues of the Glades Star is now in process. Hopefully, copies will be available to members at the annual banquet for the price of \$28.00. Also, it is called to the attention of the members that copies of Brown's Miscellaneous Writings are still available as well as a limited number of copies of History of Garrett County.

Mrs. "Beth" Friend Named Curator Of Society's Museum

On April 1st of this year, Mrs. "Beth" Friend officially became the Curator of the Society's Museum in Oakland. Born and raised in Oakland as Elizabeth Shirer, Mrs. Friend brings a wealth of energy and talent to her new position.

An example of her ability has been the ferreting-out of the artifacts of the U.S.S. Garrett County (LST-786). First put on the trail of the artifacts by correspondence with Mr. James Guy, who served aboard the vessel, Beth made a personal trip to Washington, D.C. to check on them. There, she found that they were in storage at Williamsburg, Va., instead of in the Naval Museum in Washington. As a result, she made the necessary requests that they be brought to Washington, and she will personally transport them to

Oakland.

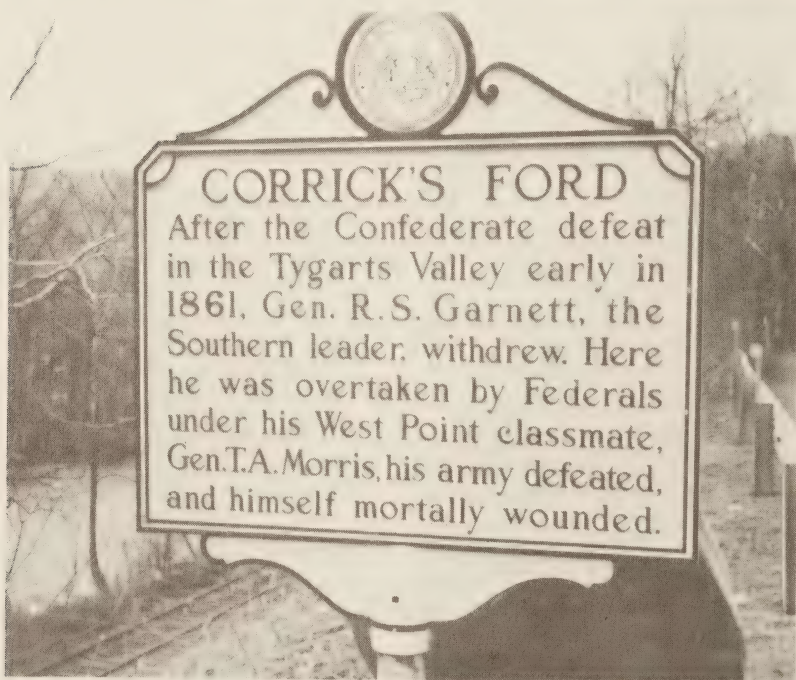
The Society is grateful to Mrs. Friend for her acceptance of the position as Curator, and welcomes her concern about items of historical interest to Garrett County.

USS Garrett County

After it was decommissioned in 1972, artifacts of the U.S.S. Garrett County (LST-786) were shipped to the Naval Museum in Washington, D.C. Their existence would probably have remained unknown for years, were it not for the interest of Mr. James N. Guy. A visitor of Garrett County when he was a small boy, Mr. Guy had the unique distinction of serving aboard the L.S.T. named for our County.

Early in May, Mrs. Beth Friend, new curator of the Society's museum in Oakland, personally made a trip to the Naval Museum to check on the artifacts. After learning what was available, she has decided that a whole display can be made of the artifacts in the museum at Oakland. She is arranging for this display at this time.

Tentative plans have been made for displaying a number of the artifacts at the Annual Banquet on June 26th. Mr. Guy plans to be at the banquet and describe some of the events of life of the U.S.S. Garrett County and the importance of the artifacts displayed. In addition, the December issue of the Glades Star will feature an article by Mr. Guy on the vessel. Together with photographs of the L.S.T., the article promises to be an excellent item of historical interest.



Corrick's Ford near Parsons, W.Va.

Corrick's Ford And Fort Pendleton

Two Army commanders, both classmates at West Point, have their names tied to the building of Fort Pendleton. They were Union General Thomas A. Morris of Indiana, and Confederate General Robert S. Garnett. General Garnett noted the strategic location of the position, and ordered the construction of the fort. The Confederate troops had to leave before it was completed. Later, General Morris' Indiana and Ohio regiments completed the work.

The two classmates moved their respective forces through Garrett County at one time or the other. Both of them met in combat at Corrick's Ford (near Parsons, W.Va.). General Morris and his Union troops were more victorious. General Garnett and his Confederate troops were defeated. In the struggle, General Garnett was killed.

The military action which culminated in the battle at Corrick's Ford began with Confederate movements in western Virginia in May of 1861. On the 26th of that month, the Confederates attacked and burned the railroad bridges of the B&O Railroad west of Grafton. To counteract this movement, Gen. McClellan ordered troops into the area. A brigade of Indiana volunteers under Brigadier-General Thomas A. Morris was sent eastward by rail from Indianapolis.

On the 3rd of June, the Union Forces were victorious over the Confederates at Philippi. There, General Garnett, leading the Confederate forces from Vir-

ginia, moved into the area and occupied a position on Rich Mountain. However, nearly a month passed before the Union forces were assembled to repulse Garnett and the Confederate forces from the area.

Like many battles of the Civil War, there was much confusion and mis-direction of troops. Eventually, a battle took place on July 11th in which the Union troops were victorious and Garnett withdrew toward the Cheat River valley and the town of St. George. On July 13th, Morris began to pursue Garnett's forces.

Hounded by General Morris's soldiers, General Garnett himself took charge of the rear-guard action. Union troops caught up with the Confederates at Corrick's Ford. Momentarily, the Union troops were repulsed, but a little further on, one of Garnett's cannons became stalled in the mud and Garnett was killed when he came out from behind a pile of driftwood which was being used as a barricade.

With the death of Garnett, the cannon and about forty wagons were captured by General Morris. The direct pursuit was discontinued, but a flanking movement was planned for Garnett's retreating army. Troops were ordered to Oakland by way of the railroad with plans to intercept the fleeing Confederates somewhere on the Northwestern Turnpike.

A Union detachment eventually reached Red House on July 14th, only to find that the Confederates

(Continued on Page 29)

Fort Pendleton Today

Although it was built 125 years ago, much of Fort Pendleton is still visible today. The largest military installation ever built in Garrett County, its component parts are spread over 150 acres of ground. Some years ago, the breastworks of the central compound were leveled by a bulldozer; however, the trenches and bunker locations are still easy to identify.

At one time the entire property where the fort is located was owned by Philip Pendleton. Today, this area is divided between three land owners.

Traveling east on U.S. 50, a person first sees the fort area when he rounds a curve above Gorman, Maryland. Directly ahead there is a large field behind a brick ranch type house. A moment's inspection of the field will reveal the irregular dips in the land which mark the location of the central compound of the fort. This is the area which was leveled by a bulldozer some years ago.

To a person's immediate right, on the south side of U.S. 50, are a house and several farm buildings. This was the location of Philip Pendleton's home, which was dismantled to provide lumber for the fort buildings.

Ahead on the east side of U.S. 50 is a line of houses which are private homes. The old Presbyterian Church and burial plot for soldiers who died at the fort 1861-62 is in this area. Although some of the soldiers lived on the fort property, it is believed that the main encampment might

have been half a mile back up the Turnpike towards Table Rock.

Even from this point in the present highway, above the open field, a person can appreciate the commanding view that made the military leaders select this location for a fort.

Traveling west on U.S. 50, the view from the West Virginia side gives a different perspective of the fort. A person can see the trench and bunker system which zig-zags across the hillside. Looking over the rooftops of Gorman, W.Va., one can see the point where one cannon was located. It is easy to imagine how it could protect the bridge over the Potomac River.

Looking a little to the right, a person can see the outline of the trench which led to another bunker. This was the one which was located on the north side of the fortification. Its purpose was to guard the approach to the fort from the Ryans Glade-Oakland Road (now Maryland 560). It also marked the northern most extent of the fortification network, and was about 2,000 feet from the central compound.

In all, there are some 5,000 feet of trenches on the hillside surrounding the fort. Records indicate that parts of these trenches were covered with logs and cut lumber. As such, they must have been fairly deep, which is probably the reason why they are still visible today.

If a visitor should decide to walk around the fortification, remember that this is private property. Ask someone's permission before walking on the grounds.

The central compound of the

fort was within a seven sided breastwork. It housed the headquarters and associated buildings, and was the highest point of the fortification. Records indicate that the Confederate soldiers began to clear trees off the entire hillside when they commenced to build the fort. Later, Union soldiers completed this work and today much of the area is still open fields.

Two deep parallel trenches lead downhill away from the central compound. Small trees grow in this area, but the depression of the trenches is easy to pick out. This trench system branches north and south to additional smaller trenches.

The smaller ones to the north are those which circle around the northern and eastern sides of the hill. They are clearly visible and easy to follow. They run through woods and open ground and terminate in a bunker area which overlooks the Ryans Glade-Oakland Road. An additional trench runs downhill from this bunker area to what must have been the north side cannon emplacement.

The trench system branching southward from the central compound first runs to a large excavated area. It is thought that this large excavated area might have been the powder magazine. The bunker area below it which overlooks the bridge was probably where another cannon was located.

A deep trench connects this bunker area with the one going to the Ryans Glade-Oakland Road overlook. This trench is the one which is so easy to pick out looking at the hillside from U.S. 50 in

West Virginia.

From time to time different members of the Historical Society have heard of artifacts found at Fort Pendleton. There is a small cannon ball from the fort in the Society's museum in Oakland. In September, Mr. Harland Bittinger found several pieces of metal in the central compound area in a short time. What else remains under the topsoil is hard to imagine. However, these artifacts are a part of Garrett County's history, and their presence and description should be known. Any additional information on Fort Pendleton artifacts would be greatly appreciated by the Historical Society. Toward this end, people are asked to pass along this information to the Editor of the Glades Star or other members of the Society.

Public Schools, 1877-78

Schools and the educational system of Garrett County were the focus of the June, 1985 issue of the Glades Star. Since that time, the staff has been supplied with a copy of the directory for the years 1877-78 for Garrett County. A few excerpts from the rules and regulations of schools in the directory are quoted as follows.

"Calendar 1877-78. Schools shall be opened on the 12th of November, and each term shall consist of fifty-three days herein mentioned.

"Schools. An average attendance of fifteen (15) pupils shall be reckoned as a school. Schools shall be opened daily from Monday to Friday, inclusive, at 9 o'clock a.m., and close at 12 noon.

Fort Pendleton Of Garrett County

Based On A Manuscript Written by Dr. Walter Price.

Editors Note: Probably more thorough research about Fort Pendleton has been done by Dr. Price than anyone else who has approached the subject. He has included much of his work in a 25 page manuscript, "Claimant Was Loyal To The United States." This title was drawn from the claim submitted by Philip Pendleton for damages suffered by the building of the fort. The Glades Star is indebted to Dr. Price for allowing the use of his manuscript in the preparation of this article about Fort Pendleton.

Although Fort Pendleton eventually became a Union Army fortification, it was originally started by the Confederate Army. They came into the area of Gorman, W.Va., early in the summer of 1861. At that time the town was known as Schaefferville, and was the location of the Northwestern Turnpike's crossing of the Potomac River. Their reason for wanting a fort there was the same as that of the Union Army who later enlarged it. It was an ideal spot to control all traffic over the Turnpike and to guard the vital bridge over the Potomac River.

Philip Pendleton and his wife, Ann, had to watch helplessly as the Confederate solidiers cut down trees to clear the knoll where the fort was being built. In addition to seeing his land confiscated, Pendelton lost many of his farm supplies to the hungry

troops working on the fort. He was assured by the commander that he would be paid for his loss by the Confederate Quartermaster. Later, it was the same kind of story that he heard from the various Union commanders who took over the fort.

The Confederate troops who began the construction of Fort Pendleton were under the overall command of General Robert S. Garnett. His headquarters were in Beverly, Randolph County, about fifty miles away. At the time he was engaged in holding the Allegheny mountains against the Union Army. Opposing him was General George B. McClellan with almost 20,000 troops. As the summer progressed, McClellan moved against Garnett and defeated his small army of about 5,000 troops.

Final defeat of Garnett's forces came in a battle near what is now Parsons, W.Va., on July 13, 1861. Garnett was killed in the battle, and his troops were forced to surrender. Those who were able to escape fled through the mountains by way of the Northwestern Turnpike, passing through Schaefferville to Mt. Storm and on down to Petersburg. McClellan ordered Union General Hill to set up headquarters in Oakland and to "pursue the Rebels through the mountains." Various detachments went in different directions, fanning out over the entire area. Although few, if any, Confederate soldiers were captured, the Union troops carried the news of Garnett's defeat. Historians feel that

the "pursuit" and defeat news was one of the critical actions which kept many of the counties of western Virginia loyal to the Union.

For Philip Pendleton and his family, the change in battle situation did not bring a change in their fortunes. On July 18, 1861, the fortification begun by the Confederates was taken over by Union troops. General Hill, in Oakland, also recognized the importance of the location to control movement over the Turnpike and protect the bridge over the Potomac River. Pendleton was informed that his property was now in the possession of the United States Army. The fort was first garrisoned by the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Pendleton and his family were turned out of their home, and eventually saw the destruction of the house, land and crops.

(This loss of home and other property was the source of the claim against the U.S. Government by Pendleton. The claim contained the affirmation that the "Claimant Was Loyal To The United States," and is the source of the title for Dr. Price's manuscript).

As the weeks went by, other military units joined the original troops in the fort. These were the 17th Indiana, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Ohio regiments and Howes Battery of Regulars. Eventually, it was the Fourth Ohio Infantry who spent more time there than anyone else. Gradually, the "field works" came to be known as Fort Pendleton in Army communications.

Quarters for the troops within

the walls of the fort were constructed of materials obtained from Pendleton's house, other nearby buildings, and the Presbyterian Church, beside the Turnpike. All the rail fences on the property were either used for building purposes or fuel for the soldiers' fires. Since the Pendleton farm covered a large number of acres, it is estimated that almost 30,000 rails were consumed in this process.

The details for the construction of the fort were under the direction of the Corps of Engineers. In about two months time, trenches were dug, two gun emplacements were constructed, and breastworks of the fort were completed. The fort and its connecting trenches comprised a seven-sided design which covered over 150 acres of land.

The thoroughness of the work by the Union soldiers is still evident today, a hundred and twenty five years later. Many parts of the five thousand and eighty-nine feet of raw trenches that zig-zagged over the hill can still be seen. Parts of the main communicating trench which ran 1,100 yards downhill from the fort are still visible today from U.S. Route 50. Prominent on the hillside is the large depression which must have been where the regiment's ammunition magazine was located.

There were two cannon emplacements below the main fort. One gun stood at the southwest corner of the trench above the bridge over the Potomac River. The other one was set on the northeast shoulder of the hill to cover the Ryans Glade road to

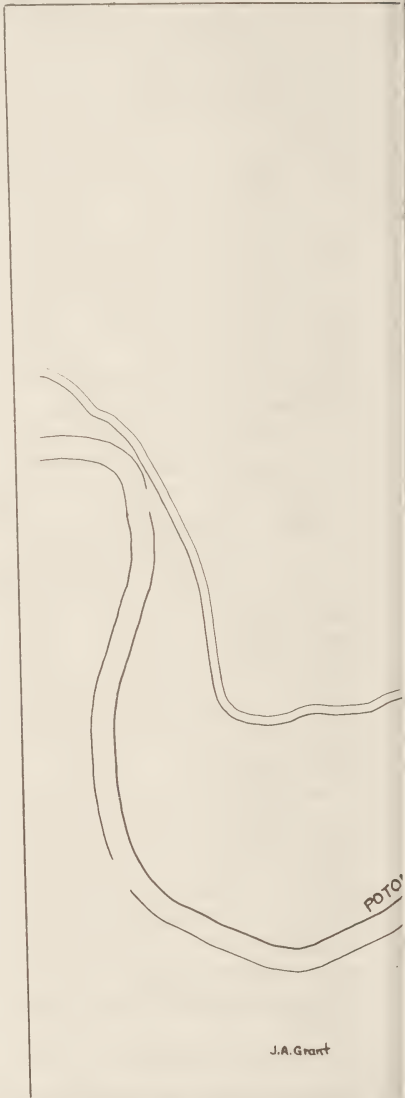
Oakland. These guns were twelve pounders, and were probably brought to Fort Pendleton by Howes Battery of Regulars.

Troops were moved in and out of the fort as battles of the Civil War swirled and eddied in this particular Union command area. In September, 1861, the Fourth Ohio Infantry, was ordered to reinforce Union troops fighting in the Petersburg area. This move was repeated several times in the next six weeks as the troops were used in the South Branch area.

As fall moved toward winter, the hardships of battle and forced marches began to show their effects on soldiers in the whole area. Those quartered at Fort Pendleton were no exception. Records indicate that some of them died, and several are buried in unmarked graves beside the location of the old Presbyterian Church.

On January 15, 1862, the troops at Fort Pendleton were ordered to spike the cannons, destroy surplus supplies and march to Oakland via Ryans Glade Road. They were part of a mass movement of Union soldiers used to reinforce General McClellan's army before Richmond.

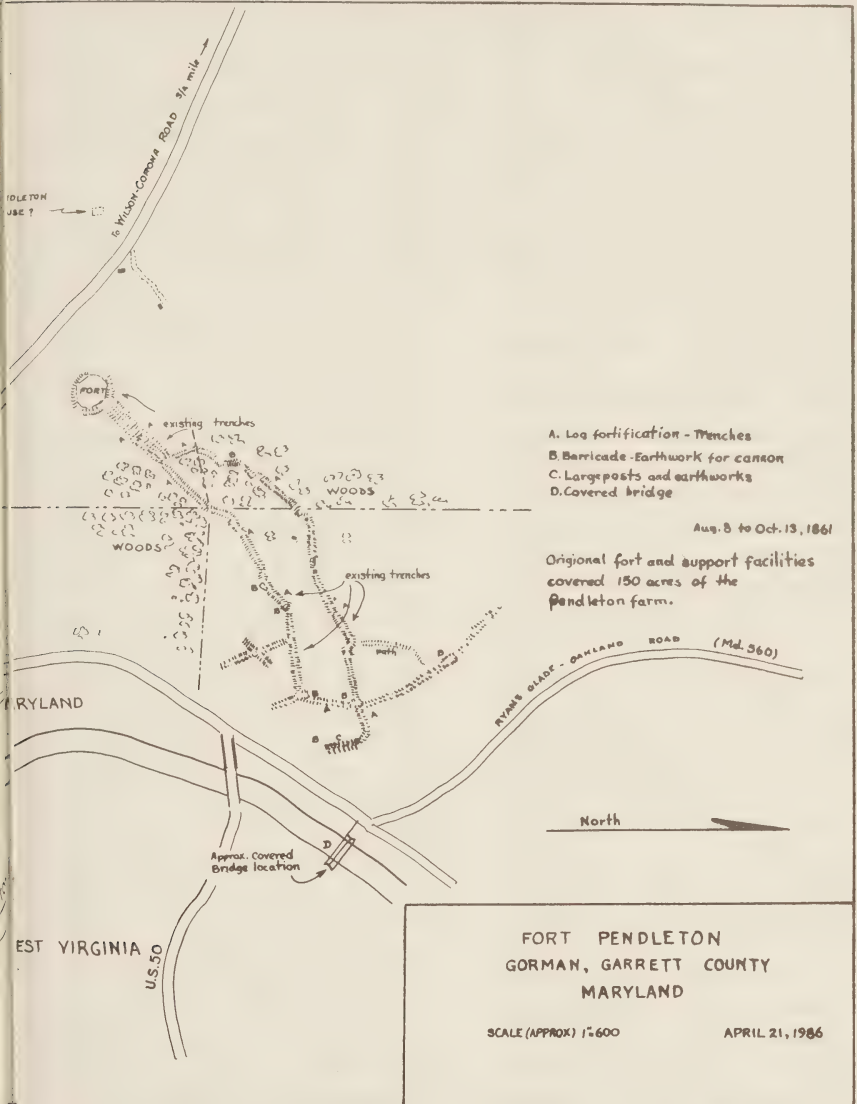
From January, 1862 until sometime in 1864, the fort remained ungarrisoned. Its final occupation by Union troops was the result of the raid in this area which was made by Confederate troops during 1863. The fast moving raiders from the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Brown's Maryland Cavalry and McNeill's Partisan Rangers wrecked havoc in the area. They left behind burned bridges, and a legend of brazen



disregard for the Union army.

General Benjamin Kelley, who was then in command of the area with headquarters at Cumberland, sent Company O of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry to occupy Fort Pendleton in 1864. Apparently, they remained there until the end of the war.

There are a number of anecdotes surrounding Fort



Pendleton, and detachments of troops stationed there. It was the largest military establishment ever built in Garrett County. Although Philip Pendleton and his family suffered grievous losses because of the troops and fort, many of the other residents in the area had only good remembrances of the soldiers who were there.

Corrick's Ford (Continued from Page 23)

had already passed the point. A fruitless pursuit was made through the hills, and few if any Confederates were captured. The pursuit took the Union troops eastward over the Turnpike, and on July 18th, they took over the fortification begun by the Confederates, known as Fort Pendleton.

The Mystery Remains

by Gerald Sword

The name of many area pioneers have been left indelibly associated with ridges, valleys and glades of Garrett County. Some of these names are very familiar to us. Why these names have been associated with these areas is many times obscure. One such obscure name is that of Abjiah Herrington.

Over the years folks have related their stories of Abjiah. Many of these stories continue today. They tell of Abjiah's wealth, his vast land holdings, his slaves and his military service during the American Revolution. Some folks enthusiastically point to the rubble at the site of Abjiah's alledged "manor house" and to his nearby burial marker which memorizes his patriotic service to his country. Others recount tales of fishing in the creek which bears the Herrington name and point with pride to one of Maryland's oldest state parks that perpetuates the Herrington name. Who was this man of mark who has left his name so firmly inscribed on the landscape of southwestern Garrett County?

The few records now extant which record the early days of western Maryland are void of the name Abjiah Herrington. His name appears in few secondary publications. Two publications place him out of the area traditionally associated with his name. In fact, they strongly indicate Abjiah as most likely being a resident of West Virginia. How then did the traditional stories of Abjiah Herrington become at-

tached to southwestern Garrett County?

To begin our search into centuries past, let us assume that Abjiah Herrington did in fact live in southwestern Garrett County and that all the things said traditionally about him are true. Our facts would then be as follows:

Abjiah Herrington was at least old enough to serve in the American Revolution; he owned considerable acreage in Maryland; he occupied a large manor house northwest of Oakland; his wealth included ownership of slaves; a creek which flows through the land Abjiah owned was named for him; at least some of his acreage became part of Herrington Manor State Park; and Abjiah was buried on his property northwest of Oakland.

Starting with the first assumed fact indicating military service we immediately encounter difficulty. In 1938, a Mr. Harry Wright Newman of Washington, D.C. published a listing of "Maryland Revolutionary Records." The listing made reference to a pension application made by Gabriel Friend of Selbysport, Maryland. Mr. Newman reported that Friend listed Abjiah Herrington as a Sergeant in a military organization called the Sandy Creek Rangers. The alleged rangers operated in northwestern Garrett County and westward into the Bruceton Mills, West Virginia area. Several recent examinations of Gabriel's pension application at the U.S. National Archives reveals that Abjiah Herrington's name does not appear on them.

Perhaps the page has been removed or it has become lost since 1938. Incidentally, Gabriel was not granted his pension basically because there was no record known at the time to document the existence of Sandy Creek Rangers as an official military unit. Knowledgeable persons were not available to verify Gabriel's claim to military service. He was near 100 years of age at the time he made application. Be that as it may, the fact is that Abjiah's name is not among the official records at the National Archives. Record holding areas which deal with military records of the American Revolution and related publications fail to include the name Abjiah Herrington. The failure to find any military record reference to Abjiah combined with the fact that his name does not appear in the records cited by Newman, cast a dark shadow of doubt on his supposed military service. Additionally, the question arises as to why Abjiah would abandon his landholdings in southwestern Garrett County to go to the extreme northwestern end of the county and perform duties mostly in West Virginia.

Unlike Abjiah's military service which lets some room for doubt, the allegations of his owning vast acreage in southwestern Garrett County is clear—he didn't. Even the land which is so well known as Herrington Manor was never owned by Abjiah Herrington or anyone else named Herrington for that matter. In fact, no record exists indicating that Abjiah ever owned land in Western Maryland. The

"Herrington Manor" tract was first acquired by Thomas Johnson, Maryland's first Governor via a warrant from the Treasury of the Western Shore in 1774 and granted to him in 1786, Johnson named the tract "Thomas and Anne" and it carried that name until 1858, when William Schley of Baltimore obtained a resurvey grant for the tract and renamed it, "Herrington Manor", perhaps for the creek which flows through the area. Subsequently Schley sold the property to the noted White family of the United States, England and France. It was from the White family that the State of Maryland purchased the property in 1917. The White family was involved with President Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations Negotiations in Europe. Owners of the property between Johnson and Schley were Cowles of New York City; Charles and Robert Oliver of Paris, France and Baltimore, Maryland and Joshua Johnson and Thomas Goodham of Frederick County, Maryland.

Records searched in West Virginia, like the Maryland records, do not indicate Abjiah Herrington as being a land owner in that state. Based on these official documents of record in Maryland and in West Virginia, it is clear that Abjiah Herrington was not the owner of vast acreage as tradition so lavishly relates.

The next assumed fact is that Abjiah Herrington lived in a large "manor house" located within the bounds of present day Herrington Manor State Park. As mentioned above, Abjiah is

claimed to have been a member of the Sandy Creek Rangers during the American Revolution. Using this bit of information, it would seem logical that Abjiah would have built his home sometime between 1750 and 1825. Let us not forget that this area was a wilderness with few settlers within the region prior to 1800. The fact that a large, well built house known as "the manor house" existed is well known and documented. The rubble of the manor house foundation is still clearly visible between the park office and the park picnic area. The house was torn down in 1965. The contractor who removed the structure reported it to have been a sawn frame two story house with nothing unique or lavish about it. Its style and construction would indicate that it was built during the 1850 to 1870 period. Here another group of perplexing questions present themselves. Had the house been built during the days of Abjiah, it would most certainly have been built of log, stone or perhaps brick. Another question is why Abjiah would have built such a large house on lands he did not own.

Land records reveal that during the short ownership of William Schley, 1855 to 1869, that the value of the parcel upon which the house sat had increased in value—times as much as the surrounding parcels. The land conveyances of adjoining parcels from the time of Schley's sale have always referred to Schley's fence or Schley's enclosure in their survey descriptions. This would indicate at least some type

of improvements. Schley was a wealthy Baltimore attorney and former State Senator who invested heavily in western Maryland lands. At one time he owned over 34,500 acres.

At the time the military lots and various tracts were being laid out in Garrett County during the late 1700's, surveyors often noted roads, buildings, residents, creeks, etc. in their deed descriptions. No such references are made for Abjiah or for Herrington Creek. The 1770-1780 conveyances for "Thomas and Anne" and the adjacent "Promised Land" mentions the stream now called Herrington Creek as Murley's and Marley's. The well known "McCullough's Trail" leads along the west side of "Thomas and Anne" in southern Garrett County in 1774 and 1776. Certainly a house the size of "the Manor House" would have been a landmark often referred to by surveyors and travellers. When General George Washington made his famous 1784 information gathering trip through the area over the McCullough's Trail, he made no mention of Abjiah or the house. He noted that Thomas Johnson planned to settle the "Thomas and Anne" tract with German immigrants. Again, a house the size of "the manor house" located on the only thoroughway would have been the stopping point of many travelers as well as the social and political center for the immediate area. But not so with "the manor house."

The assumed fact that Abjiah owned slaves is certainly suspect. No official records indi-

cating that Abjiah owned slaves have been located. It is possible that Mr. Schley may have owned slaves or at least had servants on site during the years that he owned the property and possibly built "the manor house." This is only an assumption at this time.

The creek which flows through Herrington Manor State Park and empties into the Youghiogheny River north of Oakland is certainly named Herrington. How it received its name is also lost in the dark pages of the centuries. At the time of the early land surveys already mentioned, the creek was called Marley's Run or Murley's Run. The earliest officially documented date that the creek was called Herrington Creek is 1824.

This appeared on survey maps made during the survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal route to the Ohio country. Could it have been that Abjiah or someone else named Herrington was a squatter on the lands along the creek and the surveyor recorded his name for the creek? Or perhaps one of the survey members was named Herrington and the creek was named in his honor. A romantic, undocumented story appeared in the Glades Star recounting an event alleged to have occurred in 1806 at Herrington's Creek. The story states that at a "fortified cabin on McCullough's path in the neighborhood of the present Herrington Manor . . . a small company was assembled, among them a Mr. Harrington, of Harrington's Creek, and Miss Moore of Crossing neighborhood. After a five minute conversation, Mr. Herrington proposed and Miss

Moore accepted, and on the next day they were married." Could it have been this story that led to the naming of the creek? Perhaps we will never know.

The assumed fact that some of Abjiah's acreages became part of Herrington Manor State Park is also discredited. Since he never owned property in the area, the park could not contain such property. The park does contain the original "Thomas and Anne" tract which later became "Herrington Manor" at the time of Schley's resurvey in 1860. The park also contains the foundation rubble of "the manor house" built by Schley.

The last assumed fact is that Abjiah Herrington is buried on his property northwest of Oakland. Since Abjiah didn't own any land in the area, he could not possibly be buried on his own land. He could, of course, be buried in the area. Visitors entering Herrington Manor State Park frequently stop to read the few words engraved on the white stone grave marker at the park's main gate. The stone was placed there by the DAR-Youghiogheny Glades Chapter 2049 and the Garrett County Historical Society as part of the Bi-Centennial Ceremony in 1977.

In the spring of 1967, Mr. Calderwood sought and obtained permission to place the mentioned marker at Abjiah's grave site. Permission also included authorization for park personnel to assist with the installation. Ten years later, in 1977, Mr. Calderwood requested a confirmation of the authorization and mentioned that Abjiah was "presumed to be

interred in the small cemetery near the park entrance, but the exact location is not known." This time the park service responded that the marker could be placed at a "mutually agreeable" location. That location was at the entry way. The mentioned graveyard is known as the "Wolfe Cemetery" and contains several graves marked by fieldstones. It also contains many graves marked by regular engraved monuments. These date from the 1880's shortly after that corner of the property was acquired by the Wolfe family. The foundations of the Wolfe dwelling and related farm buildings are still visible a short distance from the graves next to Garrett County Route 20. If the field stone graves date from the late 1700's is not known. If Abjiah was really a wealthy and so prominent a personage isn't it strange that he does not have an engraved grave marker?

A check of all pertinent public land, court, military and civil records in Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties in Maryland; the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland; the manuscripts of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland; the Maryland Room of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Maryland; the Western Maryland Room of the Washington County Library, Hagerstown, Maryland; and the Area Historical reference holdings of the Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Maryland; for any reference to Abjiah Herrington. The vast holdings and indexes of the U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C. were

perused including military, census, cartograph and published works for information related to Abjiah Herrington. None of these facilities could offer any clues to the Abjiah Herrington identity mystery.

In West Virginia the records of Preston County Courthouse, Kingwood, West Virginia were checked including land, court and other civil records, without any mention of Abjiah being found. The Preston County Library, Kingwood, contained a 1914 publication by Oren Morton which contains a "list of residents having taxable personalty" for the year 1785 in Preston County. In the return of Thomas Butler is an individual named "Abjiah Herrington." However, neither the location of the original list is stated—nor is a dependable geographic area for which Butler was accountable.

With all the facts as now known, it is rather questionable if Abjiah Herrington did in fact live in southwestern Garrett County. It is known that he didn't own the vast acreages alleged. The likelihood of his building the "manor house" at Herrington Manor is rather nil. The tradition of his wealth is also very suspect. If he is in fact buried in the Wolfe Cemetery it is questionable. Patriot service in the Sandy Creek Rangers is possible, but there was no documentation to support either his service or the existence of the unit itself as a Maryland Unit at the U.S. National Archives, the Maryland Hall of Record or the Historical Society. The mystery remains. Who was Abjiah Herrington? For

what reason has his name been inscribed so indelibly on the landscape of Garrett County? Perhaps we will never know all the answers to this mystery.

If any readers have information concerning Abjiah Herrington, Herrington Creek, Herrington Manor, the manor house, the Wolfe Cemetery, the Wolfe Family, William Schley, the White Family, or any information related to these people or places, please contact the writer.

An 1884 School

(Continued from Page 40)

Two other pages are filled with poems apparently written by Jeremiah. All areas of each page are covered attesting to the shortage of paper at that time. Spaces are filled with individual letters or words written in script, sometimes over and over.

How many years the Engle and other families sent their children to the Little Crossings School is not known. However, these early families realized the importance of education. Recorded in 1862 among the Land Records of Allegany County in Liber 19, page 749 and Liber 20, page 297 is noted the deeding of small parcels of land for the Engle School. Eli and Elizabeth Engle deeded for \$5.00 in 1862, 23 equal perches of "Lily of the Valley" near their house to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools. At the same time, Samuel and Catharine Engle deeded for \$5.00 30 perches of "Mt. Nebo" to the Public School Board. This was apparently a joint effort of the two Engle families to have a school building nearer their homes. This school was known as The Engle School

for many years.

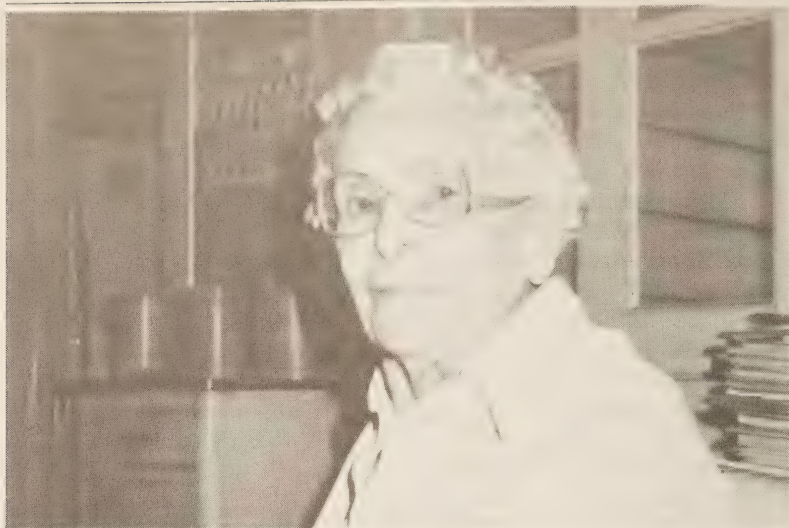
In 1860, the Maryland General Assembly had passed "an Act" with the intention of establishing some type of uniform public school system in Allegany County. However, the money was lacking and those able to pay were asked for \$1.00 tuition per quarter term. About this time a school law was passed to provide for the examination and certification of teachers by the county school commissioners. The progress of raising the level of quality education in Garrett County (after 1872), previously Allegany County, was a slow, difficult process. In time high schools were established—some in the early 1920s and Garrett County residents were able to have quality education for their children. I graduated from Northern High in 1954 and have always felt that I had an adequate public education, for which I am grateful.

Gifts of Old Books To Society

During April, 1986, Mrs. Grace Riley of Oakland presented the Historical Society a gift of several old books. They will be placed in the museum when it opens for the summer. Among them are several very old school books, still in good condition.

One is a copy of Butler Series Fourth Reader. Inside the cover, inscribed in beautiful Palmer script, is Elliott Riley and the date 1887.

There is also a copy of McGuffey's Sixth Eclectic Reader. It is also beautifully inscribed with a name and date: Eliza E. Bowmens, 1882.



Mrs. Emma Otto

"97 . . . Half Way To 98"

"97 . . . half way to 98," is the way that Mrs. Emma Otto of New Germany describes her age. Unknowingly, she is vying for the title of the oldest living telephone operator in the State of Maryland.

Her career as an operator began back in 1909, when she came to her present home on Twin Church Road as a bride. The house, just off the New Germany Road, was "Central" for New Germany Mutual Telephone Company. The switchboard was in the kitchen of the Otto farmhouse and she learned to operate it quickly.

For the next forty-five years, until the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company came into the area, she was the New Germany operator. Now, at 97, she recalls the telephone line and the people who were its customers.

The New Germany Mutual Telephone Company was one of many small telephone lines that were built shortly after the turn of the Century. It formed a bridge for communication between residents of the Red Hill area on one end and Avilton on the other end. The service on this line continued, almost uninterrupted, until the early 1950's, when the C&P extended its service to that part of Garrett County.

However, the advent of a large commercial company didn't mean the complete end of activity on the New Germany line, it became a family telephone line. Mrs. Otto and her husband moved to a small house, half-a-mile to the east on Twin Church Road. Her son-in-law, Blayne Shunk, purchased the Otto home place and maintained the telephone line across the bottom land between the two houses.



One of the remaining poles of the New Germany Mutual Telephone Company.

Half a dozen poles of this part of the original New Germany Mutual Telephone Company are still standing today, complete with green glass insulators and strands of copper wire.

Five years after the death of her husband, Samuel Otto, Mrs. Otto moved back to the home place to live with her daughter. However, during the years that she lived in the other house, the old telephone line made it convenient for mother and daughter to "keep in touch."

"I suppose we talked to each other as much as six or eight times a day," laughs Mrs. Otto.

Details of the operation of the telephone line are still clear in Emma Otto's mind. It was built as a community project by residents who formed a stock company. Shares were sold at \$10.00 each and this paid for the line and

its equipment. Maintenance work was done by Daniel Faulk and Bruce Faulk, who knew all the strengths and weaknesses of the line. "Where lightning might strike it, or a tree blow across the wires, that sort of thing," recalls Mrs. Otto.

Apparently, there wasn't any compensation for this maintenance work, or wages for being the operator. "You just did it," says Mrs. Otto. "It was part of being a stockholder in the telephone company."

Today, a modern dial telephone is in the kitchen of the home where Emma Otto was "Central" for so many years. The old switchboard is gone, but the place where it was mounted can be seen, and there are still a multitude of memories connected with the old New Germany Mutual Telephone Company.

An 1844 School Near Grantsville, Md.

by Sara Stanton Jarrett

I now possess three faded, brown and very ragged-edged ledger book pages. The pages measure 8x12¾ inches and have writing on both sides. They contain a list of names of students attending the school and various other writings. One of the pages is signed "Jeremiah Custer, Allegany County, Little Crossings, Allegany County, Md." Jeremiah was the teacher for the 1844 term of school. He may have taught other terms, but this is unknown. These three pages originally belonged to Richard Custer (1853-1935), who lived near Swanton, Garrett County, Md. He was a nephew of Jeremiah Custer. In 1932, Richard gave the pages to his nephew, Roy E. Bittinger of Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Bittinger gave the pages to my dad, Guy S. Stanton Sr. in 1974.

Jeremiah Custer was born November 19, 1824, the youngest of nine children of Emanuel Custer Jr. and Catharine Ringer Custer. Jacob Brown, in his book of **Miscellaneous Writings**, describes "Jere" as "bright, quick and susceptible but eccentric." Jeremiah was nineteen when he began teaching the 1844 school term. He was never married and in 1844 was probably living with his widowed mother in the Mt. Nebo area, which is just a few miles south of the Grantsville-Little Crossings area. Jeremiah died May 29, 1850.

Today, Little Crossings is the area located east of present day Grantsville at the well-known single arch bridge completed in

1814, on the Casselman River. In 1844 Little Crossings was the business and voting center of Election District #3 and was also the area post office. The 1840 population of the third district was 981 including 43 slaves. Most of the residents were engaged in agriculture or some business related to the travelers on the National Road—present day Route 40.

The school building may have been the one described by Jacob Brown, area historian, as the first school house built in the county for the purpose of teaching school. He estimated it was built about 1817 or 1818. The building was located about one mile east of Little Crossings near the National Road and near School-House Run. Brown describes it as being built "of round logs, with a clap-board roof; the openings between the logs were filled with wood and clay mortar." He further noted that for "a quarter" or three months each year, "a small school was taught" for many years. Mr. Brown tells of returning to the area in the late eighteen hundreds to verify the spot where the school had stood. (Brown's **Misc. Writings**, p. 298)

The handwriting on the three sheets is generally done in lovely script, which at times is very small and neat. In other places, the writing is very large, bold and flowing. The attendance sheet shows that the school term "commenced" on Tuesday, October 1, 1844 and ended on Friday, De-

cember 6, 1844 for a total of 54 days, which covered ten weeks. Four of the ten weeks, school was held for six days; the other weeks, pupils attended for five days. Jeremiah had a column for each week headed with the date and day of the week such as—Monday, October 7. Attendance was noted with a tally mark in the week's column opposite the student's name; absences were noted with an "O."

There were twenty-seven pupils listed on the roll. The first week only eight attended Tuesday through Saturday. Four students listed never attended, while others attended only one of the ten weeks. The attendance increased each week with a high of nineteen pupils attending the last week of the term. Some of the older students would have been needed at home to help complete the harvest, to butcher, to hunt and to help with the general preparations necessary for winter.

The names of the pupils in the order they were listed are: Archibald Thistle, Walter Engle, Elizabeth Hoyer, Marium Hoyer, Jeffery Shook, Johnson Engle, Lydda Engle, Austin Garlitz, Sevilla Engle, Rebecca Thistle, Virginia Singleton, Florissa Engle, Lydda Engle, Rebecca Engle, Solomon Engle, —ler Zeabaugh, Solomon Durst, Rachel Durst, Michael Durst, Hannah Knoyer, William Knoyer, John Smith, Andrew Thomas Sofar, Martha Ann Smith, Ara Ann, Sevilla Royer, Matilda Royer.

Of the names listed above, the following family names are also found on the 1840 census for Elec-

tion District #3, Allegany County, Md.: Durst, Engle, Garlitz, Knoyer, Royer, Smith, Thistle and Zeabaugh. The Custer, Durst and Engle families were neighbors living in the Mt. Nebo area and some of their descendants continue to live in that area.

Lydda Engle (born 1838) had perfect attendance, while her sister, Rebecca (born 1840) missed only two days. Their brother, Solomon (born 1836) had the best attendance for the boys—missing only seven days. They were the children of Samuel and Elizabeth Shirer Engle, who had all of their six children attending the 1844 school term. Walter, their oldest child was fifteen and was only able to attend for five days.

There were two Lydda Engles, both born in 1838. The second was a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Shuck (Shook) Engle and a brother to Johnson Engle. The three Durst pupils were children of Jacob and Mary (Polly) Knoyer Durst.

A second page of Jeremiah's contained proverb type sentences such as:

"Refrain from the allurements of vice."

"Beware of a man who regards not his reputation."

"Contentment makes a man happy without a fortune."

Another page was headed as VOCABULARY.

The page titled COMPOSITION has some interesting sentences included; these were probably used for the children to practice writing. Slates were available in America about 1825. Paper and



pen was available to Jeremiah and perhaps a certain amount was also available to some of the children. Following are the composition lines from Jeremiah's writings:

Gallileo invented the telescope.
The book lies on the desk.
An idle boy will be punished.
I may or can go to Boston.
If you study you will improve.
Depart thou from iniquity.

Do write with propriety, a knowledge of grammar is of essential utility.

The greatest men of the present age sometimes have their failings.

An ulcer is a running sore.

The Supreme Being conferred the power of speech on man.

(Continued on Page 35)

In Memoriam

Mrs. Daisy D. Beachy, 85, of RD 2. Oakland, died Thursday at the Dennett Road Manor Nursing Home.

Born August 2, 1900 in Cairo, W.Va., she was a daughter of the late Taney Harrison and Flora M. (White) Harrison.

Mrs. Beachy was a retired school teacher, having taught 13 years until she retired in 1957. She also taught in the West Virginia schools. A graduate of Alderson-Broadbush College in Philippi, W.Va., with an associate degree, she received her bachelor of science degree from

Dennison University in Granville, Ohio, and her master's degree from Columbia University, New York City.

She was a member of the Maple Spring Church of the Brethren, Garrett County Retired Teachers Association, member of G.C.H.S., Senior Women's Civic Club of Oakland and the Oakland Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons.

She is survived by her husband, Fred E. Beachy; two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fike, here; Mrs. Alice M. Bookout, Philippi; 12 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home.

Private services were held at a later date. Interment was in the Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

Next Issue

In the September, 1986 issue of the Glades Star there will be a whole series of "catch up" items. The focus of writing in the past issues has been on various parts of the History of Garrett County; such as communications, early industry, etc. This has usually resulted in more material than there is space in the magazine. However, the next issue will give the Staff a chance to include more of the valuable contributions made by various members of the Society.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 3

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1986



Election House 1872-1972, Sang Run, Md.



Old glass ballot box from Sang Run Election House.

Old Sang Run Election House

Retired after 100 years of active service, the old Election House still stands beside the County Road at Sang Run. Built in 1872 it served as a polling place for the Sang Run District until 1972. Now the voters go elsewhere to cast their election ballots.

Although it is no longer used as a polling place, the old Election House is still in sound shape. Under a reversion clause in the original deed, the building now belongs to Mr. John Hinebaugh. He is the present owner of a tract of land called Friends Delight on which the building is located.

Sang Run as an election district pre-dates the beginning of Garrett County; it was one of the election districts when the area was still part of Allegany County. As an item of interest, there was a close election in Allegany County whose outcome was determined by the arrival of the votes from Sang Run. Thereafter, Allegany County election officials would jokingly ask one another, "Have the votes come in from Sang Run yet?"

It is uncertain how many years Sang Run has been a polling place location. The original



Mr. John Hinebaugh demonstrates use of ballot box.

patent by Paul Hoyer for Friends Delight was made back in 1774. Some time later, in the early 1800's, Sang Run had a post office, and so it naturally became an election point also.

Since the old Election House is in good repair, it has attracted the interest of historians. A number of them have traveled to Sang Run to see what is now a unique part of Maryland and also U.S. history. They are pleased to

find that John Hinebaugh maintains the building to its present condition of good repair.

Worried about theft or vandalism, Mr. Hinebaugh has removed most of the furnishings from the building. Among these furnishings is the old glass ballot box, which is now on display at his near-by home. Still in reasonably good condition, the old box could be put into service again for the next election.

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Founded in 1941**

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Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough
Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell
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Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Managing Editor . . . Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Gerald Sword Speaker For Annual Dinner

Over 100 people attended the 45th Annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society on June 26th at the Bittinger Community Building in Bittinger, Md. President DeCorsey Bolden conducted the meeting which was opened with a pledge of allegiance to the flag. Invocation for the dinner was given by the Rev. John A. Grant. The dinner was served by members of the Bittinger Fire Dept. Auxiliary.

During the business session of the meeting the Treasurer's report was given and minutes of the June 27, 1985 meeting were read. (A copy of the Treasurer's report is included on a separate page of this issue of the Glades Star.)

President Bolden introduced various individuals in the audience as well as those seated at the head table. Mrs. Maxine Broadwater presented the slate of new Board members for the coming periods of office. Their names are included on the "mast head" of this issue of the Glades Star.

An announcement was made of the publication of a history of the Accident Community by Mrs. Mary Struass.

Mrs. Beth Friend, new curator of the Museum, spoke briefly on the new museum display and the credit due to Mr. James Guy for locating the U.S.S. Garrett County artifacts. (Mr. Guy was unable to attend the meeting of the Society). An open-house for the U.S.S. Garrett County was

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 27, 1984 to June 26, 1986

Balance in Checking Account, June 27, 1986	\$1,037.15
Total Receipts	6,930.57
Less Total Disbursements	(5,903.56)
	<u>\$2,064.16</u>

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Savings Account, Garrett National Bank	\$4,045.87	
Savings Account, First United National Bank	94.52	
Certificate of Deposit, First United National Bank	1,000.00	
Certificate of Deposit, First Federal Savings Bank	19,259.58	24,399.97
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		<u>\$26,464.13</u>

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

planned for June 27, 28, and 29th at the Museum.

Following the presentation by Mrs. Friend, County Commissioners Gregg, Braskey, and Grove formally turned over the U.S.S. Garrett County artifacts to the Garrett County Historical Society.

Highlight of the evening was a talk by Mr. Gerald Sword entitled "History In The Woods." Mr. Sword illustrated his talk with color slide photographs taken in a number of different parts of the County. The talk and slide show began with shots in and around Oakland, then moved to the North, circled East and then back down into the southern end of the County. These slides included pictures of houses, caves, bridges, springs, cemeteries, old tram roads, and a host of other items now partly hidden in the woods.

The meeting was concluded

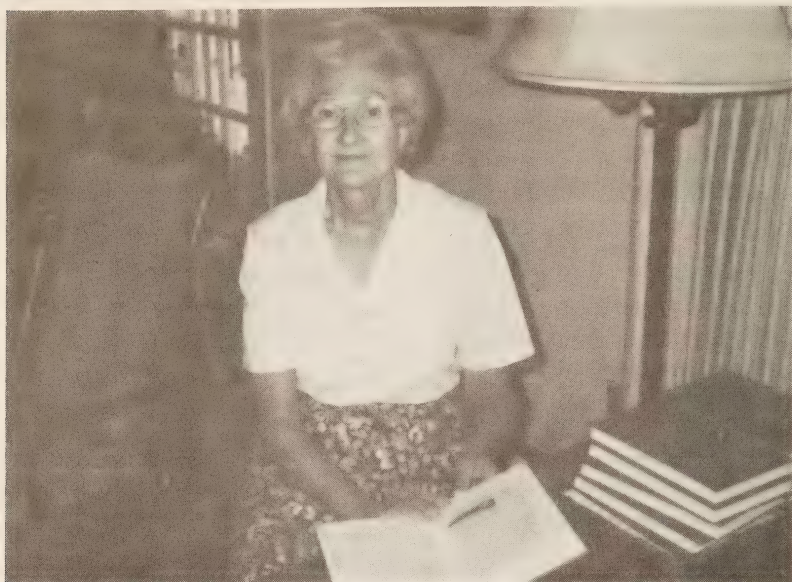
with the benediction by the Rev. John Grant.

In Memoriam

George C. Fratz, 80, of Cape Coral died Saturday, August 9, 1986 in Cape Coral Nursing Pavilion. He moved here in 1968 from Oberlin, Ohio and was a member of Christ Lutheran Church, the Buckeye Club, the Sportsman Club and the C.C.R.C., all of Cape Coral.

Mr. Fratz is survived by his wife, Marie and one son, Harold, both of Cape Coral; two sisters, Iva Fratz Whitehead of Litchfield, Ohio, Martina Fratz Baugh of Akron, Ohio; and two brothers, Roy Fratz of Lake Worth, Fla., and Carl Fratz of Litchfield, Ohio.

Memorial services were held at Christ Lutheran Church with Rev. Richard Hafer officiating.



"Flowery Vale"—A History of Accident, Md.

A Book by Mary Miller Strauss

A great many issues of the Glades Star have included an article by Mary Strauss. Each one of them has been the product of her clear memory and thorough research. Now, she has written a book about her home community, Accident, Maryland. She was born and raised there, and spent most of her 32-year teaching career in that part of Garrett County.

Her book, *Flowery Vale*, centers its narrative on events, people, and places around Accident. Part of Mary Strauss' thorough research is revealed in the name of her book. She brings out the fact that the original tract of land called "Accident" was resurveyed and named *Flowery Vale*. (A map on page 18 of the book shows the location of Accident and adjacent Military Lots.) The resurvey, made in 1786, in-

creased the size of the original tract from 682 acres to 970 acres. However, despite the change of name, the original name "Accident" remained in use and was attached to the village which was laid out some time later on Military Lots 3347 and 3348.

Surprisingly enough, there are many stories surrounding the choice of the name "Accident". The book relates what is the most probable source for the name. It seems that William and Francis Deakins surveyed a tract of land between the branches of Bear Creek only to find that they had **accidentally** surveyed the same property which had been previously surveyed by their friend, Brook Beal.

The western movement of settlers affected the Accident community as well as other parts

of the Eastern United States. "Flowery Vale" gives the names of many members of families who came to Accident and then later "moved West." This phenomenon, of course, is noted in the history of other communities of Garrett County.

Mary Strauss was still following her vocation as a school teacher when she began writing the material that is now her book. This was about 18 years ago, when she began to include local history in the lessons for her classes. She found that the historical material interested the parents as well as the students. In answer to many questions by the parents, she began to write-up the material which eventually became the backbone of her book.

Among the very first write-ups was the one which seemed to interest so many people of the area. This centered on the fact that the original name of the town of Accident was Flowery Vale. People wanted to know more about it, so Mary Strauss put her research work into written form.

Collecting and organizing the material for the articles about local history wasn't always easy. An illustration of this fact was the coincidence that many of the early settlers in the Accident area were Lutherans. Trying to sort out the reason for and the relationship between so many small Lutheran church buildings in the vicinity was extremely difficult. In fact, Mary Strauss found it to be one of the most difficult topics of her whole writing experience.

By reading Flowery Vale, a person is able to find an

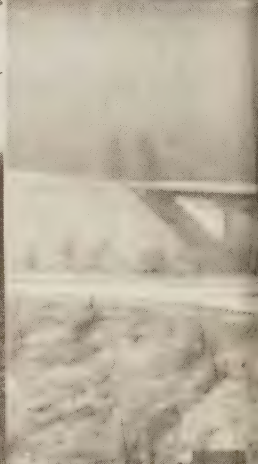
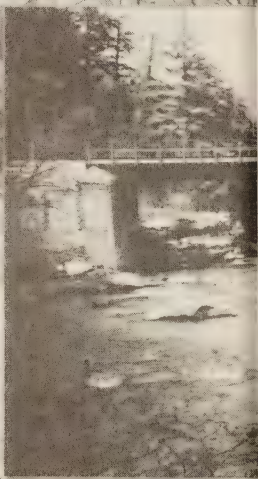
abundance of factual material about items of interest in the northern part of the County. For example, there is a short article on the pea viner which was located at Flatwoods. It was part of the industry which existed in the 1920's and 1930's in Garrett County. The article gives details on how this particular viner fitted in with the canning factory located at Loch Lynn.

(As an item of general interest, the late Aza Stanton painted a picture of the old viner shed. It now hangs in the lobby of the First United National Bank And Trust in Oakland.)

Bear Creek, east of Accident, is a favorite spot for many local fishermen. The book includes an abundance of material on the grist mills and the fish rearing section located on Bear Creek. In addition, there are photographs of the area and anecdotes about families who lived there.

Many photographs and maps bring out one of the best features of the book. They are interspaced with the articles to reinforce the reading content of the stories.

"Flowery Vale" is a book which centers on the history of the Accident community. Since its completion, new events have taken place in the area. When a person talks to Mary Strauss, there is the feeling that perhaps in a few years there will be enough material for a Volume II of Flowery Vale. Meanwhile, the original Flowery Vale by Mary Miller Strauss can be purchased from her for \$15.75, or \$16.69 (including tax and postage) if it is to be mailed. Her address is Box 145, Accident, Maryland 21520.







Old Stone Bridge, National Road, Grantsville



Iron truss bridge, Deep Creek below dam.



Truss bridge over Potomac at Shallmar.

Bridges Over The Youghiogheny River

Beginning in West Virginia, the Youghiogheny River flows northward through Garrett County into Pennsylvania. In its course it is crossed by the citizens of Garrett County in many places. In the early days the crossing was made on wooden trestle bridges, later there were the iron truss bridges, and now the crossing is made in many places by concrete deck-type bridges.

In keeping with the desire to record items of contemporary history, the Glades Star presents the centerfold of Bridges Over the Youghiogheny River. With the exception of one photograph, all of the bridges are in Garrett County. One in the Underwood area which is in neighboring Preston County, W. Va., is the first major road bridge to cross over the river, so it was included too.

Last Through-Truss Bridge In The County

The bridge crossing the Potomac River between Kitzmiller and Shallmar is still carrying traffic. Built in 1908, it is the last one of its kind still in use in the area. At one time these bridges were a common sight all over the County.

Forgotten Bridges

In the process of collecting photographs for the centerfold of Bridges Over the Youghiogheny River, several abandoned bridges in the County were found. The fact that they are still standing attest to the careful design and selection of materials when they were built. Think what a task it must have been to haul the iron girders over the County roads to construct the Deep Creek bridge in the Swallow Falls area back in 1908.

In Search Of "King George"

by Vernon Leighton

George Burkholder was, by all accounts, a fellow beyond the reach of the merely human. From the reports of senior citizens around Jennings, to whom as children he was only a rumor, people called him "King George"; king of the moonshiners and bootleggers on Bear Hill. The folks on Dung Hill say he was killed accidentally; mistaken by his brother-in-law for the sheriff. In Finzel, a ninety-year-old man remembers George Burkholder courting a wife in Swanton. But whoever he was, and where ever he lived, he is talked about the length of the Casselman Valley and across the northern end of the County.

My interest in his story began when a man from Jennings-New Germany area told me he had a fiddle from George Stark that had once belonged to "King George". A handsome instrument of deep, rich tone, it was played by Burkholder at the Bitting Picnic and other reunions, while his kinsmen sold their particular brand of refreshment. Some disagree with this recollection, saying that Burkholder had only sold moonshine at the picnics and did not play, no matter how nice the fiddle sounded.

The first man to whom I turned to for a ruling on the story was Jerry Durst, age 97, and reputedly the fastest hunter and jig dancer in the Casselman Valley. He said that he could not remember George Burkholder at

all, or for that matter any clear stories from his dancing days. When I asked what he could remember, he said that having flushed two pheasants, one flying south, the other north, and shooting them both. And that, it seems, is all he can remember.

However, once I was put on the trail of George, his moonshine and his fiddle, I began to ask senior citizens across the county's northern end about him. Some had heard of him, but their willingness to talk was proportional to what they were likely to know. They would invariably direct me to someone else who must know more about him, but in the end the "someone" knew less.

My most knowledgeable source was Clara Fazenbaker, who lived on Dung Hill, across the valley from Bear Hill. She once had an uncle named George Burkholder, but he lived on Dung Hill, not Bear Hill. She could not, so she claimed, remember anything about moonshining. However, she did say it was true that her uncle's demise came about when the sheriff was hunting down his brother-in-law, Simon Bitteringer's father. The brother-in-law had hidden in a neighbor's attic so long that George decided to go up and see if he was still alive. The fugitive mistook George's head for the sheriff's, cracked it with a board and killed him. Other Dung Hill residents can verify this story.

Howard Wagner, master

barber from Finzel, said that he had known a George Burkholder who, around 1902, courted their housekeeper, Miss Metz, when they lived in Swanton. Later, her brother, Duke Metz stole Howard Wagner's stove when he was "batching it" in Listonburg. Howard had no doubts that Duke was capable of killing his own brother-in-law.

These stories about "King George" do not match. Duke Metz could not be Simon's father; Alvie Bittinger was. Yet, Alvie could have married George's sister. It was unlikely that "the King" was running a bootlegging operation on Bear Hill if he and his kin lived on Dung Hill. How many George Burkholders were there in Casselman Valley? And where are the memories that could set straight the facts? Perhaps like Jerry Durst's pheasants or the town limits of Cleveland City, memories of George Burkholder "King George" . . . are fading into rumor.

Hoye Family Monument

Standing almost six feet high, the Hoye monument is one of the largest family monuments in Garrett County. It is located on a hillside in an open field about 800 feet south of the Sang Run county road. It is clearly visible from the road, across the fields of the old Paul Hoye property. The monument has a bronze plaque on one face to supply information about the early members of the family.

Erected in 1930, the monument is dedicated to those members of the Hoye family called "Maryland Pioneers." The first

member listed on the plaque is Paul Hoye (1736-1816). Then follows family names of those associated with him. Next is the name of Waller Hoye (1768-1836) and the names associated with him. Finally, the plaque lists the Paul Hoye lands in Maryland.

In addition to the family, as a whole, the monument is also a tribute to the late Capt. Charles Hoye. An avid historian, Capt. Hoye was one of the most active members of his family concerned with the erection of the monument in 1930. Even the miserable weather on the Sunday afternoon of its dedication, didn't cause his enthusiasm to lag. As a result, the Hoye family has a monument which they can point to with pride.





Bridge over Lake Brown. Left to right Richard Sanner, Isabel Maroney, Richard Maroney.

More About "A Lake Within A Lake"

In the December, 1985 issue of the Glades Star the article "A Lake Within A Lake" described a dam and lake on the bottom of Deep Creek Lake. Properly known as Lake Brown it was located East (upstream) from the present Glendale Bridge.

Much of the information for this article came from a newspaper story supplied by Mr. Richard L. Maroney. One paragraph of the story described a steel and timber bridge which carried the County Road over Lake Brown.

In this present issue of the Glades Star we have a photograph supplied by Mr. Maroney taken in the area. In the background is part of the bridge which crossed the waters of Lake Brown. As a point of general information, the roads which led

to this bridge are still in existence. They are used for access to cottages in the area that are built on the shoreline of Deep Creek Lake.

Correspondence

Dear Sirs,

I recently came into possession of a little 16-page book entitled **A Brief History of the Family of John Frederick and Margaret M. Nordick**, by Raymond N. Shaffer. Although undated, I'd guess it was written in the 1920's. It tells that the Nordicks came from Prussia and settled in the vicinity of Oakland. I'd like to donate this one to your library. . . .

Clay E. Cochrane

Editor's Note:

It is now available on request.



Ashby Monument

Included in this issue of the Glades Star is a photograph of the Ashby Family Monument. It stands in the cemetery at Underwood, near the Ashby family graves. Erected in 1966, it is dedicated to William and Sarah Ashby and all of their descendants.

There must be other family monuments throughout Garrett County similar to the Ashby monument. Their location and erection date are items of historical importance to the people of the County. The Glades Star would like to know where they are in order to make a photographic record of their existence.

Members of families who have such markers are asked to contact the Editor of the Glades Star, John Grant, at 334-4630 or drop a note to Box 3131, Deer Park, Maryland 21550.

Glades Star Index

The Index to Volume Five of the Glades Star has been published and is available for sale at the Ruth Enlow Libraries. (This includes issues from June 1977 to December, 1985). Price is \$1.50 per copy.

The bound copies of Volume 5 are still being prepared at the bindery. Tentative date for their completion and availability is third week in October. Price for the completely bound copies of Volume 5 will be \$37.50.

In Memoriam

Alva G. Gortner, a prominent Oakland businessman and civic leader, died Tuesday, July 1, 1986, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Oakland July 23, 1900, he was the son of the late Lewis Gortner and Mary (McCloskey) Gortner.

Mr. Gortner's father founded a general merchandise store in 1890. After the elder Gortner's death in 1931, Mr. Gortner continued the business until his retirement in 1973.

He had served on the board of directors of the First United National Bank and Trust since 1942, and was named by the bank to work with the administrators of the Loar estate in establishing Garrett County Memorial Hospital. He also served on the bank's board of governors for 27 years.

Mr. Gortner served on the Garrett County Welfare Board for six years and was a charter member of the Oakland Volunteer Fire



Department. He joined the department in 1925, served as its president for 15 years, and retired as a 50-year member.

Since 1920 he had been a member of Garrett Lodge 113, Knights of Pythias, serving as lodge treasurer for 53 years. In 1950 he was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Maryland.

Mr. Gortner was a 32-year member of the Oakland Rotary Club and was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

He was preceded in death by two wives, Lelia (Rexrode) Gortner in 1938 and Grace McAnish Gortner in 1963.

Survivors include one daughter, Mrs. Patricia A. Sublet, Timonium; two stepsons, James White of Virginia; Dr. Arthur McAnish of South Carolina; one grandchild, five step-grandchildren and one great-grandchild and three step-great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland.

Interment was in the Gortner Cemetery.

Mrs. Hildegard E. Aiken, 80, died Friday, July 25, 1986 at Garrett Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born in Accident Nov. 30, 1905, she was a daughter of the late William Miller and Barbara (Kale) Miller. She was preceded in death by her husband, Benjamin O. Aiken.

Mrs. Aiken was a member of

Mount Zion Lutheran Church and the church's Ladies Aid, and Garrett County Farmers' Bureau, Garrett County League of Women Voters, Garrett County Historical Society, and a graduate of Frostburg Normal School.

Surviving are four daughters, Mrs. Barbara Sutton, Baltimore; Mrs. Margaret Burne, Durwood, Mrs. Martha Best, Clarksville, and Mrs. Amelia Abrahams, Silver Spring; a son, William E. Aiken, Buckhannon, W. Va.; a brother, Edward Miller, Fort Wayne, Ind.; three sisters, Mrs. Amelia Harmon, Conover, N.C.; Mrs. Martha Aiken, Hickory, N.C.; and Mrs. Lena Lohr, Fort Wayne, Ind.; eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Newman Funeral Home, with the Rev. Wilford Karsten officiating. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Next Issue . . .

In the December, 1986 issue of the Glades Star, there will be a feature on the U.S.S. Garrett County. We will also have a feature on decorative woodwork that is seen on the older houses in Garrett County. During the past months, the staff has received quite a bit of correspondence from the members that is of interest to the entire Society. Space will be set aside in the December issue for some of this correspondence.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

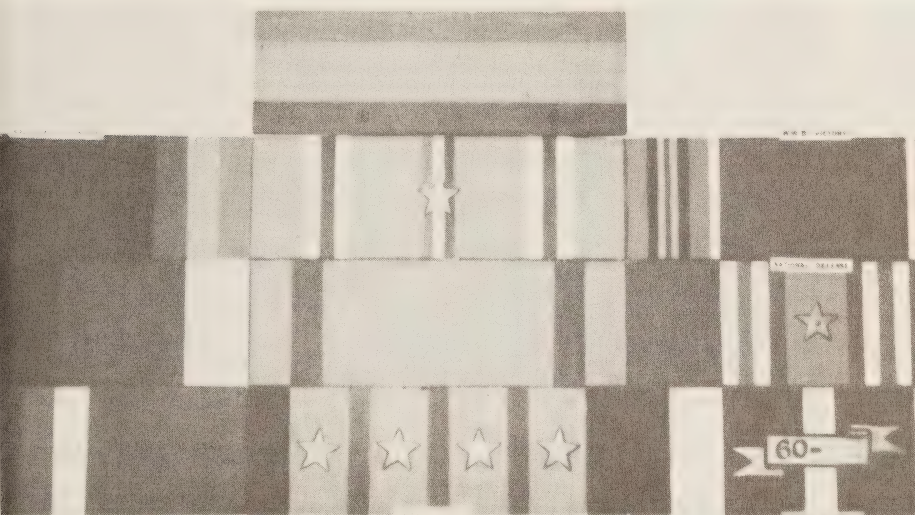
— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 4

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1986

U.S.S. GARRETT COUNTY



Service Ribbons of The U.S.S. Garrett County.

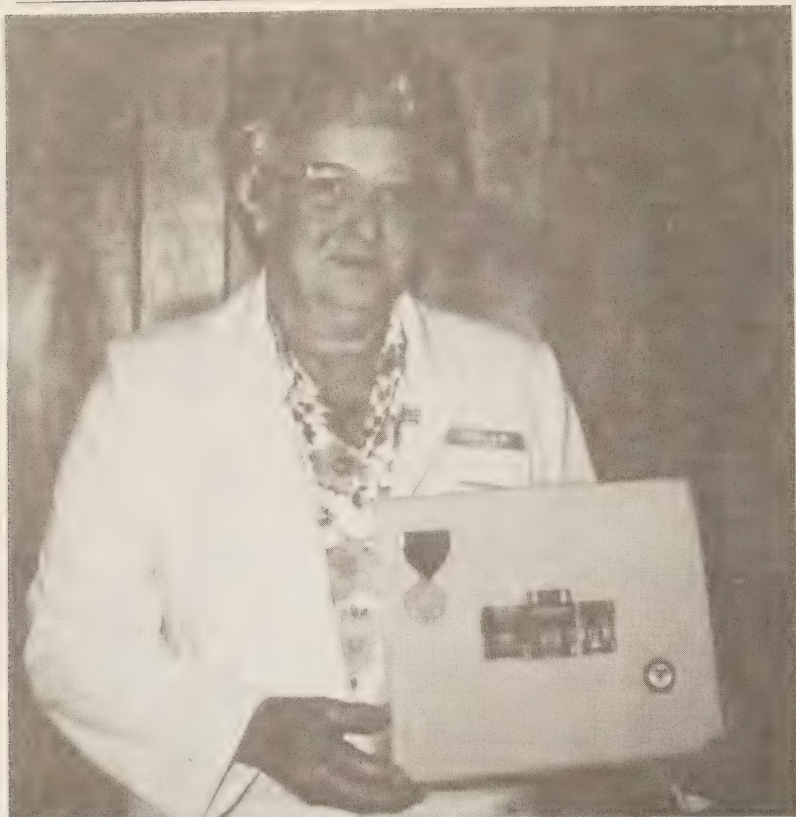
Service Ribbons

In the same manner that service men are awarded ribbons for their activity, so it is that the LST 786 was awarded ribbons for its service activity.

The actual ribbons are the same size as the ones awarded service men to wear on their uniforms. They are shown in the photograph above being held by Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator of the Museum. These same ribbons were later enlarged by Navy

personnel to be mounted on the ship itself. These are the ones which are shown in the Cover Photo of this issue of the Glades Star, and have an unusual history. They were removed from the vessel, placed in storage and finally rescued from storage to be mounted on the wall of the Museum.

The ribbons tell of the two lives led by the L.S.T. 786. The first was during World War II, and the second was when it was removed from "moth balls" and placed



Mrs. Beth Friend actual service ribbons awarded to the U.S.S. Garrett County.

into service again during the Vietnam War. In each of these wars the vessel saw action in the Pacific.

During World War II its first duty was with a Navy Construction Battalion (the Seabees). Later, it was involved in support operations for the Iwo Jima landing and the Okinawa landing. It was decommissioned from 1946 to 1955. During the Vietnam War, the shallow draft of the L.S.T. was ideal for operation on the waterways of Vietnam. The vessel was also remodeled to take

aboard helicopters, and served in river patrol and reconnaissance work.

Although it is hard to see in the cover photo, one of the ribbons has the number 60 on it. This number is then followed by a dash, waiting for an additional number to be added. This ribbon is for the Vietnam War and the missing number following the 60 has a special significance. The missing number will be added in the year that a final accounting is made for all of the service men who are missing in action in that war.

Former Resident's Abraham Lincoln Collection Noted

In a bequest to West Virginia Wesleyan College, the late Dr. Charles A. Jones left his renowned Lincoln collection to that school. At the time of his death in 1974, Dr. Jones had the third largest collection of Lincoln artifacts in the United States. This entire collection, which consists of over 2,000 books and many other documents, was made a permanent part of the college's library.

Born at Deer Park, Md. in 1885, Dr. Jones was the son of Olive Forman and Wilbur C. Jones. His brother, E. Ray Jones, was a prominent attorney in Oakland and one time Attorney General of Maryland. Dr. Jones graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan in 1904, and from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1907 with high honors.

Dr. Jones had a long career as a public servant, having served as personal secretary to U.S. Senator Frank B. Willis, 1920-1928. He also served as secretary to Governor Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio.

His interest in Lincoln began when as secretary to Sen. Willis, he became a friend of Col. O.H. Oldroyd who was custodian of the house in Washington, D.C. where Lincoln died. As a result of this friendship he developed a deep interest in Abraham Lincoln and began the collection of books and other documents.

Formal recognition and acceptance of the bequest was made during a special luncheon at West Virginia Wesleyan College on Friday, October 10, 1986. Among members of the Jones family who attended the luncheon were Hon. Lewis Jones and Mrs. Mary Jones of Oakland.

Contemporaries

Generally speaking, the term "contemporary" is used to denote persons or objects of the same age. It can also carry with it the idea of persons or objects, perhaps not of the same age, but existing during the same period of time. Such a contemporary grouping of Oakland residents came to light several weeks ago.

The Museum received a number of old hymn books, Bibles, and other church items. Included in the lot was the account book of the Oakland Presbyterian Church from the mid-1800's. It contained lists of expenditures and receipts. Included in the lists of receipts were monies pledged by members of the congregation for the support of the Pastor's salary.

It was interesting to note the names of contemporary Oakland families who sat together as members of the Presbyterian congregation. The list included the names of Offutt, Brown, Crook, Swan, Delawder, Grant, Bishop, Tower, Hamill, Kuykendahl, Chisholm, Little, Totten, Correll, Davis, Veich, Martin, Compton, and Garrett.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Resolution

WHEREAS, Mrs. Helen B. Friend was a long standing member of the Garrett County Historical Society, holding the office of Corresponding Secretary prior to her death, and

WHEREAS, she was recognized as a teacher of ability who taught in the Garrett County schools for 35 years before her retirement in 1981, and

WHEREAS, she had an abiding interest in many service, professional, and historical groups in Garrett County, and

WHEREAS, she exhibited additional interest in the Historical Society by contributing articles for the Glades Star, and compiling the Index for Volume 5 of that publication.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Garrett County Historical Society meeting on Sunday, October 19, 1986, in Oakland, Maryland, does recognize the contributions made by Helen B. Friend during her lifetime, and extends its sympathy to her family on her death.

*Tribute to Helen B. Friend
by John Grant, Editor*

My acquaintance with Helen B. Friend goes back to my childhood in Oakland. The back yard of her mother's house was directly opposite the back yard of my parent's house. Helen and her brother, Joe, although older were always very friendly with me and all the other children of the neighborhood.

The extent of her friendliness was proven by the fact that one

year when her mother was ill, she came home from college for part of a semester and taught the 4th grade at Oakland Elementary School. A number of the neighborhood children were in the 4th grade that year, and she managed to keep order very well.

Then, when a number of years had passed, and I had a child of my own, I found that the same degree of friendliness was passed on to Helen's children. When I would visit Oakland with my daughter, Helen Friend's children always included my daughter with their other playmates.

Thus, when I assumed the position of Editor of the Glades Star, it was good to have Helen Friend as an adjunct member of the staff. As Corresponding Secretary of the Garrett County Historical Society she provided an abundance of Society news for the Glades Star.

Prior to her death, Helen Friend undertook and completed the monumental task of preparing the index for forthcoming bound volume of Glades Star.

Helen Friend was an inspiration to many of us in the Garrett County Historical Society; our heartfelt sympathy is extended to her children over her death.

Museum Activities

During Autumn Glory

One of the times that the Historical Society can take additional pride in the Museum is during the Autumn Glory Festival. Each year it is open during part of the Festival. This year, it was open for four days and had

over 600 visitors during that time.

The historical display downstairs in the Museum probably added much to the visitor's enjoyment. In the planning stage for several years, it finally became a reality this year under the leadership of Mrs. Beth Friend. The exhibit on the U.S.S. Garrett County attracted much attention.

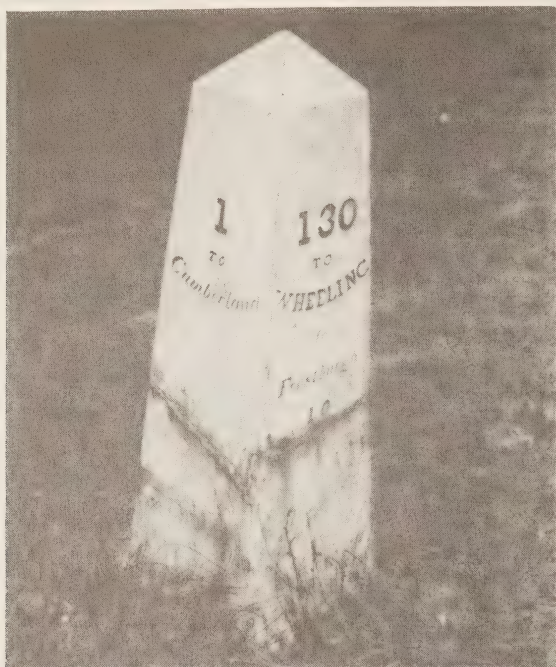
Learning about family ties with the County is always gratifying, particularly when the ties have to do with the formation of the County. Among the visitors to the Museum during Autumn Glory was Rick Franz of Westminster, Md. He is the great-grandson of John W. Garrett, for whom the County is named.

To top off their visit to the Museum, Mr. Franz and his children Garrett, Ian, Heather, and Katie, all had their photograph taken in front the bust of John W. Garrett which is in the museum.

Coke Ovens?

In various writings about the mineral resources of Garrett County, there are references to different coal mines that were opened in places through the County. One of these writings makes a reference to the Oakland Coal and Coke Company that operated in or near Oakland following the Civil War. One of the features of this company was that it built six coke ovens, "just west of Oakland."

Can any of the readers tell the Editor of the Glades Star where these six coke ovens "just west of Oakland" were located. Also, what coal mine in the area supplied the coal for these ovens.



Beginning of the mileage markers west of Cumberland, Md.



Last of the mileage markers in Maryland.

National Road Mileage Markers

Like many other motorists, you've probably wondered about the mileage markers on the National Road (U.S. 40); that is, where do they begin and how far do they extend.

Originally, these large cast iron markers were placed along the side of the road each mile from Cumberland to Wheeling. On one face the distance to Cumberland is given, and on the other the distance to Wheeling. In addition, the distance to local towns such as Frostburg was also added, but with smaller numbers and letters. The first marker, Number One, being on the outskirts of Cumberland shows only one designation on its West face. The East face of this marker, however, shows "130 to Wheeling to Frostburg 10".

Number One marker is to be found near Wills Creek bridge, where the road enters the Narrows. It is on the north side of the highway near the bridge abutment. Successive markers are almost all in place each mile to the outskirts of Frostburg. They begin once more on the West side of town.

The first marker in Garrett County is on the West side of Big Savage Mountain, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inside the County. This marker shows "14 to Cumberland to Frostburg 3" on the West face, and "117 to Wheeling to Petersburg 23" on the East face. (Petersburg is the present Addison, Pa.) Continuing westward, the final marker in Garrett County is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Mason Dixon Line. It reads "34 to

Cumberland to Frostburg 23", and "97 to Wheeling to Petersburg 3."

Generally speaking, majority of the mileage markers in Maryland are in good repair. Unfortunately, the same can not be said for the ones in Pennsylvania; many of them are rusty, seriously damaged, or completely missing.

As an item of general interest, mileage markers east of Cumberland seem to have been made of cut stone. A splendid example of these stone markers is the one standing in the grass strip between the east and west-bound lanes of Interstate 48 near the Baltimore Pike Volunteer Fire Department. It is a "five mile" marker to Cumberland; additional lettering on the stone has been obliterated.

On the subject of the National Road cast iron markers, one has been presented to the Garrett County Historical Society, and stands just inside the front door of the Museum. It affords a good opportunity to study the physical construction of the markers. Many details can be seen that are not easy to discover from the ones still along the roadway. Thus, it is possible to learn many things about them, except for one very important bit of historical information; when and where were these markers cast.

Bound Copies Available

Bound copies of Vol. 5 of the Glades Star are now available at the Ruth Enlow Library for \$37.50.



Toll house for the Maryland section of the National Road, located at Mile No. 6.

YOUGHIOGHENY GLADES CHAPTER D.A.R.

Proudly announces our soon-to-be published book:

MARYLAND: GARRETT COUNTY GRAVES

We have copied over 250 cemeteries, and recorded approximately 20,000 graves. The book will contain each cemetery as copied, and be indexed by surname, and the page.

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Deer Park, Md. 21550

National Road Toll House

Although it is located in Alleghany County, the Toll House was a vital part of the National Road that ran through Garrett County. Seemingly, it is somewhat remote, being six miles west of Cumberland. However, a close look at the terrain in the area will show why this particular spot was chosen. The area is so rugged that it would be impossible to by-pass the house and avoid paying the toll.

Travellers going west on the National Road would learn that the next Toll House was in Petersburg, beyond the Mason-Dixon Line. Petersburg was later named Addison, and the toll house there looks exactly like the one at Mile No. 6. Today, one other toll house still remains standing. It is between Uniontown and Washington, Pa.

Directly across U.S. 40 from the Toll House is mileage marker No. 6. It is by the eastern entrance to a service station. The other face of this marker denotes the remaining distance to Wheeling, terminus of the National Road.

Location of Mileage Marker No. 1

As a point of general information about mileage marker No. 1, it is located on the north side of U.S. 40, next to the highway bridge at the east end of the Narrows.

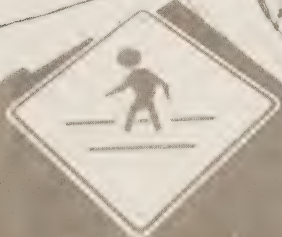
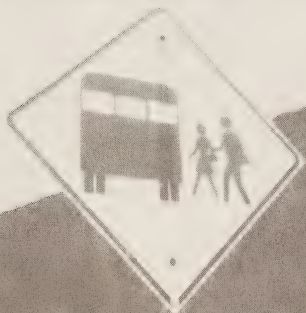
Maryland's Garrett County Graves

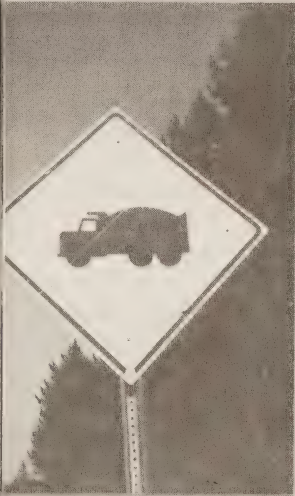
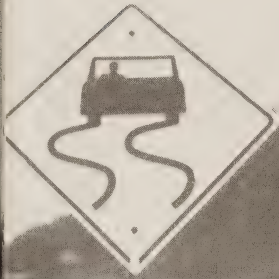
by Alice Proudfoot

Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, D.A.R. is at present making arrangements to print their recordings of graves in Garrett County. The book will bear the name, "Maryland's Garrett County Graves" and will include records of 255 cemeteries with a listing of approximately 20,000 graves. Cemeteries will be printed in alphabetical order as recorded in the cemetery. We feel this will aid in the identification of various families especially when several members of a family are buried in one plot. There will be a section of additions and corrections. To make the book easy to use, it will have three indexes: (1) names of cemeteries (2) names of burials (3) names on markers other than burials, i.e. parents, relatives, etc.

This book will be the culmination of more than ten years work. Every effort has been made to have these records as complete and accurate as possible. The project, however, will not be completely abandoned with the printing of the book. Any cemeteries located in the future that are not included in the book will be recorded and submitted to the Glades Star for publication.

Those persons interested in receiving a pre-publication notice and price list should submit their name and address to: Mrs. Randall Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550 (See pg. 64).





end!



The U.S.S. Garrett County

The Gray Lady Of Garrett County

by James N. Guy, HMC/USN/Retired

It is not in a melancholy state that we take a nostalgic trip in time to a bygone era. We pay tribute by being "Gallant" to show splendor while we court a lady who showed great "Gallantry" in not one war, but two. This lady was a United States Naval Ship named for the western-most county in the state of Maryland, USS Garrett County (LST-786).

The USS Garrett County originally displaced 1780 tons, was 323 feet long, had a beam or width of 50 feet, had a draft of 14 feet, one inch, and had a top speed of 11.6 knots. The original armament of the ship had eight 40mm guns and twelve 20mm guns as well as various small arms in the armory such as carbines, 50-caliber machine guns, pistols, etc.

LST-786 was laid down by

Dravo Corporation, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, on 21 May 1944; launched 22 July of the same year; sponsored by Mrs. E.B. Keckler; and commissioned on 28 August 1944 with Lieutenant Eli T. Ringler, United States Coast Guard, as her first commanding officer. Remember that during declared war the Coast Guard comes under the Navy Department. In 1944 we were in World War II, thus the LST had a Coast Guard crew.

After shakedown off the coast of Florida, LST-786 departed Mobile, Alabama, on 30 September 1944 and sailed for the Pacific. She loaded cargo and men of the 112th Navy Construction Battalion at Pearl Harbor before arriving at Eniwetok on 28 December 1944. During January 1945, the landing ship (type of ship USS Garrett County was)

made another cruise to Pearl Harbor for supplies, returning to the Marshall Islands on 21 February 1945.

With Iwo Jima now in American hands, LST-786 transported a group of seabees to that tiny volcanic island in late March. While at Iwo she embarked 114 prisoners of war for transportation to Guam, arriving on 20 April. Eight days later she sailed with another detachment of seabees bound for the last Japanese barrier—Okinawa. Arriving at Okinawa on May 8, 1945, LST-786 unloaded her cargo off Green Beach under constant threat from enemy air raids; under that same threat, she eventually made sail for the Philippines, leaving Okinawa on 20 May 1945.

For the rest of the war, she shuttled troops and equipment among the islands in the Philippines and to Okinawa, further strengthening the path to Japan. On 4 August 1945 her convoy was attacked by an enemy submarine which was sunk by the Earle V. Johnson (DE-703) after a fierce three-hour duel.

After V-J Day, LST-786 operated in the Far East where she provided transportation services for the occupation troops in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa. The landing ship departed Sasebo, Japan, on 8 December 1945 and arrived in San Francisco on 14 January 1946. Landing Ship Tank (LST-786) was decommissioned at Astoria, Oregon, on 9 July 1946 (less than two years from her launch in Pittsburgh), and was assigned to the Pacific Reserve

Fleet. Within that two-year period of service to her country, she made quite a name for herself, but she remained without a true designated name. It was not until 1 July 1955 that LST-786 was given the name "Garrett County."

As the American role in the Far East expanded, there was a need for a special kind of ship to be outfitted with the capacity to repair and to service small fiberglass patrol craft in the Mekong Delta area of South Vietnam. The ships would need a small enough draft to transit the rivers of the inland waterways of the Delta Region of Vietnam, and the LST had such a draft. Garrett County was among the four LST's that were selected; the other three LST's were Jennings County, Hunterdon County and Harnett County.

To meet their special duty needs, the LST's had to be modified by adding a special boom to the starboard or right side just forward of the superstructure. This accommodated lifting the 31-foot fiberglass River Patrol Boats (PBR) out of the water for necessary repairs if they had been shot or if they were in need of machinery or engine repairs. The hatch that led from the main weather deck to the tank deck had to be enlarged in order to permit the PBR's to be lowered into the tank deck; there special skids or dollies permitted moving them about to various shops in the tank deck area. Just forward of the hatch cover on the main weather deck was a helicopter pad deck to accommodate the two UHIB Seawold Helicopter

Gunships. These helicopters would be scrambled to give rocket and small arms fire support to the fiberglass PBR's when they were in trouble. Besides the men who it took to run the ship, the need to have enough fresh water, food, laundry machines, etc., both for a helicopter squadron and a river patrol section was important in figuring for modernization. Space also had to be allotted for berthing or living quarters with air conditioning to help beat the heat in the tropical area of Vietnam. The modernization program for the USS Garrett County took place at Todd Shipyard in the San Francisco-Oakland area of California.

The Garrett County, LST-786, was recommissioned officially on 15 October 1966 with Navy Lieutenant James Kuntz as the Commanding Officer and Lieutenant Junior Grade Adrian as the Executive Officer. On her way to Vietnam she carried some River Patrol Boats from the PBR school at Vallejo, Calif., on the skids in the tank deck. She was really ready to live up to her motto, "Toujours-Fidele" (Always Faithful), and to once again pave her way into the history books about the Vietnam conflict, just as she had done during World War II.

It should be noted here that a picture of the LST-786 was taken during her shakedown for recommissioning just outside the Golden Gate Bridge, and this picture was utilized when making Christmas cards for the ship in 1967 and 1968.

The first year in Vietnam saw the ship on station on the Basaac

River (Song Basaac) during the heaviest monsoon rains imaginable. Hal (3) Detachment Seven was the first detachment of the Helicopter Attack Squadron Light Three that served on the Garrett County. The late President Kennedy aptly described what we faced in Vietnam: "... another type of warfare—new origin—war by ambush instead of aggression-seeking victory by eroding and exhausting the enemy instead of engaging him." The primary step in defeating the enemy waging guerrilla warfare was to isolate him by interdicting his supply lines and enforcing strict resources control. Naval forces, such as the Garrett County and the river patrol boats and helicopters assigned to her, played a vital role in the execution of both measures. The rivers of the Delta provided the enemy with fish to eat and with a source for receiving its ammunition and arms from the ships out at sea. The Garrett County, with her mobility to move up and down the rivers as well as to provide a base for PBR's and Helo's, was essential as a deterrent. The forces or components of Commander Task Force 116 (CTF-116), or "Operation Gamewarden" as they were affectionately called, were the forces on the rivers of the Delta region with a mission of denying the enemy the use of vital water routes, not only in the Delta but also in the "I" Corps Tactical Zone of South Vietnam.

While on the Basaac River, the Garrett County provided medical support to an orphanage. Other items were also provided to the orphanage, often at a sacrifice to

the members of the crew. Some of the material donated was laundry powder, bath soap, towels, linen, blankets and the like. A few members of the crew wrote home about what they were doing for the orphanage; churches and other civic groups from their home towns sent baby clothing, disposable diapers, baby lotion, etc. This type of generosity by the crew carried over when the ship moved to the Co Chien River in 1968. In conjunction with the orphanages, the Medical Department's corpsmen also treated hundreds of people in various villages along the Co Chien River on the Medical Civil Action Program (MEDCAP). Under this program, supplies such as clothing, laundry soap, bath soap, diapers, etc. came from the folks back home.

During the Tet Offensive of February 1968, USS Garrett County responded to the area of Vien Long that had become overrun by the enemy. The ship not only had her own complement of PBR's, but also those from the barge at the small Navy Yard in Vien Long. Several casualties were treated by the two hospital corpsmen attached to the Garrett County. Among the casualties were four Catholic nuns, American and Civil Service employees from the US Air Force/Army Airport, and Korean Marines. The two hospital corpsmen and the cooks and messmen worked around the clock in shifts for three days to meet the needs of the people that were evacuated by feeding them and treating their wounds. Each corpsman or medic got about three hours sleep

in the three days. The ship also provided fuel, ammo, and other supplies to the many different military units from Vien Long.

From the time the USS Garrett County had arrived in Vietnam, she also helped mend many broken river patrol boats and many broken human bodies. Certainly it was about time that the ship took some time to mend her own maladies, so she set sail for Subic Bay in the Philippines the latter part of April for a three-week upkeep period. During the short time that the ship was in port in the Philippines, a member of the crew took a bride. However, the ship was back on the Sing Co Chien River in Vietnam by 4 June 1968.

In late summer, while on the Co Chien River, the Garrett County got a new Commanding Officer and a new Executive Officer. Lieutenant Commander William Sheldon became the C.O. and Lieutenant James Driscoll (an ex-Marine) became X.O. Early fall found the Garrett County, while still in the water, being repainted by members of her crew; they were using rollers and standing in the LCVP boats along side the ship. The reason for getting her spruced up was that she was called upon to make a trip to Saigon to act as the ship of honor for the change of command for the Commander Naval Forces of Vietnam (COMNAVFOR/V). Admiral Elmo Zumwalt took over that post on a sunny day in September of 1968 on the main deck of the Garrett County. Other dignitaries present were Ambassador Elsworth Bunker; Generals Abrahams and West-

moreland; the President and Vice President of South Vietnam; and the military attaches of Korea, Australia, and Canada. The Viet Cong could have struck a devastating wound to the war if they had shelled the Garrett County on that day as she sat moored to a pier at Saigon.

The writer left the Garrett County on 16 January 1969 while the ship was being overhauled at the AFDM-8 in Apra Harbor, Guam. Walking off the deck for the last time, I felt hurt; the duty time aboard the Garrett County was the best duty of my 23-year stretch of service to my country. I was able to put into practice what I was trained to do—to aid the sick and injured peoples of a war. I have neither forgotten her nor do I ever want to lose sight of her glory.

As the ship was turned over to the Vietnamese Navy in 1971, many artifacts were removed and sent to Washington, D.C. I am glad they are being sent to Garrett County after all these years. When Vietnam fell, the ship took refugees to the Philippines and, to the best of my knowledge, the LST-786 was turned over to the Philippine Navy.

I look forward to coming to the Historical Society in Oakland to see and to touch a part of history that I had a share in making. I wish that my feet could roam the decks again so I could shed a tearful bon voyage and farewell to a great lady of the sea. Garrett County to you I bid fair winds and following seas from a beloved crew member.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Helen (Sollars) Friend, 74, Mtn. Lake Park died Thursday, October 2, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

She taught in Garrett County elementary schools for 35 years before retiring in 1981.

Born in Oakland on August 4, 1912, Mrs. Friend was the daughter of the late Joseph and Mabel (Porter) Sollars.

Before becoming a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland, she belonged to Hoyes United Methodist Church and served as organist there for 20 years.

Mrs. Friend was serving a second term as corresponding secretary of the Garrett County Historical Society. Her other memberships included the American Association of Retired Persons, the Maryland State and Garrett County Retired Teachers Associations, Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Delta Kappa Gamma Sorority, the Oakland Civic Club, Loar Auxiliary of Garrett County Memorial Hospital, the American Association of University Women and the Southern Garrett County Republican Women's Club.

She was preceded in death by two husbands, Richard D. Buchanan and William Martin Friend.

Survivors include one son, William Buchanan, Indian Hills, Colo.; two daughters, Sarah C. Steyer, Deer Park, and Nancy Perando, Mtn. Lake Park; and

(Continued on Page 76)

Artistry In Wood

by John Wolfe

Over past centuries man has deviated from one style of Architecture to another-ever demanding new concepts and products to be brought forth. Today, as we travel, we are able to marvel at the many styles, the intricate designs carved in stone by the mason's chisel and in wood by the skilled carpenter. These works are not "lost art", they have merely been set aside as their own distinct style while other styles have become more popular. As the mason's skilled hands formed a piece of stone into a perfect ashlar, so did the skilled carpenter from his intricate woodwork from the rough form of a tree.

A prime example of decorative woodwork is elegantly displayed on structures of the Victorian era. These buildings, designed for both space and elegance reflect the skill, time and patience of highly skilled craftsmen. Interior design is highlighted by carved designs in trim, wood mantels, stair balusters and rails. Exterior design includes elegantly carved base and capitols of porch columns, various styles of balustrades and curved railings to deviate from the monotony of straight lines. Cornices of varied patterns decorate the roof eave overhang and a decorative piece of scrollwork was attached at the crown of the roof extending end to end.

Roof gable walls were adorned with an ornament of scroll design or carved figure. Show rafters and fascia boards were often cut

with a scroll pattern to accent the roof design.

It should be remembered that, during the periods when these works of art were popular, there was no form of electricity or electrical powered tools by which to form the designs or to turn the lathe. Every piece of wood incorporated in a building was worked down by hand tools. The lathe was powered by a foot treadle with belts and various sized pulleys to obtain the desired speed. Next to his square, the common handsaw was a carpenter's most prized possession. The hand plane was used to smooth the lumber and a special hand plane that accepted special ground and shaped blades were used to rout various grooves and shapes used in trimwork such as, door and window facings, cove and crown mouldings. A "keyhole" saw was incorporated to cut the scrolls; the auger brace and bit for boring holes; the rasp for smoothing the curved edges, and the chisel for carving or mortising.

Various species of wood were used for the artistic designs. The type or species of wood used depended largely upon the available supply in the area where the structures were being built. In Garrett County, carpenters were blessed with an abundant supply of almost every species. Oak, wild cherry, maple, walnut, white pine, poplar and chestnut could be made available for the asking.

As time passed, the increased cost of labor involved in such time consuming work forced the change of style in the home building industry. It is difficult to



Porch wood work.

fathom that 100 years ago a skilled carpenter collected a mere 10 cents per hour for his intricate work. A century later, this same workmanship would cost 200 times that amount. Although we are much advanced in the type of equipment available to perform the work much more quickly, the interest or enthusiasm to produce this style of architecture has faded into the past.

In recent years, the restoration of Victorian homes has caused the need for various replacement items which have decayed with age or simply lost. Those items were mainly porch columns, railings, balusters and cornices. Many of these items can be reproduced if a pattern is available. In other instances where homes

have been razed, many of the intricately carved items have been salvaged and sold to people seeking to restore a Victorian home. Pennington Cottage in Deer Park was restored to its original state by using parts from another identical home also designed by Josias Pennington, which had fallen to dis-repair.

And so, as we look upon these monuments of antiquity set apart by their own distinct style of individuality highlighted by their intricately designed trimwork, we regard them not only as a work of elegant art, but also as living monuments to pay tribute to those masters of workmanship who also have faded into the past with their distinctive skill and artistic abilities.



Examples of artistry in wood.



In Memoriam

(Continued from Page 72)

six grandchildren.

In accordance with Mrs. Friend's wishes, her body was donated to the Human Gift Registry at West Virginia University.

A memorial service was conducted Sunday at St. Paul's United Methodist Church by the Rev. Allen Ridenour and the Rev. Harold Harman.

George Washington Breuninger, 91, Oakland, died Tuesday, November 18, at Garrett Memorial Hospital.

He was born in Garrett County on March 13, 1895 and was the son of the late Rev. John G. and Mary (Gortner) Breuninger.

Mr. Breuninger was employed for many years as a salesman at Gortner's Shoe Store before his retirement. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church at Red House.

He is survived by one brother, Alvin C. Breuninger, Oakland; one niece, Alma Ross, Atlanta, Ga.; and three nephews, Jefferson Lohr, Oakland, Richard B. Miller, Davenport, Iowa and Robert P. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A service was conducted at Durst Funeral Home on Friday, November 22, by Rev. Raymond Ursin. Interment was in St. John's Cemetery, Red House.

Bernard M. Guy, Bloomington, died Monday, November 24, 1986, at his home.

Born in Clements, St. Mary's County, he was preceded in death by his wife Iola (Pattison) Guy in 1985.

Mr. Guy was a Navy veteran of World War II and a retired self-employed contractor for Pattison and Guy Contracting. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Westernport; Queens Point Memorial Post 6775, VFW, McCoole; Kelly-Mansfield Post 52, American Legion, Piedmont, W.Va., and the Democratic Club, Oakland, and was a former Garrett County Commissioner.

Surviving are one daughter, Kay Guy, Washington, D.C.; one sister, Mrs. Thyra Walstrum, Parkville, and a number of nieces and nephews.

Services were conducted from the Boal Funeral Home, Westernport. Interment was in the Philos Cemetery, Westernport.

Next Issue . . .

In the next issue of the Glades Star we plan to have some articles on the history of the Forestry Service in Garrett County.

There will also be an article on the history of motion picture theatres in Garrett County.

In addition, if there is space several letters from members of the Society will be included in the Glades Star.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 5

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1987



Elder Hill Fire Tower



Radio equipment on Elder Hill fire tower

Elder Hill Fire Tower

Rising high above the tree tops, the Elder Hill Fire Tower has a commanding view of the entire north-western corner of Garrett County. It is visible for a number of miles to anyone traveling along the Friendsville-Hoyes County Road. At one point it is within half a mile of the County road; however, to reach it a person has to travel over 2½ miles on secondary and private roads.

For over fifty years this tower has rendered persistent, good service to the citizens of Garrett County. Originally built as an observation tower for fire wardens, it now supports antennas for the County radio systems. At the present time there is an automatic radio antenna for fire control purposes, an automatic radio antenna for emergency medical services and

an automatic transmitter for a volunteer fireman pager system.

Built during the days of the CCC camps, the tower is one of six which formed a network in the County. The Elder Hill site was selected by the Forestry Department late in 1933. The land was purchased from Clayton Frazee in January of 1934.

The site was cleared by the men of the CCC, who also built a road to the tower and erected a telephone line.

This telephone line served two very vital functions. First, was the fact that the tower had to have communications with the other fire towers of the County. This was necessary for determining the exact location of a forest fire. Second, was to alert the fire wardens of a possible forest fire.

Each tower was equipped with a map of Garrett County mounted on a large, flat table. The map was orientated north-south, with the center of the table being the tower's location on the County map. On top of this was mounted an alidade, which could rotate in a full circle. (An alidade is basically a long ruler with peep sights mounted on it). Under the alidade was a compass rose to tell which direction the alidade was being sighted.

Whenever smoke was seen, the fire warden in the tower would sight its direction from the tower with the alidade. He would then contact the warden in another tower who would take a sighting on the smoke from his tower. By mapping the direction of the sighting from each tower, the exact location of the smoke could be determined.

Mr. Ernest Hauser of Friendsville was one of the first wardens to be on duty in the Elder Hill tower when it was built. When describing the operation of the tower, he used the term, "smoke chaser." It seems that when the wardens in the towers had determined the exact location of smoke, they would alert the "smoke chaser." This was a fire warden who lived in the vicinity of the impending fire, and would immediately "check-out" the source of the smoke.

Today, with the Forestry Service using radio communication, the method employed during the 1930's may seem clumsy. However, its effectiveness in fighting forest fires proved that it worked pretty well.

Look Out For What's Ahead

Due to the large amount of written material in the last issue of the Glades Star, there wasn't space to say anything about the centerfold of road signs.

The whole idea dates back to a number of years ago when the Baltimore Beltway had just been completed. There was a sign near one intersection which read, "Temporary Sign Ahead." Seemingly, this was a useless piece of information for the average motorist. The only explanation for such a sign was that a large number of signs were purchased under a certain contract. Perhaps the total number of signs in the contract exceeded the number of locations where signs were needed.

I often wanted to take a photograph of the "Temporary" sign, but never got around to it.

Basically, most of the road signs which a driver sees use symbols to convey their message. The arrow is one of the easiest to recognize, giving all kinds of information about the road and travel route.

Another class of road sign is the one which uses the shape of an object to convey information. An excellent example of this type was the one which had a snowmobile on it. One of these signs stood along the New Germany Road where it met a trail near the top of Meadow Mountain. Unfortunately, the unique snowmobile sign is now gone.

It occurred to your Editor that

(Continued on page 95)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1986-87

President DeCorsey E. Bolden
Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough
Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y Martha Kahl
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Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Managing Editor . . . Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Date Announced For Annual Society Banquet

Plans have now been completed for the annual Historical Society dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 25th at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md. As presently planned, the menu will feature a dinner for the price of \$6.00 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Mr. John Wolfe, local history buff and engineer for A&A Construction Company. Mr. Wolfe, who has contributed articles to the Glades Star, will speak on "Living On An Indian Trail." His talk will feature artifacts and things still visible on the major Indian trails which cross Garrett County. More information about the subject will be included in the June issue of the Glades Star.

Among the items to be discussed at the annual meeting will be changes in the membership fees for the Historical Society, information concerning the future of the Museum, election of new members to the Board of Directors and future publications to be undertaken by the Society.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Due to the fact that the committee which handles the banquet arrangements has to work against a tight deadline in June, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible.

Bi-Centennial Note

Scharf's "History Of Western Maryland" lists two contemporary mighty hunters along with Meshach Browning. These men were Christian Garlitz and Holmes Wiley. In this year of the Bi-Centennial of the Constitution of the United States, an interesting story of Holmes Wiley's father, Thomas Wiley, is given.

A native of England, Thomas Wiley was one of the first settlers of Garrett County. He died about 1850, but always recounted a certain bit of information whenever he voted during his lifetime. He took great pleasure in telling people that he could vote without having been naturalized, though he was born in England. This was due to the fact that he came to America before the constitution was formed.

Correction From December, 1986 Issue

In the December issue of the Glades Star, there was an article about the donation of Lincoln material to West Virginia Wesleyan College by the late Charles A. Jones. In the article mention was made about his brother, the late E. Ray Jones of Oakland. It erroneously stated that Mr. E. Ray Jones was one time Attorney General of Maryland. It should have correctly stated that Mr. Jones was one time Secretary of State of Maryland. The Editor of the Glades Star regrets the error.

Hoyes Crest

Next issue of the Glades Star will carry an article on the high-point in Maryland.

Family Histories

Since the last issue of the Glades Star, we have received two items about family histories. One is an inquiry about the Baltzell family and the other is an announcement about the publication of a history of the Thayer family.

In Frederick, the Historical Society of Frederick County is continuing into the research into the Baltzell family. Their goal is to biograph the Baltzells to give a better understanding to the Dr. John Baltzell house where the Society has its headquarters. Anyone working on the Baltzell genealogy or knowing of primary sources such as letters, diaries, or furniture owned by the Baltzells, is asked to contact the Historical Society at 24 E. Church Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

The Garrett County Historical Society has received a complimentary copy of "our Ancestral History" By S. P. Thayer. This book contains much information of the Stephen and Murray Thayer families who were early settlers in Garrett County, near Oakland and Thayerville. Copies are for sale at \$25.00 per copy from S. P. Thayer, 621 North Allen, Macon, Mo. 63552.

Letter From Former Garrett County Resident

When space allows, we like to incorporate letters in the text of the **Glades Star**. Below is a letter from Mrs. Fred S. Colcord, which we would like to pass along to members of the

(Continued to Page 89)



**Last of the permanent buildings of the Swallow Falls
C.C.C. camp remodeled into an office.**



Pavillion at Swallow Falls built by men of the C.C.C.

Garrett County State Forests

When Mr. Fred Besley was hired as State Forester in 1906, he was the only official forester in the State of Maryland. Previously, he had worked in several different positions for Federal agencies. As a matter of fact, he was working in a remote part of Colorado when he received the offer to become the Maryland State Forester.

The legislation which created Mr. Besley's position as a State Forester was enacted by Maryland in 1906. It was the result of an increased state and national awareness of our natural resources. Originally brought to national attention in the 1890's, the awareness was championed by President Theodore Roosevelt. There were vast federal reserves, and uncharted forests existing in every state.

Prior to the enactment of the Board of Forestry bill in 1906, the State of Maryland had been active in other areas of conservation. It was almost a natural consequence that the Chesapeake Bay would be the first area to come under scrutiny. The Oyster Police were established in 1868, when fish and game conservation was brought to the public's attention. Mr. E. Lee LeCompte was the first state game warden under the State Game Warden bill of 1896.

Ten years later, in 1906, when Fred Besley became State Forester, he had to use all of his resourcefulness and ingenuity to sort out all of the uncharted forest of Maryland. He soon recognized that there were four

separate varieties of forests across the State and developed a plan for managing each of them.

Probably the increased number of forest fires had as much to do as anything with the desire for state forest management. Typical was the report of fires carried in **The Republican** for October 26, 1899. The report had the following headline and text.

"Forest Fires Raging—Many Acres Burned Over and Hundreds of Dollars Lost in Consequence."

"For a number of days forest fires have been raging in all parts of this county, and as a consequence hundreds of dollars worth of growing timber had been destroyed, fences burned, and in some instances the safety of dwellings and barns on outlying farms have been threatened."

"Along the Hooppole Road a stretch of country extending from King's Hill to the tramway has been burned over. To the south and west of Oakland smoke has been rising in great clouds since Sunday. Down along the Seventeen-mile grade the mountains in all directions are blazing and lower down in the county in the vicinity of the Great Savage Mountain the residents are greatly alarmed for the safety of their homes and buildings."

"In the mountains west of Oakland and in the vicinity of Terra Alta the farmers are out en masse fighting the fires."

"Along the mountain sides the scene at night is said to be grand and at the same time frightful, as

the fire leaps from crag to crag and all the time growing more dangerous and threatening. It dies down and then looming up more brilliantly than ever it sweeps along with resistless force devouring everything in its path."

"If the rain does not soon fall there is no telling when the fire will cease."

However, a report in **The Republican** four years earlier was even more tragic.

"Burned To Death"

"A sad accident occurred near Crellin last week in which a man and two horses lost their lives by burning to death. Mr. Isaiah Bowman was engaged in hauling tan bark to Crellin, and while passing a patch of old pine tops that had been cut down discovered that they were on fire. His horses became blinded by the dense smoke so that they were unmanageable. They ran down an embankment by the roadside right into the midst of the fire and in trying to extricate them Mr. Bowman's clothes caught on fire and before he could get the flames extinguished his flesh was burned to the bones, so that he died in a few hours."

As is often the case, there was a challenge to the State of Maryland by two private citizens. This was by Mr. Robert Garrett and Mr. John Garrett when they donated nearly 2,000 acres of forest land to the State. The donation carried with it the provision that the state would create the rudiments of a forestry service; to manage the gift of the land, to provide for protection of the woodlands, and to advance

forestry practices in the State of Maryland.

(The June, 1977 issue of the *Glades Star* carries an article about the placement of a stone monument to the commemoration of this gift. Among those present was Mr. Harrison Garrett, grandson of one of the donors of the land.

Designated as Swallow Falls State Forest Reserve, this was the beginning of the state forest reserves in Garrett County. The State slowly continued to acquire land after this gift from the Garrett family. Gradually, there developed a series of state parks and forests all over Maryland.

With the enlargement of responsibility and increase of number of personnel, the Board of Forestry was superseded by the Department of Forestry under the direction of the University of Maryland. This move gave permanence to the need for the necessary research and teaching of good forestry procedures. Along with the continued forest fire control, management of state forests and park lands, there was a cooperative forest program for private land owners.

One of the greatest boosts to forest management in Garrett County came in the 1930's with the Federal Civilian Conservation Corps (the CCC). Finally, there were enough men available to do the work necessary for good forest management. The men of the CCC built roads, cut fire trails, and created parks in all of the major forests. They also reforested thousands of acres of land, erected dams and bridges,



Sign tells of the recreation available in New Germany State Park.

improved watersheds, and built public use buildings. Many of the CCC built facilities are still in use today.

Camps were situated in the forests now designated as Garrett State Forest (Swallow Falls), Potomac State Forest, and Savage River State Forest. Cabins and a lake were built at Herrington Manor and New Germany. Picnic pavilions were built there and also in Swallow Falls, Big Run and the Potomac River areas.

The recreational potential for the State forests became more and more evident as the years passed. In 1941, the Department of Forestry was enlarged to include a park system and renamed the Department of Forests and Parks.

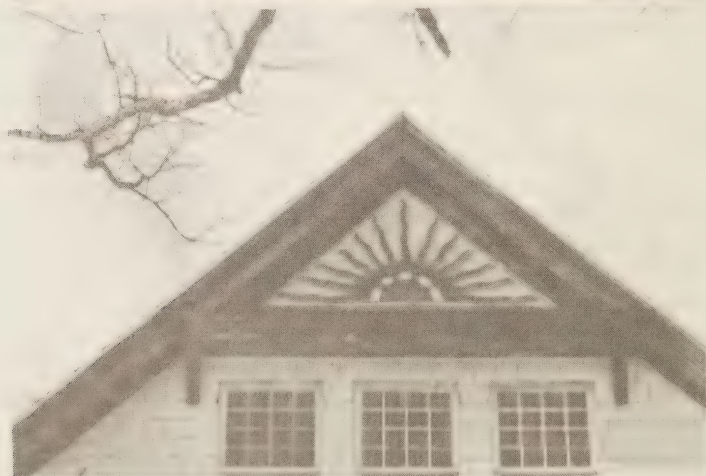
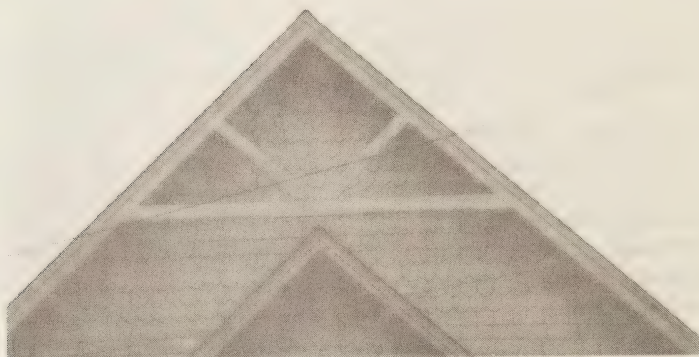
Following World War II, the recreation activities in the State parks took a drastic increase in number. People were responding to the lure of the outdoors, and

discovering what the State had to offer in its forests. Two outstanding facilities in Garrett County were Deep Creek Lake State Park and the further development of the Western Maryland 4-H Center at Bittinger.

In order to bring together the various agencies concerned with the forests and parks of the State, the Department of Natural Resources was established in 1969. Three years later, 1972, forests and parks were made two distinctive services within the new department. Fish and Wildlife management had long been an adjunct associate of the forests and parks system; today it is also included in the department. Now, the name is The Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service.

Thus, from an inauspicious beginning which included one forester and 2,000 acres of land, the Maryland service has found a

(Continued on page 88)



DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1987, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of this *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '87 please hand or send \$4.00 for one person, \$6.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Randall Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 25th. Dues will be delinquent after July 1st.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 20¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

RESERVATIONS

June 25, 1987

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550 for delivery by June 25, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$6.50, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

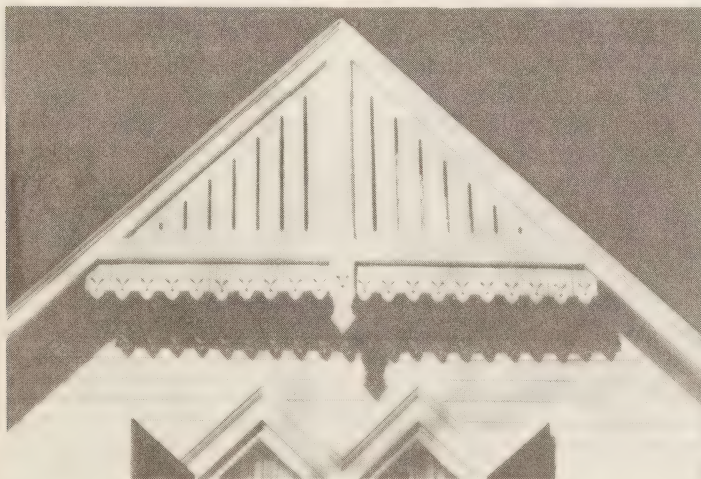
1881

1882

1883

1884

1885



Artistry In Wood

In the December, 1986 issue of the Glades Star, there was an Article by John Wolfe called "Artistry In Wood." It concerned the beautiful woodwork that exemplified the craftsmanship of many local carpenters.

The gabled ends of roofs represented a real artistic challenge to the carpenters of a century ago. They met this challenge by using a whole variety of wooden cross pieces. By careful placement of the timbers, they created everything from a simple side-to-side tie to complicated fan patterns. Some gabled end designs, although smaller, employed dows and flat pieces of wood.

At one time, most of the wooden houses in Garrett County had artistic gabled end designs. Over the years, the majority of them have been removed for one

reason or the other. Now, only a few basic patterns remain, and these have been photographed for the centerfold group of this issue of the Glades Star.

Garrett Co. State Forests

(Continued from page 85)

way to touch the lives of all citizens. It provides many other things in addition to forest management and fire protection. On the ever popular side is the increase in summer and winter recreational activities in the parks. Such things as summer camping spots or winter cross-country ski trails were only remote dreams when Fred Besley and the department began in 1906.

Your Editor would like to give a word of thanks to a number of employees of the service for assistance in the preparation of this article. Particular thanks go to Mr. Gerald Sword and Mr. Ross Kimmel.

YOUGHIOGHENY GLADES CHAPTER D.A.R.

Proudly announces our soon-to-be published book:

MARYLAND: GARRETT COUNTY GRAVES

We have copied over 250 cemeteries, and recorded approximately 20,000 graves. The book will contain each cemetery as copied, and be indexed by surname, and the page.

For those interested in genealogy this book will be most helpful in the search for their ancestors. If you are interested in this book, and will leave your name and address we will be glad to mail you a pre-publication notice and price list.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

Mail to:

Mrs. Randall R. Kahl
Route 4, Box 89
Deer Park, Md. 21550

Family Histories

(Continued from page 81)

Society.

Dear Friends:

I think the above salutation is appropriate in more ways than one, as I think many of you belong to the Friend Family, as I do.

Last October I flew back to Boston and met my daughter and son-in-law, who were on an extended trip, and we visited my cousin, Ruth Spear, in Accident. It was my daughter's dream to visit her ancestral home in Friendsville, as she had been very close to her grandmother, Myrtle Steele Ferrier. We visited Look Sharp and met the present owner, Mr. Guard, who is doing a wonderful job in keeping it up. He invited us to make ourselves at home and spend as much time as we liked. I took pictures of my daughter and son-in-law on the same spot where her great grandparents had a photograph taken, which I have in my family room. They were William Henry and Martha Steele (he built the home on Look Sharp). We walked along Bear Creek and the Yough and almost to Selbysport, it is still so beautiful. I showed her the places I loved when I was growing up. It was like a journey back in time. We visited "Friends' Cemetery" and the home of Aunt Molly Welch, where my mother was born. It was a most fulfilling day for us. The weather was just perfect, although the leaves hadn't turned. My daughter loved every minute of it, and they both thought Garrett County was very beautiful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Fred S. Colcord

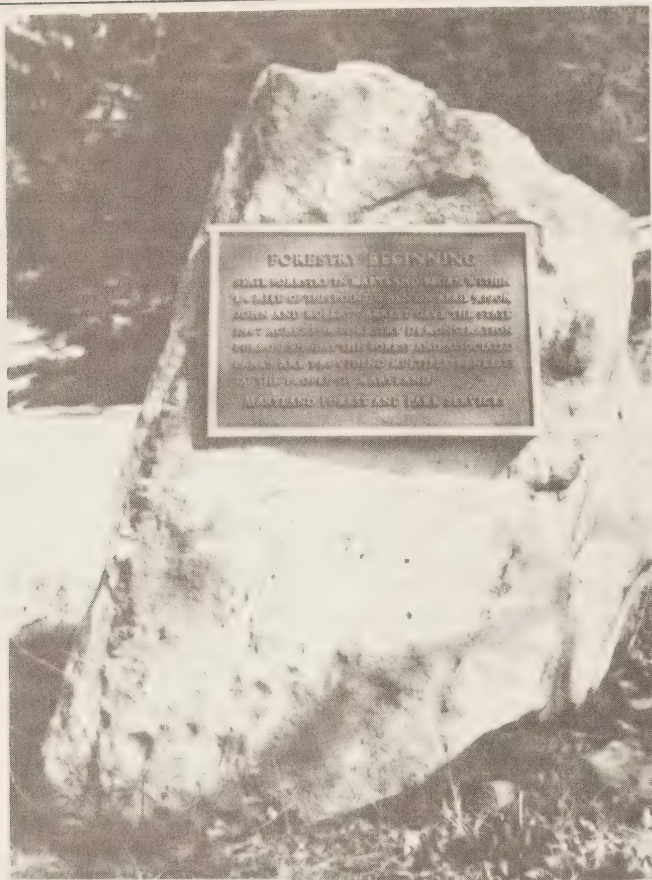
Maryland's Garrett County Graves

by Alice Proudfoot

Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, D.A.R. is at present making arrangements to print their recordings of graves in Garrett County. The book will bear the name, "Maryland's Garrett County Graves" and will include records of 255 cemeteries with a listing of approximately 20,000 graves. Cemeteries will be printed in alphabetical order as recorded in the cemetery. We feel this will aid in the identification of various families especially when several members of a family are buried in one plot. There will be a section of additions and corrections. To make the book easy to use, it will have three indexes: (1) names of cemeteries (2) names of burials (3) names on markers other than burials, i.e. parents, relatives, etc.

This book will be the culmination of more than ten years work. Every effort has been made to have these records as complete and accurate as possible. The project, however, will not be completely abandoned with the printing of the book. Any cemeteries located in the future that are not included in the book will be recorded and submitted to the Glades Star for publication.

Those persons interested in receiving a pre-publication notice and price list should submit their name and address to: Mrs. Randall Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550 (See pg. 88).



"Forestry Beginning" monument at Herrington Manor

Forestry Beginning

A monument near the lake at Herrington Manor park commemorates the beginning of the State Forestry system in Maryland. Dedicated on October 16, 1976, this monument carries a plaque with part of the story upon it.

In 1905, John and Robert Garrett proposed to give 1967 acres of their Garrett County timberlands to the State of Maryland. They were interested in good forestry management, which was in its

infancy, and challenged Maryland to begin practicing it on the Garrett County land. The three tracts of timberland which comprised the gift to Maryland were the Kindness Reserve, Swallow Falls Reserve and Skipnish Reserve.

The challenge was accepted by Maryland. The land was taken over as the first State Forest by an act of the Maryland Legislature on April 5, 1906.

Today, this land is incorporated into the management of Swallow Falls State Forest.

Coke Ovens West Of Oakland

In the December 1986 issue of the Glades Star there was a brief item requesting information about coke ovens in the Oakland area. This came from a briefly remembered item about the Oakland Coal and Coke Company. The item mentioned the company and the six ovens which were located, “. . . just west of Oakland.”

Our question in the article was seeking information about the location of the ovens and which mines in the area would have served them. To date no new information concerning their location has surfaced, however more information about the company has been found. Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator of the Museum, has been presented with a stock certificate of the Oakland Coal and Coke Company.

It came to her in a letter from Mr. Arlie Slabaugh of Springfield, Pa. He was also asking for information about the company. Part of Mr. Slabaugh's letter is as follows.

“ . . . This Oakland is almost certainly Oakland, Md., and you will note that it was printed by Hoen in Baltimore, and the company's headquarters was in Baltimore. I don't know if the illustration (on the certificate) represents a picture of Oakland at one time or not, but this printer generally made rather accurate engravings of different things and places, although they may have used an illustration from some other place.”

“Do you have any information on this company? Is there any-

thing on the certificate, such as the men's names or town view (rather, it isn't a town view, but coke ovens plus a couple of company buildings) that is familiar?”

From the stock certificates one more clue about these coke ovens is available: the company was incorporated in West Virginia. Perhaps the coke ovens were over the Maryland-West Virginia line in the area of Hutton.

The Glades Star is still seeking more information on this subject.

Old Telephone Poles

In June, 1986 issue of the Glades Star, there was an article called, “ '97 . . . Half Way To '98.” It featured Mrs. Emma Otto, “Central” for the old New Germany Mutual Telephone Company for over 45 years. Included with the article was a photograph of one of the remaining poles of the old telephone line.

Half a dozen of these old telephone poles still remain standing in a field and marsh. They are located on the north side of Twin Churches Road, crossing Poplar Like Run. As such, they are the oldest standing telephone poles in Garrett County, being over 80 years old.

The tenacity of this section of the ancient telephone line is a tribute to the men who erected the poles in 1906, and maintained the line. It was a telephone system which was electronically very simple. Repairs were easily made and the system fulfilled its task of maintaining communications in the area.

Let's Go To The Movies

by John A. Grant

As near as I can recall, the first motion picture that I ever saw was a silent film in 1927. It featured Rudolph Valentino, and must have been the Son Of The Desert. My recollection of the film was that I couldn't follow the plot very well, because the action would stop momentarily while the dialogue flashed on the screen.

This film was at the Maryland Theatre in Oakland, and I don't remember attending another movie there until I started the first grade at Oakland Grammar School in 1928. The reason I remember the second time so well was also connected with the dialogue which flashed on the screen. I had learned to read that year; unfortunately, I had to find out that there was a difference between knowing how to read and reading quickly. The words would flash on the screen and be gone before I had a chance to read them.

However, after a few minutes of struggling, I found that I really didn't have to read; all I had to do was listen. People in the audience were reading the dialogue out loud.

Today, when I see a recreation of silent films with a piano playing, I remember that there was more to it than piano music. What was typical of the Maryland Theatre, must have been true everywhere. All over the country, in addition to the music, there must have been a constant murmur of voices as the audience read the dialogue out loud.

When the Maryland Theatre burned on October 9, 1963, it brought to an end a particular part of the motion picture era in Garrett County. The Maryland opened in 1911 as a theatre for traveling shows, and became a movie theatre in the 1920's. It survived all of the other theatres of its type in Garrett County. During the 1930's and '40's, there was a regular movie theatre in Friendsville, Kitzmiller, and for a short time in Loch Lynn. However, the Maryland in Oakland was the largest and had the greatest amount of activity during its years of providing entertainment.

As near as can be determined, the first motionpicture show in Oakland was a Nickelodeon about 1902. It was located where the Rescue Squad is now housed. Next came the Empire in 1910, located where Englander's Pharmacy is now situated. In 1924, the Empire was leased to B. I. Gonder and Stuart Hamill, who renamed it the Grand. In 1927, the Grand was sold to Spates Brothers of Frostburg, who had been running movies at the Maryland for about five years. Eventually, they closed the Grand and Mr. Gonder became the manager of the Maryland. In 1934 he purchased the Maryland Theatre and refurbished it.

During its early years, the Maryland Theatre fulfilled several other functions in addition to showing films. Elementary and High School functions were given on its stage. The new

addition to the Oakland High School had not been completed at that time and even graduation exercises were held in the Maryland.

The Gilbert-Brown Boys' Band was organized during the 1920's, and they gave concerts in the theatre for several years. Their annual Christmas concert was a popular diversion on the afternoon of Christmas Day.

At that time the theatre had a large stage and there were even dressing rooms for the actors. Then, in 1929, the building was damaged by fire. When it was remodeled, the stage size was reduced to give larger seating capacity in the auditorium. The result was that concerts and operettas could no longer be presented there. However, films now "talked" and a whole new phase of movie entertainment was beginning.

Bernard I. Gonder developed a wide variety of methods to make the Maryland Theatre the center of entertainment. Some of the films were shown two nights in succession, such as Monday and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, with two shows nightly. When Sunday movie shows began, this sequence was revamped according to the popularity of the film or for an occasional "double feature."

Normal admission during the 1930's was 15 cents for children and 25 cents for adults. However, even this admission price had variations to make attending the movies more attractive. On Wednesday nights, the price was reduced to 10 cents for everyone.

"Cowboy" movies were the

general fare for Saturdays with a matinee in the afternoon, beginning at 2 p.m. In later years, three shows were featured on Saturday night instead of the usual two shows. During those days, Oakland was crowded with people on Saturday evening.

The standard program at the Maryland Theatre usually ran 120 minutes (2 hours) with a 90 minute "feature" and 30 minutes of previews, newsreels and short subjects. At one time commercial ads were part of the program and were presented as "voice over action." The screen showed the product or business advertised and the announcer's voice lauded the merits of the particular advertisement.

There were, of course, interesting variations in this regular program format. Sometimes special features such as a complete film of a Joe Louis heavy-weight prize fight would be shown. It would take the place of the entire feature and many of the short subjects.

In 1933, there was a brief revival of vaudeville and the "ripple effect" was even felt at the Maryland Theatre. During April of that year, films were suspended for a whole week while a repertoire company gave a different series of performances each night.

Once in a while, during this same period of years, a "cooking school" would be held at the theatre in the afternoon. Sponsored by the West Penn Electric Company, they were always very popular. At the end of each class session, numbers were drawn for food prepared by

the experts during the school.

"Give aways" were not unusual at regular performances of the movies. At one time Cowboy Suits were given away at the Saturday afternoon matinees. However, the biggest "give away" in the history of the theatre was Bank Night; it continued through the late 1940's.

On Bank Night, which was each Wednesday evening, \$50.00 was given away by a drawing held between the first and second shows. It was given to someone who had previously registered his name, and who had a ticket for the show that night. If a person's name was drawn, and he was absent, then the prize was increased by an additional \$50.00 until someone won the money.

Various enterprises were tied in with the movies, and the promotion of certain films. Mr. Gonder was always very generous about charity promotions and ticket sales. Each year certain organizations sponsored a movie with a percentage of the personal ticket sales going to the treasurer of the organization.

A good example of this were the tickets sold by the Boy Scouts for their annual Camp Fund. The Scouts were allowed to sell as many tickets as possible for a particular movie. Mr. Gonder usually allowed the Scout Troop to keep all of the money from these individual ticket sales.

One unusual film shown at the Maryland Theatre in 1939 was a non-Hollywood production. One beautiful day in the spring, a man appeared in Oakland with a movie camera and began to

photograph people all over town. He passed out a card saying that the film would be shown at the Maryland Theatre one evening two weeks later. When that evening arrived, the theatre was packed with people who wanted to, "see themselves in the movies."

One very important link for moving picture theatres all over the country is film distribution. Titles for movies have to be scheduled many weeks in advance. The distributor will send reels of film to one theatre, who will in turn send it along to the next, and so forth around the distributor's circuit.

Back in the 1930's all of the mail in and out of Oakland moved by railroad trains. The distribution of the films was handled through the postal system, and so the films also moved in and out by rail. Occasionally, there would be an interruption in rail traffic due to a train wreck or a landslide. The result of the interruption would mean, "no movies tonight." When this happened it was most apparent that a person had developed the "movie going" habit. "No Movies tonight" always generated a feeling of disappointment.

Certain bits of film dialogue continue to stand out in people's minds. Probably one of the most famous is the, "... Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn," from *Gone With The Wind*.

Over the years I can remember very well a bit of dialogue which used to be spoken at the end of a short subject about Hollywood. It went something like this. "People say the movies should be more

like life. However, maybe life should be more like the movies."

Perhaps, during those years when motion pictures finally matured into a national form of entertainment, the movies and life were the same thing.

As the writer of this article on the movies I wish to acknowledge reference to an excellent article in the September, 1973 issue of the Glades Star. That article was written by David Gonder and is called "Theatre Entertainment in Garrett County." It covers 70 years of entertainment history in this area, and is most interesting reading.

Historical Talk Set for April 29

Over the past few years, the Historical Society has benefited from the research and writing of Mr. Gerry Sword. He has now left the County, promoted to a new position in the Forestry Department. However, he is returning to give a talk in Oakland.

On Wednesday evening, April 29th, Gerry Sword will give a talk at the Ruth Enlow Library at 7:30 p.m. on the subject of General Crook.

There will be a certain amount of regular material but the majority of Mr. Sword's information will be on the time General Crook was in the West.

Look Out . . . (from page 79)

perhaps some of the other object signs we see in the county might suffer the same fate. It would be a part of history that could get lost, hence the "sign" centerfold in the December, 1986, issue of the Glades Star.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Nelle C. Garrett, 81, Deer Park, died Tuesday, December 9, in Garrett Memorial Hospital.

Born in Oakland March 22, 1905, she was the daughter of the late Bartlett B. and Phoebe C. (Shreve) Nethken. She was preceded in death by her husband, Robert Browning Garrett Sr., July 1977.

Mrs. Garrett was a 1924 graduate of Oakland High School. She was employed at the Garrett County Courthouse and later employed as an executive secretary at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and as a bookkeeper at Miller's Market, Oakland. She was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Oakland; McVeigh Holy Cross Mission Club and several local bridge clubs. An accomplished pianist, she played piano for silent movies in Oakland and was organist for many years at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Oakland, and then at St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Surviving are three sons, Michael A. Garrett II, Pasadena; Robert B. Garrett Jr., Timonium; and Patrick J. Garrett II, Rockville; two daughters, Mrs. Sheila Reams, Niantic Conn.; and Mrs. Jane B. Nolan, Deer Park, and 10 grandchildren.

Services were in charge of the Stewart Funeral Home. A Christian Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Martin Feild. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.



In Memoriam

William Paul Hinebaugh, 89, Oakland, died Thursday, November 6, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born on August 30, 1897, in Oakland, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Hydroelectric Company at Hoyes Run and was later self-employed at the Acme Repair Service, Oakland.

Mr. Hinebaugh was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and a charter member of the Garrett County Historical Society.

He is survived by his wife, Jessie N. Hinebaugh; one daughter, Betty Lou Behne, Avondale; two grandsons, Paul Behne, Brentwood, and Christopher Behne, Hyattsville; one niece, Mary Kay Morris, Massillon, Ohio; four nephews, Edward Hinebaugh and Paul W. Hoyer, both of Oakland, and Phillips Thayer and Gorman Lee Thayer, both of Florida; and numerous grandnieces and nephews.

His body was donated to the State Anatomy Board, Baltimore.

Carmon W. White, 59, of Baltimore, died Tuesday, December 23, at the Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore.

Born May 29, 1927, in Steyer, he was the son of Arthur C. White, Oakland, and the late Clara Ruth (Steyer) White.

Mr. White was employed by Westinghouse Corp. as an industrial security officer. He was an army veteran of World War II and a member of the Maryland Law Enforcement Officers Association.

In addition to his father, he is survived by his wife, Jutta (Weise) White; one daughter, Mrs. Susan White-Baxley, Baltimore; and one sister, Mrs. G. Luverna Weimer, Oakland.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home in Oakland. A service was conducted there by Rev. Kenneth Montgomery. Interment was in the White Church Cemetery. Military honors were accorded at the graveside by members of the DAV, VFW and American Legion.

The Next Issue

Among the articles planned for the June issue of the Glades Star will be one of the Deep Creek Yacht Club which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year. In addition, there will be articles on recreation developments in Garrett County in and about Deep Creek Lake. There will also be a brief article on Rock Lodge, one of the original large summer homes in Garrett County.

Also included will be a limited amount of correspondence from members of the Historical Society.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 6

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1987

Deep Creek Yacht Club Celebrates 50th



Deep Creek Yacht Club House renovation, 1968



The Club House today, 1987

Deep Creek Yacht Club Celebrates 50th Year

This year the Deep Creek Yacht Club celebrates the fiftieth year of its founding. It is a larger club now, and possesses more property than when the original group was incorporated in 1937. However, its purpose to promote the sport of sailing on Deep Creek Lake remains the same.

There have been other clubs which have existed from time to time on Deep Creek Lake. They were usually formed by a small group for a specific purpose such as recreation, real-estate subdivisions, or convenience of boat storage.

One popular location for boat storages was Thayer's Barn. Canoes were kept in the bottom of the barn, and a small club was once formed to pay rent to Gorman Thayer for the storage. Although the barn is now gone, the location still remains a popular spot for boating.

Much of the flavor of boating on Deep Creek Lake in those early days has been incorporated into some written material by Mr. John Schaidt. As one of the first members of the Yacht Club, and an early sailor on Deep Creek Lake, he writes the following:

"I started sailing on Deep Creek Lake in the summer of 1926. My companion was Dick Holben of Frostburg, and our craft was a canoe equipped with a sailing rig. We kept our boat in a large barn near the present Will O' the Wisp, and found the sport exciting, but dangerous because of partly submerged stumps and logs floating sometimes just below the surface of the newly-

filled lake. There were a few motor boats and fishermen, but we did not see another sail in the area."

At that time canoes were equipped with the lee boards to give them stability when a sail was used. As time went by during those early days on Deep Creek Lake, more and more canoes began to appear with lee boards and sails.

The first genuine sailboat on the Lake was owned by Mr. Carlos Mirick, father of Alice Mirick. They lived in a cottage known as Briar Patch on the Turkey Neck inlet of the Lake. Alice describes the Mirick boat and its origin as follows:

". . . The lake was big and the land wild looking. My father designed an 18 foot, flat bottom, cat-rig sailboat. . . The sail was heavy canvas with 2 sets of reef points . . . loose footed at the boom. It had a center board, a 5 foot beam, had floor slats, and was a steady craft. We named her 'Plover'.

"We learned to sail and would go from Glendale Bridge into each inlet and arm of the lake."

Alice also describes subsequent sail boats that began to appear on the upper end of the Lake.

"The Lake was becoming known, and soon there was the Holy Cross Camp with Camp Gary directly across from it. We sailed over to greet the newcomers at Holy Cross. . . They were building a sailboat and soon we had races. The trophy was usually an apple or a piece of

candy. The year was 1930 and more people had discovered the lake. Father sold land to Gordon Sprague from Washington. They built a sailboat on the same plan as ours, and we would race and chase all over the lake."

While the Turkey Neck group was learning the art of sailing, another group was doing the same in the Lake area between the two highway bridges. John Schaidt and his friends had moved ahead to sailing "class" boats. These were ones which had the same dimensions and sail area; the "one design" boats made racing more competitive since they were all the same. John Schaidt tells of the coming of these boats to Deep Creek Lake.

"In 1934, John Mordock arrived in Cumberland from Chicago, where he had been a member of a Yacht Club which was active in sailing on Lake Michigan. The first thing John asked was, 'Where is the nearest lake which is suitable for sailing?' From that day on we became a sailing group! Mordock shipped in a Bell Class Swallow, a 15½ foot keep boat and soon the group had a Snipe, Penguin, and a Cape Cod Mercury. The Will O' the Wisp became our yacht club, and we sailed off their dock every weekend. John Mordock was leader, and the group consisted of Tau Rowe, Westernport; Dick Holben, Frostburg; and Susan Farris, Nancy James, Jock Murrie, and John Schaidt of Cumberland."

The late Dr. Thurl Bullard was then owner of the Will O' the Wisp. In addition to other things,

he was also an amateur artist of some skill. Although the sail boats on Sunday were somewhat of an obstacle to motor boats which operated from his boat dock, he must also have relished the beautiful picture they made moored there during the week. However, it was becoming more and more difficult to do really good sailing between the two bridges because of the variable winds caused by the steep hills in that area, and because of the increase in motor boat traffic in that part of Deep Creek Lake.

The move from between the bridges to the Turkey Neck section of the Lake was inaugurated by one man. This was the late Harry Muma, who was a combination of salt water sailor and real-estate salesman. He and his partner, Cy Bowers, had put together a tract of land on the Turkey Neck inlet. He proposed to bring together people who wanted to do sailing and also wanted to build cottages on the Lake.

John Schaidt in his writing tells what happened on a Sunday afternoon while the group was still sailing from the boat dock at Will O' the Wisp.

"One Sunday afternoon we were approached by a short man wearing leather boots and a wide-brimmed hat. He said his name was Harry Muma, and that he and a partner, Cy Bowers, had just bought a piece of land south of the Glendale Bridge. He called it Turkey Neck and said if we would bring our group and sailboats down and sail off his property, that he would build us a

(Continued to Page 102)

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Founded in 1941**

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

John Wolfe Is Banquet Speaker

The Historical Society will hold its annual dinner meeting at the Bittering Community Building, Bittering, Maryland, on June 25th, at 6:30 p.m. The Society invites all members and all other persons interested in our County's history to attend the dinner. A business meeting will follow the dinner. Featured speaker for the evening will be Mr. John Wolfe, local history buff and engineer for the A & A Construction Company. His talk will be about "Living on An Indian Trail."

Born and raised in the Lake Ford-Cranesville area, Mr. Wolfe has been interested in Indian lore since his youth. One of his earliest memories is finding arrow heads in the fields near his home.

After returning to this area from the West Coast in 1965, he devoted much of his spare time to "things Indian and Colonial." Part of this was reading about and observing the Indian trails in this part of Maryland and West Virginia. Of particular interest to him was the trail termed the "Great War Path," locally known as McCullough's Path.

Mr. Wolfe's present home in the Cranesville area is in the vicinity of this path. Although there will be a general reference to all of the paths in Garrett County, particular attention will be given to the Great War Path and Major Samuel McCullough who also gave his name to this trail.

Museum News

On June 1st, the Society's museum, located on Center Street in Oakland, opened for the summer season and will remain open on week days (Monday-Friday) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. After the end of August, it will re-open again for the annual Autumn Glory Festival, October 8-11, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There are a number of new artifacts in the Museum this year. Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator, has arranged some of them in displays with former contributions to the museum. Others have been arranged in new displays. All of them together give a vivid glimpse of Garrett County's past.

For a number of years, majority of the artifacts on display were in the upstairs part of the building. However, beginning last year, the downstairs was opened to show a number of new displays. Of special interest downstairs is the expanded display for the U. S. S. Garrett County.

In addition to the historical displays, the Museum is now becoming a center for genealogical research. The aim of this new phase of the museum's facilities is to help people trace the historical roots of Garrett County residents. To assist in this research, anyone with information on family histories or who is able to donate research materials is asked to contact the Museum's Curator, Mrs. Beth Friend, (301) 334-3226. This research material may be in the form of books or typewritten genealogies prepared by family

members.

For society members, the newly expanded research facilities at the Museum are free. A fee of \$3.00 per visit is asked for non-members.

The Historical Society encourages its members to visit the Museum and see the new displays. For those who wish to do further reading about Garrett County, a number of historical publications are on sale at the museum. There are also a limited number of back issues of the Glades Star, copies of the Index for the Glades Star, and bound Volume No. 5 of the magazine on sale.

Friend Museum

In Friendsville, Md., the Friend family has once again opened its center for information and research. It is properly known as the Col. Lester D. Friend Historical/Genealogical Library and Friend Family National Historical Museum. In addition to the museum, there is also the Friendship Store in the same building where items of interest may be purchased.

This year the Friend center opened on May 9th, and will remain open until October. Visiting hours are from noon to 3 p.m., two days a week (Wednesday and Saturday). The exception to this schedule will be during the annual Friendsville festival in August when it will be open each week day.

People who wish to make special arrangements for visiting the center in Friendsville are asked to contact Claire Hicks (305) 746-5615

Deep Creek Yacht Club (Continued from Page 99)

Yacht Club.

"We each looked at one another in amazement, and Mordock said, 'Let's go . . . What have we got to lose' I got in the car with Muma, while the sailboat fleet headed south under Glendale Bridge. After opening and closing several farm gates, Muma and I arrived at the crumbling foundation of a one-time farmhouse. Soon we saw our sailboats passing the Holy Cross point and heading for Turkey Neck shore. We all gathered around the foundation; Muma turned to the group and said, 'This will be your Yacht Club.' Mordock asked Muma how long it would take him to build the clubhouse, and upon hearing that it would take at least a year and maybe longer, he agreed to buy a lot and build a cabin, which would be the first building on Turkey Neck to serve as a temporary Yacht Club.

"The following weekend the log cabin arrived on a truck from Sears-Roebuck and in two more weeks our gang had put it together, dug a well, put in a septic tank, cleared an entrance roadway, built a dock, and were ready for sailing.

"Muma's building was completed and dedicated in the Spring of 1937 with our leader John B. Mordock serving as the first Commodore."

This was the beginning of the Turkey Neck Yacht Club. From 1937 to 1942, the Club was operated by the Muma family. Bunk space in the two dormitories upstairs in the club house was available for a nominal fee, and

Mrs. Muma (Elsie) ran the kitchen and served meals in the dining room. The sailing social activities associated with the club resulted in the sale of lots and the building of summer homes in the Turkey Neck development.

During this time, there was a gradual swing to one type of sailboat. This was the Snipe, and Henry K. Duke pressed for the chartering of the fleet of Snipes. The result was that Deep Creek Yacht Club became noticed in national sailing publications. Each week racing results at the club were published in the Cumberland papers. Soon the Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh papers also ran items about racing at Deep Creek. Some of the names during those early days of the Club which appeared in the papers were: Henry Duke, Caleb Winslow, Harry Muma, Dr. Donald Grove, John Steiding, Fred Steiding, the Mirick family — father, Carlos, daughters Charlotte and Alice; Lawrence Holt, Dr. Royce Hodges, Dr. Howard Tolson, Dr. Frank Wilson, along with the names of local residents.

Famous people also visted the Club and took part its activities. Among them were Commander P. V. H. Weems, U. S. Navy retired, who was head of the famous Weems School of Navigation in Annapolis. Commander Weems was the inventor of a number of navigation instruments and an intimate friend and instructor of Col. Charles Lindbergh.

Following World War II, Dr. Frank Wilson extended an invi-

tation to Albert Einstein to visit in the Turkey Neck area. The famous scientist also enjoyed sailing, and Harry Muma delighted people for years afterward in telling how Dr. Einstein would do his sailing. People would realize that he wasn't around, go searching for him, and find him in Harry Muma's little sailboat, "single handing" on the Turkey Neck inlet.

In the years that followed the War, the Club continued to grow in membership. The late Earl Zepp had come to Oakland, and he and Perry Smith purchased the Oakland Lumber Company. Between them, they gradually changed the concept of cottages on the lake in the Turkey Neck area. Most of them had been "summer cabins;" adequate, but limited in their use. Earl, who was enchanted with Garrett County, pushed the idea of "year round" homes. His designs were practical and within the economic reach of the average person who enjoyed sailing.

The result was a greater sense of permanence to the Deep Creek Yacht Club; members became residents instead of summer visitors.

Earl Zepp also introduced the wooden hull Thistle to members of the Club. Built from a kit, this larger sailboat could face stronger winds on Deep Creek Lake than could the smaller Snipes. However, although the Thistle was a beautiful sailboat, the day of wooden hulls was quickly passing. Fiberglass was coming into use, and fiberglass hull sailboats began to appear on the Lake.

As Harry Muma had changed the location of sailing on the Lake in 1937, so it was that two men influenced the present Club's appearance and sailing activity. The first of these was Mr. Arthur Nicholson from Pittsburgh, who gave the Club the stabilization it needed during its growing pains in the late 1960's. One group left the organization and began their own club on the Thousand Acres side of the lake. Arthur Nicholson, along with other members of the Turkey Neck Club, rebuilt the old Muma clubhouse building, and set up a plan for the purchase of the property.

The second person to influence the club was Mr. Gordon "Sandy" Douglass, designer and builder of the Flying Scot. With the fiberglass hull, and larger size, the Flying Scot has changed the whole pattern of sailing on Deep Creek Lake. Not only was Sandy Douglass a skilled craftsman at boat building, he was also a national and international championship sailor. He opened a boat factory in Oakland where local Flying Scots were built; he was always available for advice on either boat maintenance or techniques of sailing.

The result of the popularity of the Flying Scot meant that more people wanted to join the Yacht Club. Soon the remodeled building was too small for all of the activities which were taking place there. In the early 1970's a large veranda type structure was built onto the club building, which was again enlarged in the 1980's.

Now, as the Yacht Club celebrates its 50th year, it is a combination of things old and new.

Many of the post-World War II members are still an active part of the club's organization. Yet, each year sees the addition of new and younger members who are enthusiastic about sailing and have "discovered" Garrett County. As in former days, many

of the members are from the areas of Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. They come from a variety of walks of life, yet they still adhere to the original purpose of the founding members . . . to promote sailing on Deep Creek Lake.



Oakland Coal and Coke Company Certificate.



Remains of coke ovens at Corinth, W. Va.

Coke Ovens "Just West Of Oakland"

In the December, 1986, issue of the Glades Star, information was requested about the Oakland Coal and Coke Company. The request prompted by a passing reference in an article written about 80 years ago. It said that there were coke ovens, "just west of Oakland." Yet, no one in town seemed to have any memory of coke ovens in the vicinity and further references to them could not be found.

Commercial coal mining has been going on here since the time of the Civil War. In years past, quite a few of the coal companies included the word "Coke" in their corporate titles. However, there didn't seem to be any commercial coke ovens in operation in the area; only the passing reference to, "just west of Oakland."

Finally, Mr. Arlie Slabaugh supplied us with a zerox copy of a stock certificate of the Oakland

Coal and Coke Company. A close examination of this certificate showed that the company was incorporated in West Virginia. Thus, "just west of Oakland" coupled with the fact of West Virginia incorporation opened the possibility of coke ovens being in the Hutton-Corinth area. The question remained "where?"

As a person drives west on Route 7, the remains of a rail siding can be seen at the State Line. It lies to the west side of the highway, and extends toward the town of Corinth. For years, it was part of the Preston Railroad, where B & O engines would pick up coal cars from the mines at Crellin.

At first it was thought that the coke ovens might be under the fill material for this rail siding. It has not been uncommon in the past to do such a thing, since it would be very easy to build a sid-

(Continued on Page 109)

No. *100* One Share.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$250,000. SHARES \$5 EACH.

The Silver Bell Mining Company,

OF GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

This is to Certify that *Henry M. Broadwater* is the owner of *One* Share of Five Dollars each of the Capital Stock of The Silver Bell Mining Company, of Garrett County, Maryland, fully paid up, and now assessable, transferable only on the books of said Company, in person or by attorney, on the surrender of this Certificate.

As witness whereof, the Company has caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed and this Certificate to be signed by its President

First day of *October*, *1891*.

R. M. Boyd Secretary, *R. M. Boyd* President.



Opening at the Silver Bell Mine.

The Silver Bell Mining Company

When a person takes time to look for it, the Silver Bell Mine opening can still be found. It is situated in the narrow valley that confines Black Lick Run, a tributary of Savage River. The valley widens out to form a small glen, and the mine is on the east side of this glen a few feet above the level of the stream.

Records indicate that the Silver Bell Mining Company was incorporated in West Virginia on July 1, 1891. The principal offices of the company were listed as being in Piedmont, W. Va., although the directors of the company were residents of Lonaconing, Md. Mr. William C. Clayton of Keyser, W. Va., was their legal representative in West Virginia. The officers listed on the incorporation papers were Robert Boyd, Andrew Speir, R.R. Matheney,

Geo. W. Clark, and J. J. Bell.

One of the remaining stock certificates of the Silver Bell Company carries the signature of R. M. Boyd as President, and R. R. Matheney as Secretary. The certificate itself indicates that much of the company's business must have been done in Lonaconing since it was printed by The Review, Printers, Lonaconing, Md.

Concerning the corporation charter, it is interesting to note some of the provisions set forth as work of the company. As the name indicates, the principal effort of the company was to mine the silver ore found in the outcropping along Black Lick Run. However, the men who formed the company were not overlooking the possibility of finding other natural resources in the area. A

section of the company's charter reads as follows:

"... for the purpose of mining silver ore and iron, copper and other metallic ores, extracting the metals from such ores by smelting or other processes, mining and selling coal, boring or otherwise sinking oil-wells and selling the products of the same, and for mining, taking out and selling minerals generally . . ."

At the time the Silver Bell company began its operation on the Savage River tributary, the nearby Georges Creek valley was a busy coal mining area. Lonaconing, in the middle of the valley, was a natural business and financial center for much of the mining industry. It is not surprising, then, that the promoters of the Silver Bell company would be from that area too; geographically, the mine location was not too far from Lonaconing.

Today, any timber structures associated with the operation of the mine have long since vanished. However, the tailing piles are still there, lining a path to the mine about forty feet long. The mine entrance is still visible, being a roundish opening about three and a half feet wide. Inside the mine tunnel it is about five feet high, and extends about 30 yards back into the hill side.

It is in the tailing piles that much of the mine's intrigue still remains. There are all sorts of rock mixed together, which testify to the mining method used to open the main tunnel.

This method was to follow the procedure used by "hard rock" miners. It was adopted to take

advantage of the steep slant of the rock strata containing the silver ore. This slant is on a 60 degree pitch, which meant that the miners could take out the softer rock without having to set roof supports. The miners in fact dug out the softer stone below the hard crystalline rock that carried the ore. It formed a natural roof for the tunnel which still remains to this day without collapsing.

The tailings also tell something of the "hard rock" itself. Here and there in this mixture of stone can be found the dark gray stones that glisten with minute quartz crystals. Heavy and dense, it holds the promise of an ore that unfortunately never became much more than a trace of the precious metal.

Yet, it was this same glistening hard rock that prompted the venture in the first place. Gold and silver can be found throughout the Appalachian Mountains. In Maryland, for example, there was an operating gold mine along the Potomac River in Montgomery County prior to World War II. Also, farther south, in North Carolina, gold was found in such quantities that there was even a U. S. Mint in the state.

After the mine was worked for several months, it became evident that the quality of the Silver Bell ore was too poor to continue operation. At that time, lumber was "king" in the Savage River area. If a fortune was to be made, the promise of wealth was in wood, not precious metal. So the mining operation ceased, and in time became a matter of history.

Coke Ovens

(Continued from Page 105)

ing over the old coke ovens. Yet, close examination of the terrain and the siding itself did not indicate that this was a probability.

Then, a 1910 map of Preston County, W.Va., was found which showed more details of the area. On it was drawn the rail siding which extended to Corinth and then turned south across Snow Creek. It appeared to end in the location of the old mine tippie.

So a search was made along the old railroad right-of-way, beyond the Snowy Creek bridge. (Most of this has now been incorporated in the present County road). The search turned out to be successful. There, about 500 feet beyond the bridge over Snowy Creek, on the west side of the County Road was a double row of mounds. The coke ovens had been found!

At this point, a plea for understanding has to be made for a person who "discovers" something which seems to have been lost.

There is always a small group of people who, "knew it was there all the time." This has to be true about the coke ovens at Corinth, W.Va., for they are only a half a mile from the center of town. Yet, there is also a disproportionately large number of people who never knew of their existence.

Also, it has to be assumed that these are the coke ovens that lie "just west of Oakland." "Just west" can be anything from a half a mile to twenty miles, depending on a person's point of reference. More accurately, however, these mounds are on the property once owned by the Oakland Coal and Coke Company.

The grassed over mounds of the old coke ovens are about 12 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. They are arranged in two parallel rows 12 feet apart, spaced on 15 foot centers. The rows extend parallel to the County road for about 300 feet, and contain a total of 40 coke ovens. Continuing beyond them in another area which may have had the same number of coke ovens. This second area has been disrupted, perhaps by a bull dozer, but bricks and stones from the ovens are visible in many places.

Running parallel to the line of ovens are stone lined waterways. Perhaps these were a flume of some sort for water to quench the coke. At the present time one of them drains the County road nearby.

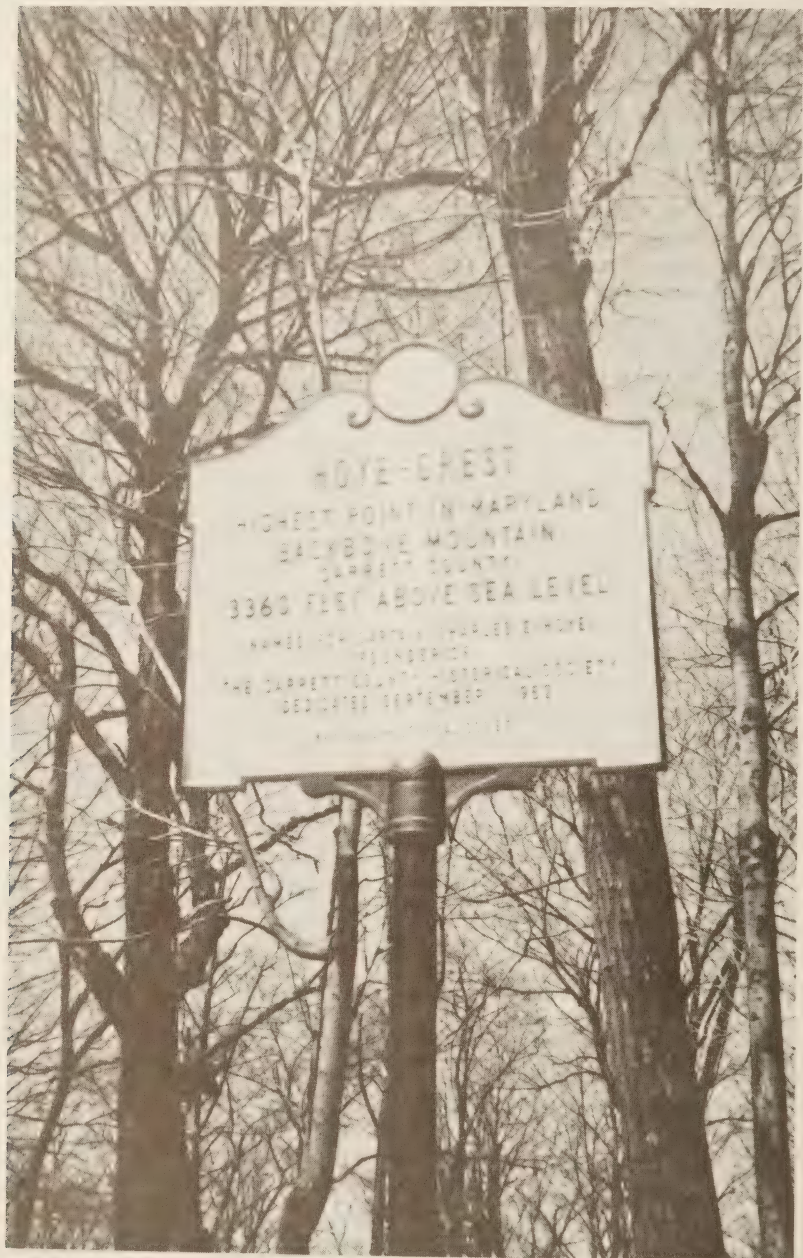
All of this is located on the northwest side of the County road. Remains of additional ovens can be seen in the field to the southwest side of the road. Unfortunately, the area has been so badly disturbed over the years, that it is almost impossible to determine the size, number and arrangement of these ovens.

Records indicate that the Oakland Coal and Coke Company was organized in 1890 and the ovens built shortly after that time. How long they were actually in use is hard to determine, but the operation ceased in 1910.

The coke ovens pose a number of questions. How was the coal handled from the time it was mined until it was shipped to market as coke? Where was the market for the coke that was manufactured? Equally important, how did the Oakland Coal

and Coke Company fit into the general industrial scheme of this area of West Virginia and western Maryland?

These are only a few of the points of interest generated by the reality of . . . "coke ovens just west of Oakland."



Historic Marker at Hoyer-Crest.

Hoye Crest

It is rather startling to see a standard roadside marker in the middle of the woods. This is particularly true when the woods cover a mountain top, serrated with massive rock outcroppings. Yet, this is the manner in which the highest point in Maryland is marked.

During the winter your Editor noted on a Maryland Geological Survey map there were the following words, "... believed to be the highest point in the State of Maryland." At that time, the map makers had not noted it as Hoye Crest. The result was that finding this spot on the mountain seemed like a wonderful "outing" for a Spring day.

The subject of "highest point" was brought up at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, and this writer was informed of the spot's name. The approximate date for giving the name to the "highest point" was in 1952, following Capt. Hoye's death in 1951. A quick look at Volume No. 2 of the Glades Star produced the following information.

Capt. Charles E. Hoye died on November 21, 1951 of fatal injuries received the previous day when he was struck by a vehicle. Ten years preceding his death, Capt. Hoye's enthusiasm and persistence had led to the founding of the Garrett County Historical Society. (He was also mainly responsible for obtaining the interest of Mr. Ephriam Ellsworth Enlow, who gave the money for the beginning of Ruth Enlow Library). In recognition of

his vast historical work in the area, the State of Maryland through Governor Theodore McKeldin dedicated the highest point in the state to his memory.

On September 1, 1952, a point 400 feet east of the Maryland-West Virginia boundary line was designated as "Hoye Crest." A group of loyal members of the Society, led by Mr. Paul B. Naylor, hiked to the spot. Mr. Naylor read the Governor's proclamation naming the 3360 foot high point "Hoye Crest." That day a wooden sign was erected to mark the location. Plans were to replace it with a more permanent one at a later date.

Almost eight years passed before the "more permanent" sign became a reality. Finally, on June 1, 1960, the present highway historical marker was erected.

This marker is of the standard pattern furnished by the Maryland Historical Society, many of which are around Garrett County. In the disk at the top is the Great Seal of Maryland. (When erected, the seal was enameled in three colors, red, yellow and black, but the colors have now faded away). The inscription on the sign reads:

Hoye Crest
Highest Point in Maryland
Backbone Mountain
Garrett County
Named For
Captain Charles E. Hoye
Founder of
The Garrett County
Historical Society
Dedicated September 1, 1952
Maryland
Historical Society

Anyone hiking to the location will realize the difficulty encountered in the final stages of the erection of the marker. It was one thing to acquire it from the Maryland Historical Society; it was something else to get it to the high point on Backbone Mountain. The September, 1960, issue of the Glades Star giving some following details of getting the marker to the spot and erecting it.

"Representing the GCHS at the erection of the marker were Paul B. Naylor, a past president; Dennis Rasche and Elmer Upole. The latter, a Senior Forest Warden, brought two assistants, Philip Ferguson and George Moon. Mr. Naylor had been in correspondence with the Maryland Historical Society in connection with the marker during several years, and to him goes the credit of scoring a notable success for the GCHS.

"The approach to the peak in Mr. Upole's heavily laden Jeep was difficult. Long abandoned logging trails were overgrown with saplings, some being two inches or more in diameter. These the Jeep bore down easily except on a few stretches where the ascent was very steep and the trail crooked and the trail crooked. A winch and steel cable mounted on front were brought into play, bringing the Jeep to within 300 yards to the top. From there the heavy marker, 9 foot iron pole, bags of concrete, cans of water and tools, were "toted" by Mr. Upole and his helpers. Thanks to the GCHS are due them for their clever engineering."

Now, twenty-seven years later,

the marker is still in good condition, aside from some rust on the iron supporting pole. Fortunately, it has escaped the vandalism perpetrated against so many signs in Garrett County; no one has used it for target practice.

This writer would suggest that if you want to see the marker, early Spring would be the best time of year to make the trip. The underbrush is thin at that time and the hazard of snakes is at a minimum. One way to reach the spot is to hike in from West Virginia. Park a car near where the power line crosses U. S. 219 and the south of Silver Lake, and hike up the mountain taking advantage of the power company's trails for vehicles. Turn north-east on top of the mountain and the Hoyer Crest is half a mile along the ridge of Backbone Mountain.

Md. - Pa. - W. Va.

You can drive to the boundary line intersection of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Take the County Road south out of Markleysburg, Pa. (turn off the State Route in the middle of town). Drive to the top of the hill about three miles from town to the point where the oil transmission line passes under the roadway. The old 1885 stone marker is standing on the east side of the road; the 1912 stone marker is ¼-mile to the west.

Buffalo Bill in Oakland

William Cody (Buffalo Bill) was among the group of famous people who came to Oakland for General Crook's funeral in 1890.



Boundary Marker No. 3

On Backbone Mountain, within sight of Hoyer Crest is boundary Monument No. 3. Because of its proximity to Hoyer Crest, highest point in the State of Maryland, Monument No. 3 becomes the highest point on the entire State boundary. In appearance, it seems to be as well preserved as any of the intermittent concrete markers placed along the Maryland-West Virginia boundary line. Actually, it is in better condition than the majority of the monuments, despite its unusual location. It shows very little effect from being exposed to 80 years of Garrett County winters.

Seeing the monument brought to mind a number of stories that this writer heard concerning the survey what established the boundary line. Most of these

stories were from Mr. C. Milton Sincell, County Surveyor, who had worked on the boundary survey during the summers of his college years.

Mr. Sincell described the advantage of such a high location for a marker once it had been reached. The chief of the survey party was able to direct several miles of the survey line from this high spot. A theodolite was used to insure accuracy of sight. In conjunction with it, red and green lanterns were used at night to make adjustments in the line several miles away.

Later, as the survey party progressed northward along the boundary line, a large pole was erected at No. 3's location. From many miles away, it made a

handy, accurate "back sight" for the surveyors.

To a person standing beside No. 3 today, it doesn't take much imagination to visualize the survey work crew cutting the

brush and trees on the mountain top. When they had finished clearing the area around No. 3, they must have stopped for several minutes and simply enjoyed the view.



Certificate of Yough River Oil and Gas Company.



Drilling site for oil well at Hutton, Md.

Yough River Oil And Gas Company

To the trained observer, there are certain geological features which indicate the presence of oil or gas beneath the surface. Folded rock formations create structural traps which serve as collection points for oil and gas. The visible rock formations on the surface around Hutton, Maryland, indicated that there could be a sub-terrain fold in the rocks that could serve as the needed trap for oil or gas.

Taking a chance on a "dry hole," a corporation was formed to drill into the formation in the Hutton area. The founders of the corporation, however, had reasonably good expectations that oil or gas existed under the surface. Similiar features in

Pennsylvania and West Virginia had produced both oil and gas.

Of the three companies featured in this issue of the Glades Star, the Yough River Company is the only one that was incorporated in Garrett County. Oakland was named in the company's charter as the location of the principal offices of the company.

The Certificate of Incorporation for the company was recorded among the records of Garrett County on November 22, 1906. What exploration work was done on the drilling site is unknown. However, remembered conversations with older residents indicates that there was considerable interest in the drill-

ing project.

As the name indicates, the primary purpose for organizing the company was to raise capital for drilling the well. Yet, other possibilities of using natural resources also existed in the minds of the organizers. Part of the company's charter reads as follows:

"... The object or purpose for which this incorporation is sought are as follows, to wit: To engage in the business of boring for, opening, using or refining petroleum, salt, or other mineral springs in this State . . . and for opening, working and mining coal and other economic minerals or mineral substances in this State, and for the sale, transportation, or other disposition of the products of said business, and the transaction of such other business as is usually carried on in connection with the production of oil and coal or other oils, economic minerals and mineral substances . . ."

As stated previously, this was the only one of three companies featured in this issue of the Glades Star which was incorporated in Garrett County. As a result, prominent Oakland and Mt. Lake Park names appear in the charter as Officers and Directors of the company.

The officers were listed as, "James M. Burns, Alfred G. Sturgiss, Andrew S. Teats, John E. Wood, and Chauncey Kimmell."

Twelve persons were named to act as Directors. They were listed as follows: "William R. Stull, James M. Burns, Alfred G. Sturgiss, John E. Wood, Andrew S.

Teats, Chauncey Kimmell, Joseph W. Alderton, Lorenzo T. Yoder, Samuel W. Vandersall, Frederick A. Thayer, John T. Mitchell and Edward H. Sincell."

For a number of years, there were reels and parts of a drilling rig on the site where the "dry hole" oil well was located. Now, they are gone, only a few ruts in the ground remain to tell that there was activity there years ago. Today, it simply looks like an old field overgrown with small evergreen trees.

Ironically, the location of the well was on the wrong side of the sub-terrain fold in the rocks. Another fold on the other side of the underground structure did have gas trapped in it. Thirty years after the Hutton well failed, a successful well was drilled in the Accident area and opened up that gas field. Then, another twenty years later, the southern Garrett County opened its producing gas wells.

Many certificates for stock in the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County can still be found among the residents of this area. They serve as a reminder that fortune can be made in oil and gas, but it's always gamble whether or not the drilling company will have a "producing" well.

Thanks to Willis Shaffer

This issue of the Glades Star can not be concluded without a word of "thanks" to Mr. Willis Shaffer. He supplied the certificates which were used for the stories on the Silver Bell Mine and the Yough River Oil and Gas Company.

Silver in Garrett Co.

For those who might be interested in the history of precious metal in the County, there is an excellent article about stories connected with silver in the June, 1956 issue of the Glades Star. (Volume 2, no. 21). This was written by Mr. Ross C. Durst, who recounts some of the lore of silver in this area.

In addition to the Silver Bell Mine story, the article speaks of the Layman Lode stone, and the Duckworth Mine on the property of Isreal Duckworth.

As a matter of general information, the Glades Star staff would be interested in learning of the location of the approximate place where the Duckworth Mine existed.

Tribute to Harry Muma

When Harry Muma died in November, 1978, he was one of the last original real estate men on Deep Creek Lake. Harry enjoyed the water, he lived for 19 years, during the winter months, on a sailboat in Florida. His true pleasure was seeing other people enjoy Deep Creek Lake.

This writer's first meeting with Harry Muma was in the December, 1938, when Deep Creek was frozen solid with ice. The late George Packard led a group of Boy Scouts to the Yacht Club on skis. Harry was at the Club House to greet us. His interest at the time was to establish a Sea Scout unit on the Lake. The conversation that winter afternoon was of sailing and warm summer days. Harry Muma was a salt water sailor as well as fresh

water, and he felt that our group should experience sailing on the Chesapeake Bay.

During World War II, Sea Scouts did in fact take over the Yacht Club, and handled it in "ship shape" order. During the time, some of the Scouts from Troop No. 31 qualified as Sea Scouts and met with the group at the Club. Later, members of Troop No. 31 managed to take a short cruise on the Bay.

Correspondence . . .

In the March, 1987 issue of the Glades Star, reference was made to the Maryland Theater in an article about the movies. One piece of information included in the article was that the theater had served as part of the High School. However, at the time of writing, details on the function of the theater and the high school program were lacking.

A letter to the Glades Star in May from Mrs. Eleanor Glotfelty Robey supplied some of the missing details. Part of her letter is quoted below:

"As to the Maryland Theater. In the Spring of 1916 — my first year in Oakland High School — which was in the Old Courthouse — Jail on the hill (where the first High School opened for classes . . .) the roof blew off the building in an equinoxial storm. Mr. Bender was principal, Miss Mae Arnold, English; Miss Myrtle Breyfogle, Home Ec.; Miss Daisy Hanna, Business. (Her classes were in the old jail cells and they were reasonably safe). Math was taught by a young teacher from New York who had a foot crippled

(Continued on Page 120)

The New Deep Creek Bridge

On Monday evening, May 25th, the new highway bridge over Deep Creek Lake was officially opened for automobile traffic. It was built to replace the original truss type bridge that spanned the Lake at this point.

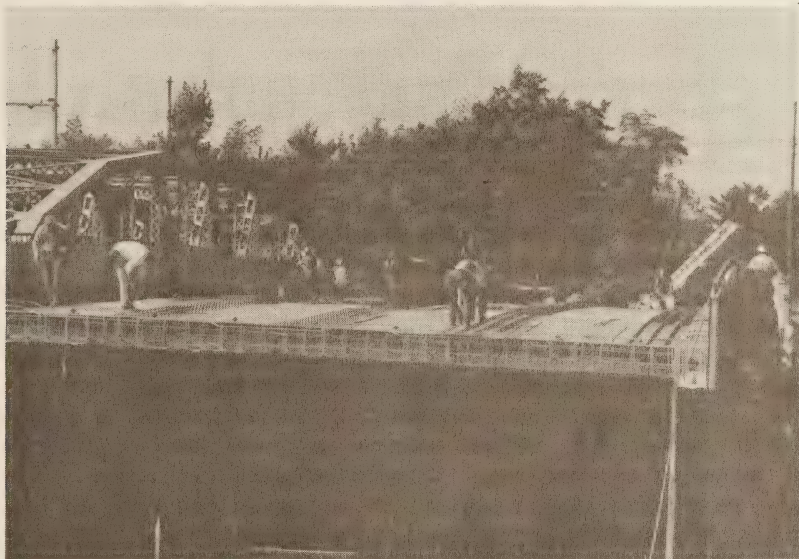
Collected photographs in this issue of the Glades Star show the timber supports and dry lake bed in 1924; the truss bridge as it looked in 1984; and finally the construction of the replacement bridge.



Deep Creek Bridge - 1924.



Deep Creek Bridge - 1984.



Deep Creek Bridge - 1986.



Deep Creek Bridge - 1987.



Correspondence . . .

(Continued from Page 117)

by polio and Mr. Loraditch taught Manual Training. We had makeshift classes the rest of that year and in September 1916 we started classes in the Maryland Theater — 2nd and 3rd floors . . . Long steel ladders hung outside the 3rd floor windows as fire escapes.

"Many events were held in the theater proper on the first floor and it was 'rather off limits' to students, except on special occasions. The 3rd story rooms had roller doors that opened up for assemblies. When there were fire drills the girls went out the back windows — on ladders one story down to a sloping roof and then on down to the ground by other ladders, landing near Mr. Townshend's store.

"Regular movies at the Maryland Theater were there in the early 20's. One special thing I recall was that about 1920, The Chautauqua was brought to Oakland by local sponsors. My parents were sponsors, as was Mrs. Zell Tower and many other local people interested in culture. I vividly recall that as part of the Chautauqua, Mark Twain's niece, Mildred Leo Clements, lectured on Hawaii and she had excellent films on the Hawaiian volcanos.

"The class of 1919 (my class) was the last one to hold Gradu-

ation exercises in the Maryland Theater. Our class presented the play, The Mouse Trap, as our graduation play. Ralph Robinson and I had the leads and I jumped so agilely into a big chair 'to get away from the mouse' that the chair tipped near the stage lights; fortunately it did not go off into the orchestra pit.

"In September 1919, the High School opened on the hill and the Maryland Theater's role in County education became only a memory."

Sincerely
Eleanor Glotfelty Robey

The Next Issue

In the next issue of the Glades Star there will be a continuation of the Forestry material begun in the March, 1987 issue. This material will cover the fire fighting capacity of the department.

This year has been one of activity for the crew of U. S. S. Garrett County. A reunion of the crew is planned for August, and there will be an article about this event in the next issue of the Glades Star.

Deep Creek Lake is one of the items featured in the present issue of the Glades Star; additional Lake material will be included in the next issue.

In addition, there will be correspondence from members and a report of the Annual Dinner held by the Society.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

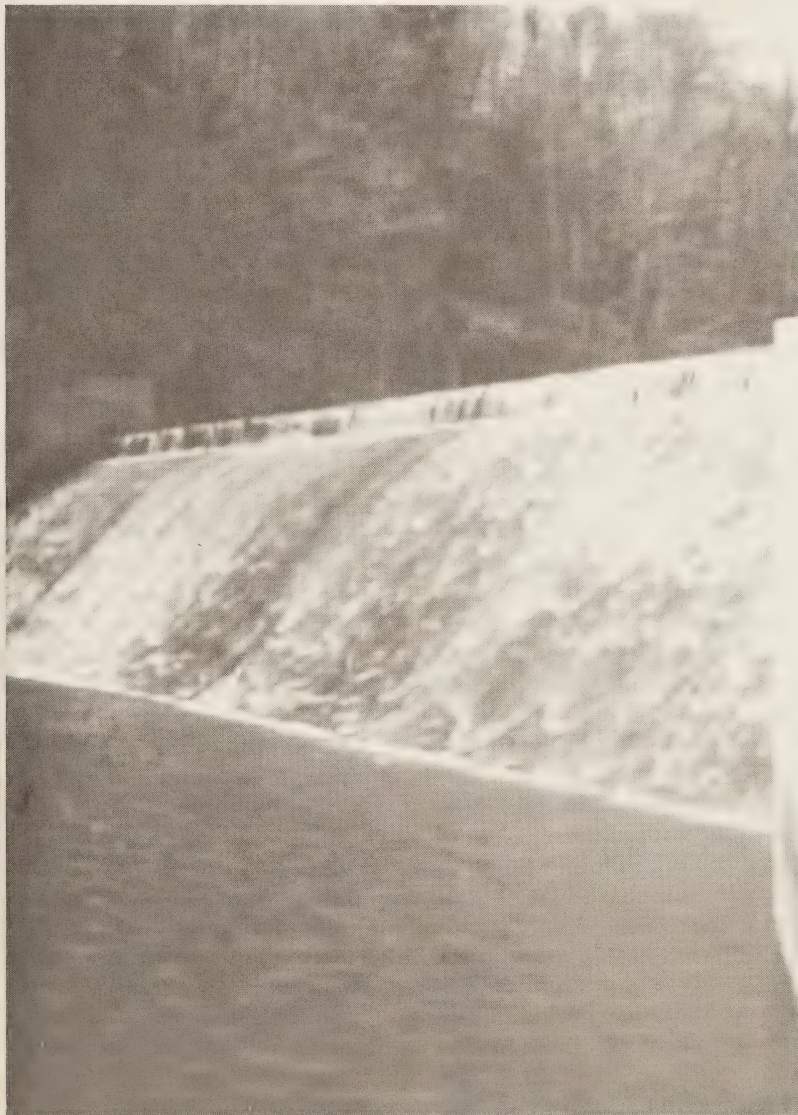
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 7

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1987



Piney Dam Spillway

Piney Dam—57 Million Gallons of Drinking Water

Situated in the extreme north-eastern corner of Garrett County, Piney Dam serves as part of the water supply for Frostburg. It is one of several dams located in Garrett County which supply water for various Allegany County communities. Lonaconing and Westernport are two others which receive Garrett County water in their systems.

The Frostburg system is perhaps the oldest and largest user of Garrett County water. It has a capacity of handling almost 2 million gallons of water a day. However, the town of Frostburg is not the only user of this system. There are half a dozen small water systems which also use the Frostburg water.

Begun prior to 1890, the Frostburg system drew its water from springs on the eastern slope of Big Savage Mountain. As the town grew, these springs gradually became inadequate to fill the water needs. The only alternative for more water was to cross the mountain and draw it from Garrett County sources. Thus, sometime shortly after 1890, the move was made to seek water in the County.

An earthen dam was built on the upper Savage River, between Little and Big Savage mountains. It was not too large, but it provided more than enough water for the Frostburg system. Steam pumps were installed on the Savage River impoundment, and water was pumped to a concrete box on the top of the mountain. From there it flowed by gravity down into the existing water dis-

tribution system.

As the town continued to grow, and its water needs increased, failure of the pumps or breakage of the water lines became a worry to the city fathers. It was decided to build a reservoir, and in 1909, the first one was completed. This was located on the eastern slope of Big Savage Mountain, and had a capacity of a million gallons. In 1924, a second reservoir was built which had a capacity of 3.6 million gallons.

During the great drought of 1930, the city fathers realized that more impoundment of Garrett County was necessary. Rather than enlarge the Savage River facility, they looked further west and chose Piney Run as a new source for water.

In 1932, a spot was selected almost four miles west of the top of Big Savage Mountain, where Piney Run flowed out of a large meadow and woodland area. A small dam was built on the stream with a wooden intake arrangement. Then, a cast iron pipe line was laid from the dam to the concrete box on top of Big Savage, where the water was pumped into the existing facilities.

By 1934, it was evident that the Piney Run area was a good source for a water supply. Plans were made for a larger impoundment of the water in the form of a small lake. The breastwork for this new lake was located just up stream from the 1932 installation.

Completed in 1935, the new Piney Run dam has a spillway over 100 feet wide. It backs up

U. S. S. Garrett County Crew's Reunion

by Mrs. Beth Friend

An exciting and emotional reunion of the crew members of the U. S. S. Garrett County began Friday, August 14th, with a visit to the Society's Museum. There they viewed the artifacts from the ship for the first time since their service aboard her. They shared snapshots, memories, embraces, and tears.

Other events which followed on Friday were a luncheon at Will O' the Wisp, a cruise on Deep Creek Lake, a trip to Muddy Creek Falls and a dinner dance at the American Legion in Oakland.

The morning of Saturday, August 15th, was spent again at the Museum. The crew members held a luncheon-business meeting at the Starlite Restaurant, while their wives were given a house tour of the 1850 home of Ron and Beth (Shirer) Friend at 111 Oak Street in Oakland. The afternoon and evening were spent at the Garrett County Fair. Gov. Schaefer had proclaimed Saturday, August 15th as U. S. S. Garrett County Day in Maryland.

The reunion of the crew members concluded on Sunday morning at Deep Creek Lake State Park with a solemn and very touching wreath-laying ceremony in honor of the Navy and Coast Guard men who died in the service of their country. Aiding in this service were representatives from the Historical Society, the American Legion, V. F. W., National Guard, and Vietnam Vets Association. The wreath was laid on the water and the ceremony concluded with

taps, a rifle volley, and the traditional ringing of "eight bells."

In all, about 60 persons attended the reunion, having come from all over the U. S. A. One member of the crew traveled all the way from the Philippines to attend. Present plans for future get-togethers call for the next reunion in two years.

The U. S. S. Garrett County Association of crew members expressed their appreciation to the Historical Society for accepting and displaying their artifacts and Memorabilia in what they felt to be an honorable and fitting manner. Since the reunion the Curator of the Museum has received a number of letters of thanks from individual crew members.

Piney Dam (Cont'd.)

water to form a lake over half a mile long. The storage capacity of this new dam is almost 57 million gallons of water. (A wooden wicket arrangement on the spillway can increase this capacity by several more million gallons.)

Thus, for over 50 years, Piney Run dam has guaranteed an adequate water supply for the city of Frostburg water system. Yet, this is not the end of the benefits of selecting this spot in Garrett County. The area around the dam's lake was turned over to the State of Maryland for limited recreational management. An improved road now runs into the lake area, and it has become a haven for fishermen from both Maryland and Pennsylvania.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1987-88

President DeCorsey E. Bolden
Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough
Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y Martha Kahl
Curator Beth Friend

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Managing Editor . . . Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

John Wolfe Speaker For Annual Dinner

Over 100 people attended the 46th annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society on June 25th at the Bittering Community Building in Bittering, Md. President DeCorsey Bolden conducted the meeting which was opened with a pledge of Allegiance to the flag. Invocation for the dinner was given by the Rev. John A. Grant. The dinner was served by members of the Bittering Fire Dept. Auxiliary.

During the business session of the meeting the Treasurer's report was given and minutes of the June 26, 1986 meeting were read. (A copy of the Treasurer's report is included on a separate page of this issue of the Glades Star.)

President Bolden introduced various individuals in the audience and those at the head table. A slate of new Board members was presented for election; their names are included in the "masthead" of this issue of the Glades Star.

An announcement was made about plans for the publication of Capt. Charles E. Hoyer's "Pioneer Families of Garrett County." This long awaited body of historical information is now in the typing stage.

Among the business items discussed was the necessity for the increase in annual dues. It was pointed out that the Society loses money on each issue of the Glades Star which is mailed out due to lax payment of dues. The

(Continued on Page 144)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 26, 1986 to June 25, 1987

Balance in Checking Account, June 26, 1986	\$2,064.16
Total Receipts	<u>8,748.81</u>
	10,812.97
Less Total Disbursements	<u>(9,735.76)</u>
Balance in Checking Account, June 25, 1987	\$1,077.21

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Savings Account, Garrett National Bank	\$8,043.06	
Certificate of Deposit,		
First United National Bank	1,000.00	
Premium Passbook Account,		
First Federal Savings Bank	<u>15,803.07</u>	<u>24,846.13</u>
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		<u>\$25,923.34</u>

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

Dues Changes For Members Of Society

At our annual dinner meeting June 25, 1987, it was voted on and passed by the general membership that dues be raised to \$10.00.

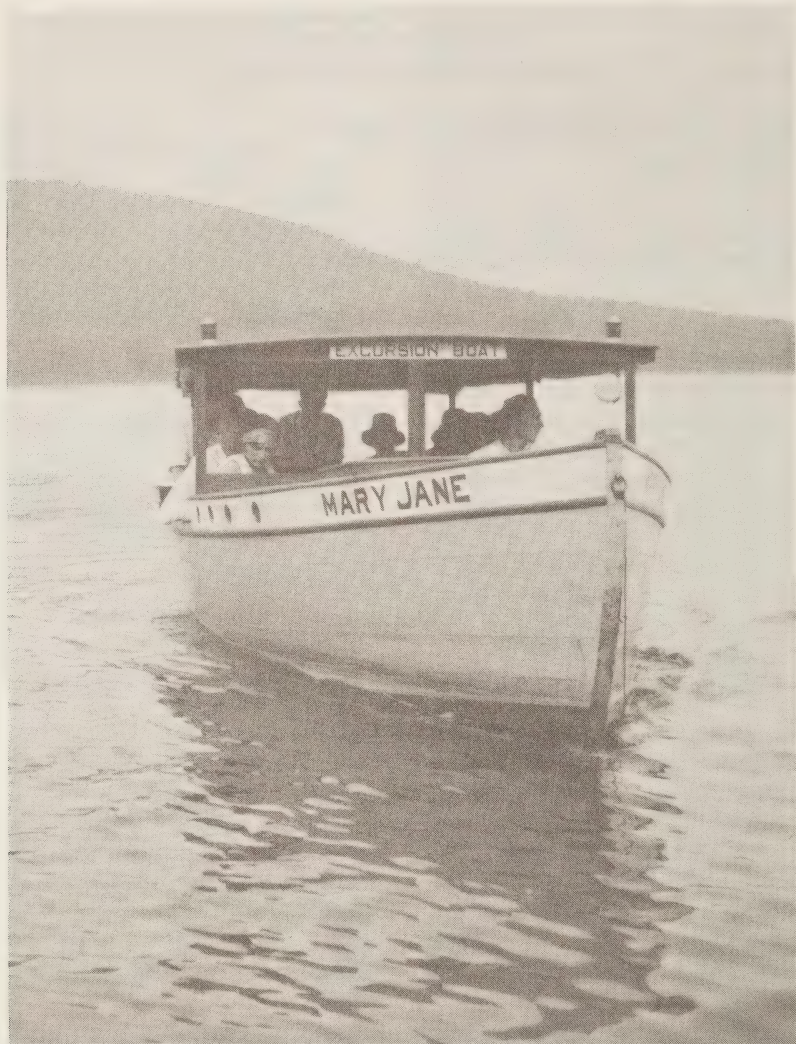
The Society found itself faced with increased costs and lack of funds. Your dues help pay the cost for publishing the Glades Star. We found we were losing money on the publication, as many people do not pay their dues on time, but continue to receive each issue. The Society can no longer absorb the cost of this, therefore if you have not paid your dues in advance for the ensuing year, you will be dropped from the mailing list.

The Society is also responsible for maintaining the Garrett County Historical Museum. As each of you realize, a building of this type takes constant care. So far the Society has been able to

maintain it and not charge a fee. We extend an invitation to each member to visit and see what a quality museum we have, and what an outstanding job our curator, Mrs. Ronald Friend, has done.

The Society is now in the process of trying to get Capt. Charles E. Hoyer's "Pioneer Families of Garrett County" ready for publication. This will be a valuable book for all those interested in genealogy. Capt. Hoyer was the founder of the Garrett County Historical Society, and wrote many articles for the early issues of the Glades Star.

If you have any suggestion on future articles for the Glades Star, or any comments that you care to give the Historical Society, we will be happy to hear from you.



The Mary Jane on Deep Creek Lake.

Gallant Ship Mary Jane

Little boys are known to love to "build something". Generally, its with dad's best tools, and most projects are never completed. These projects are enormous in scope, because little boys have big imaginations.

This writer was not any different than most small boys

his age. He and his friends were generally planning a rocket ship or a racing car or a boat; whatever the imagination that particular day.

The source of wood for these projects was Kahl's Lumber Mill on Third Street in Oakland. It stood on the location of the Mark-

wood & Graham Chevrolet Agency. As a matter of general information, Sharps Motor Company, predecessors of Mark-wood & Graham used the old mill buildings as storage space for years. Mr. Sharps moved them to the north side of the lot when he built the present brick building.

It was on one of the foraging expeditions for wood at Kahl's that I first saw the Mary Jane. Its unpainted hull was a big cradle just inside the main door to the mill. I remember that Albert Kahl was drilling screw holes along one side, and some one else was sanding the hull on the other side. At that time, the boat must have been nearly completed, because several days later when we went to the mill it was being painted white.

The name "Mary Jane" was in honor of Mr. William Kahl's daughter, Mary Jane, and it was one of the first big power boats on Deep Creek Lake. It was built by the lumber company for both recreation and business. However, during the following summers, each time I saw the Mary Jane, it was loaded with people.

Mrs. Margaret Kahl Yutzy (Mrs. Wellington Yutzy) recalls the Mary Jane as a "picnic boat", which reinforces my recollection of the boat loaded with people. On a pretty Sunday afternoon, the Kahl family would crowd into the boat and go to some isolated spot on Deep Creek for a picnic.

When not serving as a "picnic boat", the Mary Jane was used to tow logs found in the new lake. With 65 miles of shore line, there

were hundreds of first class logs that floated around the lake when the water level came up in the spring. Being in the lumber business, the Kahls and other people, devised a plan to harvest these logs by towing them up to McHenry and pulling them out of the water.

To provide space for a lot of people, Mr. Kahl designed the boat to be wide in the stern. He also moved the boat's motor, a big Chevrolet truck engine, forward to give additional room. While this design gave plenty of room for people as passengers, when the boat was empty it floated so high that the propeller was barely in the water. The result was that sand bags had to be loaded on the Mary Jane during the week so that the propeller could work properly when the boat was towing logs.

Over the years, the Mary Jane was moored at various places on Deep Creek Lake. The first mooring was in the McHenry area, then later it was moored at Bailey's dock near Deep Creek bridge. Ownership of the Mary Jane changed hands, and it was used on Sundays for "Boat Rides on Deep Creek Lake." It had been designed with a canvas and wood roof that covered the passenger dock. This made it an ideal boat for carrying passengers in any weather; the new owner didn't have to worry about a sudden rain storm dousing his customers.

The last ride that I took on the Mary Jane was on a Sunday afternoon in 1934. It was then used for passengers rides, and Major Gary had leased it for the

day. The Major operated a boy's camp at Thousand Acres and planned an "open house" for the community. Invitations were sent out; publicity articles appeared in the newspaper; and entertainment was planned for the guests.

The boat trip to the camp was from the dock at Rainbow Inn (now the location of the Pizza Pub), to a wharf built at Thousand Acres. A large group of people, including the Gilbert-Brown Boys Band from Oakland, were gathered at Rainbow Inn. Even though the Mary Jane could hold a lot of people, it was obvious that it would take several trips to transport everybody to the "open house" at Thousand Acres.

Since the band was to provide the entertainment, most of the band members were loaded on board for the first trip. The boat returned about forty-five minutes later to pick up passengers for the second trip. There were still some people remaining, so it was decided that everyone would go to the Weber Cottage near Glendale Bridge and wait for the third trip.

The waiting period at Weber's cottage turned out to be a long one. It was almost an hour before the Mary Jane appeared at the dock. The young man operating the boat said that the engine wasn't working very well, and he was worried about the job of taking everyone back to Rainbow Inn at the end of the day.

Fortunately, Mr. Nelson Krause was in the group waiting at the Weber cottage. He was an excellent mechanic and worked at Sharps Garage in Oakland. He

opened the engine compartment, and listened to the Chevrolet truck motor for a few minutes. Finally, he announced that the trouble was in the spark coil, and that he had one at his nearby cottage which could be used as a replacement. Twenty minutes later, the job was completed and the Mary Jane loaded her passengers for the trip to Thousand Acres.

For some reason, successive owners of the Mary Jane kept repainting the hull a darker color. Originally white, it was a dark brown in its last days. Those days brought an ignominious end to the big boat.

Ten years of cruising up and down Deep Creek Lake took its toll in the form of leakage. The engine vibration got worse as the years went by and this increased the amount of water that leaked into the boat. Its end came when it started leaking very badly and was pulled up on the beach of the Gravelly Run inlet, across from Point View Inn.

This happened in 1938, and for several years it sat there, slowly deteriorating. The canvas roof over the passenger deck rotted away and fell into the hull; the scalloped curtain edge survived one winter longer than the roof.

Then, one day the Mary Jane was gone. No one can recall exactly what happened to the boat. Presumably, the Chevrolet engine was removed and the wooden hull burned in a bonfire. Yet, this is only conjecture, for no one really remembers the final days of the gallant ship Mary Jane, first big power boat on Deep Creek Lake.

Harvey Family Of Garrett County

Editor's note: Occasionally a written document appears which is so comprehensive that it is impossible to abridge it without omitting something important. Mr. Marshall G. Brown is one of the founders of the Garrett County Historical Society, and a thorough historical scholar. He has presented a large quantity of Harvey Family genealogical material to the Ruth Enlow Library.

This issue of the Glades Star presents part of Mr. Brown's covering letter and the listing of information presented to the Library. Also recommended is an article in Vol. 4, No. 26, September 1975 of the Glades Star which reviews Mr. Brown's book on the Harvey Genealogy.

Dear Rev. Grant:

You may be aware of the fact that I researched, wrote and had published a 502 page genealogy entitled "Genealogy Of The Harvey Family Of Garrett County, Maryland." In the research, which lasted for several years, I collected many items which I feel are of interest to future genealogist and also of interest to the Harvey descendants.

Through the generosity of Miss Edith Brock and the Ruth Enlow Library I have been able to place this material in that library. I placed the last of the items in the library on August 3, following my attendance at the Harvey-Wilson Reunion at the pavilion at the White United Methodist Church in Ryan's Glade, on August 2.

Mrs. Helen Friend (now deceased), of the Garrett County Historical Society made the arrangements to place these materials in the library. She suggested that information concerning this gift be given to you for the purpose of your writing an article for "The Glades Star" about it. I made a list of these genealogical items and gave the list to Mrs. Friend for her to deliver to you. Evidently she was in such failing health that she never carried through on this plan.

I am enclosing a list of the items in this gift, an article which should be helpful to you in writing an article for "The Glades Star," some correspondence between Mrs. Friend, Rev. Chester G. Steyer minister, living at 130 N. Third Street, in Oakland, and myself, and also a couple of items about the **Harvey Genealogy**.

List of Research Material on the Harvey Family of Garrett County, Maryland and owned by The Garrett County Historical Society Which Is Stored in the Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Maryland.

1. The 502 pages of Master Sheets from which the "Genealogy Of The Harvey Family Of Garrett County, Maryland" was printed in 1975. Also included are the pictures which were shown in the Genealogy.

2. Topographical maps showing where William Harvey, Sr. and his son, William Harvey, Jr. lived in Montgomery County, Maryland. Also topographical maps showing where William

Harvey, Jr., and his sons Elijah and Rezin Harvey lived in Hampshire County, Va., now Mineral County, WV. (They are in a 10x13 envelope).

3. Photocopies of twelve deeds made in Hampshire County, Va., now Mineral County, WV, between the years of 1802 and 1851 involving William Harvey, Jr., Elijah Harvey and some of his children and Rezin Harvey. (They are in a 10x13 envelope).

4. Photocopies of land grants made to William, Jr., Elijah, Rezin and Samuel Harvey in Hampshire County, Va., now Mineral County, WV, between 1825 and 1845. (They are in a 10x13 envelope).

5. A photocopy of the article "Wilson Family, Pioneers Of Garrett County," which was written by George W. Wilson, Jr., and which appeared in "The Republican" in 1916. Also a photocopy of the Will of Thomas Wilson I which was made in 1764. (These are in an 8½x11 envelope).

6. Sixty-five 7x9 cards containing Federal Census information on the Harvey Family which was obtained from the Department of Archives in Washington, D.C.

7. A Binder containing information which certain descendants of William Harvey, Jr., sent to me on their particular family which I did not have at the time of the publication of the "Harvey Genealogy." The following families and descendants are included:

The John T. and Lois M. Harvey Family and descendants.

The Jasper C. and Harriett I. Harvey Family and descendants.

The George S. and Julia Anne

Harvey Lee Family and descendants.

The Albert N. and Ida V. Aronhalt Brown Family and descendants.

The Galen B. Harvey Family and descendants.

The Henry August and Sarah E. Uphole Schmidt Family and descendants.

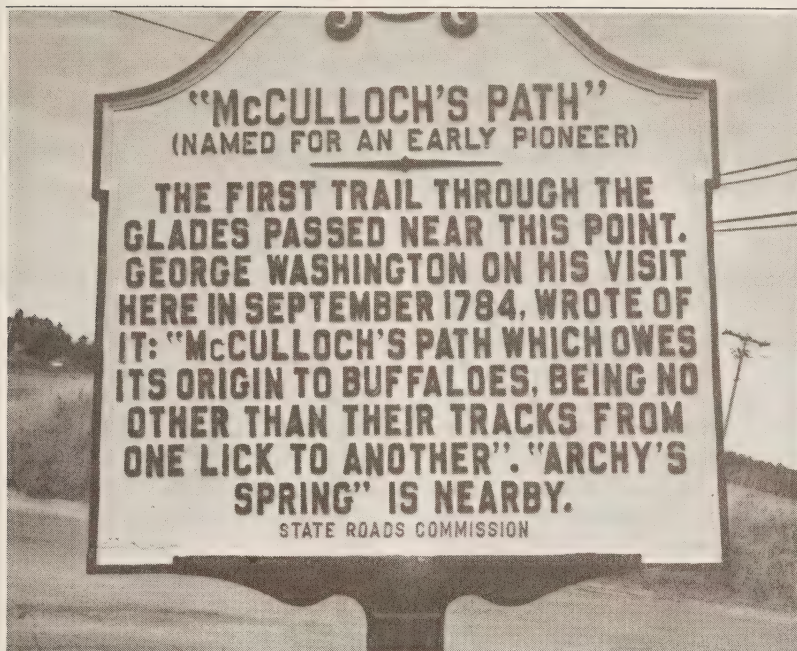
8. A Binder containing over 160 obituaries of descendants of the progenitor William Harvey, Jr., which appeared in "The Republican" since 1975 and few obituaries which have appeared in some other newspapers.

9. A very large notebook divided into sections and containing newspaper clippings, articles about the Harvey family, sources used in writing the Harvey Genealogy, and correspondence about the genealogical work.

Pioneer Homes And Trail Map

The Historical Society is in possession of a Garrett County map which shows a number of trails and pioneer home locations. It was prepared by R. Getty Browning and Robert C. Browning in 1949 as part of the Oakland Centennial Celebration.

At the present time this map is on display in the Society's Museum on Center Street in Oakland. Since this map contains much Colonial information, it will be moved to the Ruth Enlow Library for display when the Museum closes in September. Thus, the historical information it contains will be available all during the year.



Historical Marker on U. S. 219 near Oakland.



Spring House on McCullough's Path.

McCullough's Path

At the June dinner meeting of the Historical Society, Mr. John Wolfe gave a talk on Indian trails in Garrett County. He placed particular emphasis on McCullough's Path which follows very closely the Indian trail known as Great War Path. Since one of the functions of the Glades Star is to assist in the accumulation of historical facts of Garrett County, excerpts of Mr. Wolfe's speech are presented here.

The McCullough Path traverses the southern part of Garrett County in a general east-west direction. However, this is but one segment of the long pack horse trail which ran all the way from the Ohio River to the South Branch of the Potomac. The Garrett County segment of the path began at a ford of the Potomac River, two miles downstream from Gorman. It came up Glade Run, passed through Ryan's Glade, and crossed Backbone Mountain at a point which brought it into the Gortner area. It continued westward, skirting west of the Herrington Creek marsh, then swung north to cross Muddy Creek near Browning's Dam. It then passed into Preston County near the village of Cranesville.

Named for Samuel McCullough, the pack trail was blazed through the area in 1769. It then became the route followed by settlers from the valleys of Virginia seeking new lands along the Ohio River.

Among those families heading westward along the trail in 1774

was the Ashby family. Due to rumors of "Indian trouble" they stopped on the flat land near Gortner. There, they built a stockade known as "Ashby's Fort in the Yough Glades."

(Mr. Wolfe's ancestors were among the people who traveled westward on McCullough's Path. Jacob Wolfe went all the way to the Ohio River, but eventually returned to the area which is now part of Preston County, W.Va.)

The historical highway marker along U.S. 50 a few miles west of Mt. Storm gives some background for this "Indian trouble". A treaty was signed with some of the Indian nations and the western crest of the Allegheny Mountains was to be the limit of migration by the pioneers, according to a proclamation by the King of England in 1763. Beside this highway marker is another one which tells of a stockade called Fort Ogden; it was to provide a refuge for settlers during Indian raids. Some of the families named on the marker were later known to have lived along McCullough's Path where it crossed Ryan's Glade.

(Mr. Wolfe's home is along the Path near the Preston County line. He was able to give some unusual information and stories about the Indian trail and McCullough's Path as it passed westward through Preston County.)

From Cranesville, the Indian trail (Great War Path) went westward toward Cheat River. As early as 1755 or 1756, the Eckerly families followed the trail and settled on a beautiful

piece of land along the eastern bank of the river. They were part of the German Baptist group known at that time as Dunkards. This piece of land near Kingwood still carries a remembrance of these pioneer families and is known today as Dunkards Bottom.

Tragically, the families did not survive more than two or three years. Their leader, Dr. Thomas Eckerly, took a pack of furs eastward to the Shenandoah area with the intent of trading them for supplies needed by the group. When he returned, he found the cabins burned and the mutilated bodies of the settlers. They had been murdered by the Indians.

It was this and similar raids over the next fifteen years which led to a conclusion voiced by an historian concerned with the path. S.T. Wiley, writing on the history of Preston County, said, "One fact is very remarkable in regard to all murders committed on the territory of Preston County; they all took place on or near the Great War Path."

These sporadic raids by the Indians culminated in 1777 in what was later referred to as "the year of the bloody sevens". During that time, Indian attacks became fierce and frequent. Some 350 Indians even launched a major attack on the fort at Wheeling. After their defeat, marauding groups still harassed the frontier settlements.

One family of this area achieved the name of "Indian fighters" among the early settlers. These were the Morgans, and one of the last Indian raids was directed against

the cabin thought to belong to David Morgan. This was in 1788 and the cabin was along the trail near what is now Brandonville. Unfortunately, the Indians mistakenly came to the cabin of John Green. They murdered him and a neighbor, David Lewis, and took Green's wife and two grown daughters as prisoners.

A third Green daughter, just a child, was shot through the hand by the Indians, and she fell with her hand over her head. Fortunately, she had the presence of mind to lie still and the Indians, seeing the blood which now covered her head, thought she was dead. After they departed, the little girl made her way to the stockade along Cheat River known as Butler's Fort.

A search party was formed at Butler's Fort, but neither the Indians nor their prisoners were ever heard from again.

(As part of Mr. Wolfe's research in preparation for his speech, he drew a map of the trail through Garrett and Preston counties. With this map he was able to show the location of different events he described in his talk.)

Evidently, it was not unusual for the Indians to take prisoners during their raids along the path. Ten years before the raid on the Greens' cabin, a raid was made on a cabin on Snowy Glade Creek. It was occupied by the families of James Brain and Richard Powell. James Brain was ambushed and killed by the Indians. They captured Isaac and Ben Brain, and one of the Powell boys. Upon discovering that the

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Correspondence About Genealogical Research

Correspondence About Research

Editor's Note: Below is a letter which was sent to Mrs. Maxine Broadwater thanking her for her assistance to Mrs. Shoemaker in research work. Since the Glades Star publication is often the source for certain types of research, the list of marriages which Mrs. Broadwater compiled is included in this issue so that it can be of assistance in future research projects.

Ms. Maxine Broadwater
Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County

P. O. Box 237
Grantsville, MD 21536

Dear Maxine,

Recently, you provided information to a researcher from Michigan, copies of the information I supplied the library back in 1984. The woman is a distant cousin who is also interested in the Fuller genealogy, and I am Most Appreciative of your putting us in contact with each other.

I'm certain you've wondered many times if it's worth going the extra mile to help strangers, especially since so many take for granted the work that preceded them. Now and then, though, you should pat yourself on the back because you've just performed a very helpful service to the two of us Fuller researchers. I've worked the Ohio/Maryland/West Virginia lines, but always needed the Michigan information. Now it seems I'll get to exchange.

Please note that I have moved to Arizona, my new address above. I am also sending some labels which you may use on the

Fuller file information so I don't miss out on other lucky hits!

Thanks again, so much!

RECORD OF MARRIAGES

Methodist

1852 to 1887

December 7, 1852 — Patrick M. McCabe to Rebecca Jane DeWitt; residence Sanging Ground; married at Sanging Ground; Minister, Wm. Smith.

December 21, 1852 — William DeWitt to Ann Mattingly; residence Johntown; Minister, Wm. Smith.

June 15, 1853 — William Rodeheffer (Rodeheaver) & Rachel William; Minister, Wm. Smith.

October 18, 1853 — Alex Fairall and Elen (Ellen) West; residence, Flatwoods; Minister, Wm. Smith.

James M. Berrnet (?) and Drusilla Grimes; residence, Grantsville; Minister, Wm. Smith.

February 26, 1854 — George Hileman and Rachel Speelman; residence, Winding Ridge; Minister, Wm. Smith.

Harmon (?) Fuller to Mary Woodward; residence, Grantsville; Minister, Wm. Smith.

1859 RECORD OF MARRIAGES SELBYSPOORT CIRCUIT

August 11, 1859 — William N. Frazee to Mary S. White; residence, Selbysport; place of marriage, Richard White's; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$3.50.

August 28, 1859 — Francis A. Friend to Mary A. Friend; residence Selbysport; place of marriage

age, Friend's; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$1.50.

September, 1859 — Wm. Knoyer to Elizabeth Yeast; residence, Grantsville; place of marriage, B. Garlets; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$2.00.

September 22, 1859 — Hanson B. Demmett to Melinda Frazee; residence, Mill Run; place of marriage, Frazee's; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$5.00.

October 18, 1859 — E. J. Ruple (?) Cumberland, to Mary E. Edwards, Grantsville; place of marriage, B. R. Edwards; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$5.00.

October 27, 1859 — Nimrod Glotfelty, Glades, and Mary M. Broadwater, Backwoods; place of marriage, Wm. Broadwater's; Minister, D. O. Stuart, collected \$5.00.

September 18, 1860 — Uriah Lichty to Maria Turney, Selbysport; place of marriage, Mrs. Turney's; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$2.00; Witness, Richard Fairall.

October 18, 1860 — Mr. Frazien (?), Virginia, to Mary Kent, Selbysport; place of marriage, Friendsville; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$5.00; Witness, David Kent.

November 12, 1860 — Manuel (Emmanuel) Custer, Johnstown, Md. and Rebecca Friend, Johnstown; place of marriage, at Johnathan Friend's; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$2.50; Witness, Jesse Chany.

March 1861 — George Lowdermilk, of (Isaac Frazee) (?) and Elisabeth Frazee, of (Isaac Frazee's); Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$3.00; Witness,

Wm. D. Warman.

April, 1861 — Alfred Yeast, of John White's, (?) and Mary White, of John White's; place of marriage, John White's; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$2.50; Witness, John White.

May 16, 1861 — Wm. B. Stanton, Grantsville, and Anne Dehaven, Grantsville; place of marriage, Wm. Dehaven; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$5.00; Witness, B. Dehaven.

September 20, 1861 — Henry M. Broadwater, and Sary O. Duckworth, Backwoods; place of marriage, H. Duckworth's; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$2.50; Witness, Rev. Wm. D. Warman.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES GRANTSVILLE CIRCUIT

November 4, 1861 — W. W. Pixler (?) Monongalia, Va., and Melissa Canderworth (?) Monongalia, Va.; place of marriage Jane Canderworth's (?); Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$2.50; Witness, Wm. Canderworth (?).

February 8, 1862 — William James, Johnstown, Pa., and Sary Kelly, Pa. (?), Va.; place of marriage, Chestnut Avenue; Minister, P. Vandervort, collected \$5.00; Witness, Wesley Trants, Sr. (?).

This ends the marriages performed by P. Vandervort, he was an extremely bad writer, and they were hard to make out.

December 8, 1862 — Samuel Brown, Grantsville, and Sarah Ann Shultz, Grantsville; place of marriage, parsonage; Minister, J. Wesley Webb, collected \$5.00;

Witnesses, M. E. Webb and N. E. Hanoed.

February 10, 1863 — W. E. Fisher, Grantsville, and Frances Wilhelm, Grantsville; place of marriage, parsonage; Minister, J. Wesley Webb, collected \$3.00; Witness, Rev. W. Downs.

July 1, 1863 — Dr. James E. Reeves, Fairmont, W.Va. and Mary V. Frey, Rose Hill, Md.; place of marriage, Dr. Wm. Frey's; Minister W. L. Hindman; Witness, Dr. Frey of Brandonville.

April 2, 1865 — Charles J. Hellvey, Grantsville to Margaret A. Fuller, Grantsville; place of marriage, Grantsville; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witness, Mrs. Durst.

June 18, 1865 — John M. Kesler and Catharine Riley, of Geo. Rileys; place of marriage, Geo. Riley's; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00.

October 3, 1865 — Archibald Warnick, Backwoods and Hlana (?) Otto, Backwoods; place of marriage, John Warnick's; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witness, Charles Broadwater.

October 24, 1865 — Jacob S. Augustine and Mahalia Broadwater, Allegany Co., Md.; place of marriage, Wm. Broadwater's; Minister, J. B. Feather collected \$3.00; Witness, Mr. Stanton.

January 1, 1866 — John W. Frantz, Allegany Co. and Susan V. Ross, Allegany Co.; place of marriage, James Ross's; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Charles Friend and John Hook.

February 21, 1866 — Sylvester Ryland, near Selbysport and

Ellen Slicer, near Selbysport; place of marriage, John Slicer's; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$4.50; Witnesses, Aza Fay (Foy ?) and Mr. Liston.

May 10, 1866 — Benjamin Weimer, Sang Run and Martha A. Savage, Sang Run; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, C. Savage and Joseph Weimer.

July 3, 1866 — Joseph M. A. Kelly, Preston Co., W.Va. and Malinda Ryland, near Selbysport; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$3.00; Witnesses, John Liston and Jay Ryland.

August 19, 1866 — David H. VanSickle, Blooming Rose and Sarah M. Heinbaugh, Winding Ridge; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$3.00; Witnesses, John Closs and Jefferson Davis.

August 21, 1866 — Wm. H. Swauger and Martha Glotfelty, Selbysport, Md.; place of marriage, Grantsville; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Alex Compton (?) and Richard Fairall (?).

September 6, 1866 — Frank R. Walker, Addison, Pa. and Lottie E. Frantz, Addison, Pa.; place of marriage, Geo. Wolf's, Addison, Pa.; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Henry Spiker and Jonathan Frantz.

September 12, 1866 — Mr. B. O. Bradfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. and Sarah Spear, Summerfield, Pa.; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, J. B. Feather; Witnesses, John Brownfield and James Easter (?).

November 28, 1866 — John

VanSickle and Elizabeth Geary, both near Blooming Rose; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Thomas Geary and Mrs. Riley.

December 4, 1866 — Samuel P. Lowdermilk and Martha Frazee, both near Isaac Frazee's at Selbysport; place of marriage, Isaac Frazee's; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Isaac Frazee and family.

January 29, 1867 — Jacob Keller and Amanda E. Chapman, both of Grantsville; place of marriage, Grantsville; Minister, J. B. Feather, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Wm H. Chapman and family.

December 30, 1870 — Ella White, Selbysport, Md. and Francis Kern, Morgantown, W. Va.; place of marriage, Selbysport; Minister, J. B. Feather; Witnesses, E. C. Woodruff and J. M. Lowdermilk.

January 11, 1870 — Sarah Riley and Lloyd Lowdermilk, both of Selbysport, Md.; place of marriage, Selbysport; Minister, J. B. Feather; Witnesses, E. C. Woodruff and Joseph DeWitt.

January 11, 1870 — Sarah Friend and William Ryland, both of Blooming Rose; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, Joseph DeWitt; Witness, Joseph Friend.

January 11, 1870 — Jemmi Selby and ? Miller, both of Selbysport; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, Joseph DeWitt.

January 11, 1870 — Mi ? Steel, Bearcreek and Alpheus Welch, Bearcreek. (No minister given);

Witness (unreadable).

March 5, 1871 — M. E. Chapman, Grantsville, Md. and E. C. Woodruff, Jolleytown, Pa.; place of marriage, bride's father; Minister, Rev. Briniger; Witnesses, Mr. Beachy and many others.

March 12, 1870 — Mattie Engle and Ralph (?) Compton, both of near Grantsville; place of marriage, Compton's; Minister, Rev. Coplin.

October 20, 1871 — Emmanuel Custer and Virginia DeWitt, both of Johnstown, Md.; place of marriage Johnstown; Minister, Wm. J. Sharps; Witness, Henry E. Friend.

December 16, 1871 — Jacob Lower, Blooming Rose and Ann Ross (?); place of marriage, Blooming Rose; Minister, Wm. J. Sharps; Witness, Davie Kent.

Wm. Ross (?) and Lydia Bowser, Speelman Ridge; place of marriage, Backwoods-Speelman; Minister, Wm. J. Sharps; Witness, Jacob Bowser.

May 12, 1874 — Daniel Smith, Johnstown, Md. and Elizabeth Forques, Crab Orchard, Va.; place of marriage, Crab Orchard, Va.; Minister, C. J. Trippet; Witnesses, Newton Mustrie and others.

May 31, 1874 — Wm. L. Gilbert and Mary S. Groves, Selbysport; place of marriage, Selbysport; Minister, C. J. Trippet; Witnesses, the bride's mother and father.

August 16, 1874 — Wm. Morgan and Christena Baer, New Germany; Minister, C. J. Trippet; Witnesses, Jonas Gnagy and others.

October 13, 1874 — Gideon J.

Ferguson and Nancy Friend, both of Johnstown; place of marriage, near Johnstown; Minister, C. J. Trippet; Witnesses, Almira Frazee and J. M. Friend.

May 4, 1875 — Charles C. Snyder, Somerset, Pa. and Ella F. Glotfelty, Grantsville, Md.; place of marriage, Grantsville, Md.; Minister, F. Weslie Chidester; Witnesses, B. F. Keller and Jack Coffroth. Minister collected \$5.00.

August 10, 1875 — Emmanuel Custer, Johnstown and Margaret E. Sisler, Preston County, W. Va.; place of marriage, Friendsville; Minister, F. Weslie Chidester, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Geo. E. Bishoff and Mattie Bishoff.

October 5, 1875 — Jasper Guard and Ella Frantz, both of near Selbysport, Md.; place of marriage, Selbysport, Md.; F. Weslie Chidester, minister, collected \$10.00; Witnesses, John Frantz and family.

October 14, 1875 — W. H. Bepler, Frostburg, Md. and Lydia Chapman, Grantsville, Md.; place of marriage Grantsville, Md.; Minister, F. Weslie Chidester, collected \$10.00; Witnesses, Mrs. Lou Slicer and mother.

October 31, 1876 — Jesse E. David, Harrison Co., W. Va. and Rhoda Leighton, Chestnut Avenue; place of marriage, Chestnut Avenue; Minister, F. W. Chidester, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Preston Glover and Mary Daniels.

December 5, 1876 — Utelis Frazee and Susan Spear, both of near Selbysport, Md.; place of

marriage, near Selbysport; Minister, F. W. Chidester, collected \$5.00; Witnesses, Alex Spear and S. G. Chidester.

November 26, 1884 — Noah Broadwater and Emma L. Chapman, both of Grantsville; place of marriage, Grantsville; Minister, D. Flanigan.

March 29, 1885 — Henry G. Sharps, Upshur Co., W. Va. and Delphia C. Layman, Frostburg, Md.; place of marriage, Frostburg, Md.; Minister, H. E. Friend.

September 7, 1885 — James F. Broadwater and Arminta M. Stanton, both of Grantsville; place of marriage near Grantsville; Minister, H. E. Friend.

September 20, 1885 — Benj. F. Michael, Westernport, Md. and Ella Michael, Frostburg, Md.; place of marriage, residence of bride's parents; Minister, H. E. Friend.

December 25, 1887 — Hiram J. Ballah, Marion Co., W. Va. and Katie Warnick, Greggs, Md.; place of marriage, residence of bride's parents; Minister, H. E. Friend; Witnesses, Albert Michael and others.

December 25, 1887 — Charles C. Crow, Frostburg, Md. and Marian McKensie, Frostburg, Md.; place of marriage, Winfield Durst's; Minister, H. E. Friend.

September 13, (no year) — Shadrach Broadwater, Greggs, Md. and Martha J. Warnick, Greggs, Md.; place of marriage residence of bride's parents; Minister, H. E. Friend; Witnesses, Wm. Broadwater and others.

Records provided by Mrs.

(Continued on Page 140)

Lap Robes And Running Boards

Some years ago a group of us were talking about old cars and the word "rumble seat" was used. "What's a rumble seat?" asked my daughter. So, then followed a lengthy explanation of sports roadsters and rumble seats in the back.

When my daughter finally understood the meaning of the word "rumble seat," she then asked another question. "Why would anyone want to ride in one?" At that moment I realized that some of the zest for cars of my generation was gone forever.

Up in the mid-1930's almost every automobile manufactured had a running board. Cars were built higher in those days and it was necessary to have a running board to step into the car.

However, the "thrill" of the running board was riding on it while the car was moving. The wind beat your face and ruffled your hair, but the invigoration of being there outweighed any discomfort.

There probably was a hazard involved, and today many drivers would be horrified by the thought of kids riding on the running board. Yet, back in the early '30's no one seemed to consider it dangerous.

Delivery trucks were one source for riding on the running board. As a youngster, I remember that Harry Glaze drove the pick-up delivery truck for Smouse's Store. Harry was a friend to all of us, and if we happened to be going in the same direction, he would let us ride on the running board of the pick-up.

During those years my father owned a Flint, which had a running board about a foot wide. Once in a while, on a summer evening, he would let us ride on the running board from the house to downtown Oakland.

Of course this was rather mild compared to what some of the older boys in the neighborhood did. I recall that Shell Hoyer and some others rode all the way from Oakland to Deep Creek Lake on a running board.

People weren't the only creatures to ride on running boards. Here and there, you could find a dog that was trained to ride on a running board. Generally, this worked out fairly well, although I remember one instance when a dog got flipped off a running board.

Mr. Harry Sincell had a beautiful big Airdale named "Jiggs." Jiggs was trained to ride on the running board of Mr. Sincell's big seven passenger Studebaker, and it was not unusual to see him riding up or down Second Street on the running board. Jiggs was so big that he just fitted there and you could see him "lean into the curve" whenever Mr. Sincell turned up Pennington Street toward the alley and garage.

One evening as he was coming up Second Street, Mr. Sincell decided to turn down Pennington Street and go to Sharp's Garage for gasoline. This meant a turn to the right; unfortunately, Jiggs was leaning out for a turn to the left. The poor dog was flipped head over heels into the middle of second Street. . . . It was weeks

before Mr. Sincell could coax Jiggs back again onto the running board.

There was a slight degree of superiority about what could be carried on a running board. Now and then, someone from Oakland would take a trip West. This meant that a luggage rack and a specially designed gasoline can was placed on the running board. My recollection is that these items were often kept on the running board for a couple of weeks after the car returned from the trip West.

By today's standards, the design of the automobile with running boards may seem "primitive." However, the word "primitive" would be better applied to the heating systems of those days. In most cars, heat was almost unknown . . . which condition necessitated the "lap robe."

Undoubtedly, the lap robe was a direct carry-over from the horse and buggy days. Every car had a heavy braided cord or metal bar behind the front seat to carry the lap robe. During the winter months, one or two lap robes would be carried there to keep people in the back seat warm.

The lap robe we had in the Flint was a heavy wool affair with fringes around the edge. As "dare devil" boys who rode the running board, my brothers and I generally scorned the use of the lap robe. We wore high-top boots and heavy socks, and were warm enough without the robe. However, my grandmother Williams, and other ladies her age always used the lap robe when they sat in

the back seat.

Today, with the excellent heating systems in automobiles, the idea of having a lap robe in a car seems archaic. However, I do remember an in-between time when the old Flint lap robe was put to good use. It was years after the Flint had been traded in on another car.

Following World War II, I had an Army surplus Jeep, which I used to drive back and forth to West Virginia University on the week-ends. The Jeep had a top, but no sides and in the winter time it was pretty cold. One snowy Sunday evening when I was getting ready to drive back to school, Mother suggested that I ought to wrap up my legs with a "blanket or something." Within minutes, the old Flint lap robe had been pulled out of moth balls and was around my legs in the Jeep. I was glad it had been saved all those years, and I used it for the rest of the time I drove back and forth to Morgantown.

Progress has a way of obliterating many things which were once considered important. However, I am sure that lap robes and running boards still have their special "nitch" in the historical perspective.

Correspondence About Genealogical Research (Continued from Page 138)

Maxine Broadwater. (Johnstown, Md. is what is now known as Hoya, Md. The Backwoods is the Savage River-New Germany area, and I would suppose that Gregg, Md. is also the same general area).

Correspondence About Hoye Crest

Additional information on Hoye Crest has been received since the publication of the article on the highest point in Maryland in the June, 1987, issue of the Glades Star. This information is in the form of a letter from Mrs. Jessie Hinebaugh, wife of the late Paul Hinebaugh.

"... My husband, Paul Hinebaugh and Felix Robinson •located the highest point and then contacted Mr. Elmer Upole to verify it. Then, they asked Mr. Paul Naylor to take pictures, which he did. Paul Hinebaugh made the first sign (the wooden one). Then, they planned the dedication and planted the flag and took some pictures, which are still quite clear."

Mrs. Hinebaugh refers to the ceremony which took place on September 1, 1952.

The Mail Got Through

Writing in his book *Brown's Miscellaneous Writings*, Jacob Brown described a daring attempt to rob a mail coach. The year was 1834, and the location was the famous "shades of death" on the old National Highway.

During those years, the mail was carried both east and west over the route through Garrett County. Most of it was carried in the great four-horse coaches, with only the driver to guard it. It was, therefore, a tempting morsel to the average highwayman of that period.

One night, in the pre-dawn hours, Samuel Luman was driv-

ing his coach east toward Frostburg. Coming up the hill out of the "shades of death" he suddenly found the road blocked with logs. Robbers appeared from the gloom when the coach slowed down. One of them grabbed the horse's bridle, while the others attempted to overpower the driver.

Unfortunately for them, the robbers hadn't counted on the fact that Samuel Luman was an expert with the long whip. He rapidly lashed the faces and backs of the robbers. Then he applied the whip to the four horses. In a moment the horses and coach had lurched over the logs and were speeding down the roadway. Not knowing if the robbers were in pursuit, Luman maintained the pace for several miles.

Years later, when recounting the incident to Jacob Brown, Luman laughed and said, "Yes, that was one day the mail got through to Frostburg earlier than normal."

McCullough's Path

(Continued from Page 133)

Powell child had only one eye, they killed him; then carried away the Brain boys to the Ohio country.

Isaac Brain was separated from his brother Ben, and never heard of again. After six years, Ben Brain was returned to the area, and lived out the rest of his life in Preston County.

(Mr. Wolfe's talk was followed by slide photographs taken by the Rev. John Grant. These slides showed the places in Grant, Garrett, and Preston counties where McCullough's Path had existed.)

Bitteringer Reprints Books On Local History

by Bernice Kepple

Two historical publications, which have been out of print for several years, have been made available again by Wayne Bitteringer, author, editor and publisher.

"Oakland Centennial History 1849-1949" and **"Pioneer Life In The Yough Region"** are now available for \$8 and \$4.50, respectively, by mail order from Bitteringer or at local book stores.

"Oakland Centennial History 1849-1949" is by Thekla Fundenberg Weeks and was first published in 1949 by the Oakland Centennial Commission, Inc. The book is the official history of Oakland, the county seat of Garrett County. It begins with an overview of Garrett County's colorful past: the early settlers, the journeys of Washington, the B & O Railroad, Civil War days, the founding of the county, the C & O canal and other historical topics.

The history of Oakland reaches back to the first settler, who arrived in 1807. The area's pioneers and early land surveys are described in detail. The beginning of the actual town in 1849 is also given careful consideration.

Filling out the author's classic description of Oakland's century of growth are descriptions of: Confederate General Jones's Civil War raid, horse and buggy days, mills and tanneries, merchants, doctors, churches and schools, newspapers, farm and dairy and more.

"Pioneer Life In The Yough Region" is by J. O. Arnold. The

first date of publication was 1908 with only 350 copies printed. Dr. Jesse Oglevee Arnold's description of pioneer life in the Yough Region of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was published as part of the **"History of the Galley Family."** Bitteringer's purpose in publishing the present volume is to bring Dr. Arnold's old-time sketches to light again.

"Pioneer Life In The Yough Region" gives the modern reader a glimpse of the folkways and folklore that were fast becoming vanishing memories in Dr. Arnold's time. Some of his information was quoted from earlier histories, including Joseph Doddridge's **"Notes On The Settlement And Indian Wars;"** most of the information was gathered through interviews with Dr. Arnold's family and friends.

Log cabins, candle making, folk medicine, making cloth from wool and flax, the true meaning of **"Indian Summer,"** squirrel hunting and witchcraft are just some of the subjects covered in this history.

Both are soft-cover books, and are available by sending check or money order to: Wayne Bitteringer, P. O. Box 220, Parsons, W. Va. 26287.

Bitteringer, who was born in Loch Lynn and now resides in Parsons, W.Va., is the author of his own family history. **"The Bitteringer, Bittner, Biddinger, And Biding Families And Their Kin — Of Garrett County, Maryland."**

Sands Of Time

“. . . and departing leave behind us, foot-prints in the sands of time.” The words from this poem speak with eloquence about the memories created by a special person. In the present case, perhaps the plural form should be used, because Mr. Will Chisholm and his wife Lillian both left footprints in the memories of many people. Will died in 1971; his wife, Lillian, died on July 31st of this year.

Many people remember the Chisholm home on Rt. 135 near Deer Park because of the American flag which was always flying in front of the house. It was a practice begun by William Chisholm when he first moved there in 1958; it was continued by his wife for years after his death.

An ardent patriot, Lillian Chisholm often wondered why more people didn't fly their country's flag. William and Lillian saw the American flag flown in many places. He signed up for the Army with a number of local volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. This was the beginning of his travels all over the world with the Army and later with the U. S. Government. In 1909 he and Lillian were married and she joined him in his travels.

Their travels took them to places as far away as Guam and the Philippines. During those years they saw several stars added to the American flag. These were the years that territories in the West were changed into states.

Life for Will and Lillian was

filled with adventures. Some years after his return to Garrett County, Will would reminisce about the unsettled state of life in the Philippines during the years of uneasy peace that followed the Spanish American War. The “insurrectionists” of that time would cut down telephone lines and wrap the wire around their bodies to form a type of bullet proof vest. Then they would swagger up to the American personnel with guns in their hands.

“Trouble was,” Will would conclude, “a person never knew who did and who didn't have wire wrapped around their bodies until they started shooting.”

Lillian could also recount a shooting incident as part of her travel narrative. One day at Fort Huachuaca, New Mexico, she and another woman were shopping in town when a gun-fight erupted on the main street. Her companion ducked to safety, but Lillian, in her own words, “. . . was too flabbergasted to think.” She just stood there with bullets popping all around her.

When traveling time was over, Will and Lillian returned to their native Garrett County. They bought a farm about five miles north of Oakland, and settled down to raising cattle and sheep. The generous farm house, which was their home, also provided shelter for two young neighborhood girls when their parents house burned down. Having lost their only child to cancer while in the Philippines, the Chisholms raised the girls as their own.

After 33 years of farming, the Chisholms retired and moved to



the house on Rt. 135. It is proper to say "they" retired because over the years both of them shared nearly equally in farm and housework. However, "retired" didn't mean that they disappeared from view. Despite advancing age, both Will and Lillian Chisholm remained as physically active as possible.

Probably, it was their reluctance to bow to age and infirmity that endeared Will and Lillian Chisholm to all who knew them. Truly, the memory of their lives did make "foot prints in the sands of time."

Dinner

(Continued from Page 124)

existing policy was to allow members to be two years behind in dues payment before membership was cancelled. After the discussion was completed, it was voted to raise the annual dues to \$10.00 for a single membership and \$10.00 for a joint membership.

Mrs. Beth Friend, curator of the museum, spoke briefly on the new museum displays. She also described changes that had been made in the museum building. In addition, Mrs. Friend presented plans for changing the room arrangement in the basement area of the building. This change will give better access to the displays downstairs, and provide a better storage and work space.

Highlight of the evening was a talk by Mr. John Wolfe on Indian

Trails and McCullough's Path. He was assisted with a slide presentation by the Rev. John Grant. Excerpts of Mr. Wolfe's talk are given in another part of this issue of the Glades Star.

Fort Hill, Pa., Mystery

A small group of archaeologists have put forth the theory that the top of Fort Hill in neighboring Somerset County, Pa., was leveled by men about 1000 or 1200 years ago.

The Next Issue

In the next issue of the Glades Star there will be a continuation of the Forestry material which was begun in the March, 1987 issue. This material will cover the fire fighting capacity of the Department of Natural Resources.

If writing plans are completed, there will be an article on Rock Lodge, and Frank Necola who built it. We still have several residents in the Bittering area who worked on the original house in 1914.

Winter sports in Garrett County will have begun when the December, 1987 issue is printed, and we will have an article with pictures on a propeller driven ice boat used on Deep Creek 50 years ago.

In addition, there will be correspondence from members and word about new publications concerning the history of Garrett County.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 8

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1987



Ice Boat On Deep Creek Lake, 1930



Ice boat under Glendale Bridge, 1930.

Left to right: Gerald Iman, Joe Bill Ours, and an unidentified person.

Cover photo: Sherman White in center of photograph.

The Ice Boat

As Told By Gerald Iman

For me, as a teen-aged kid, the northern end of Third Street in Oakland was a great place to live. This, of course, was 1929, 1930 . . . along in that time. What made it so great a place was all the activity that centered around "the garage."

At first it was known as Houck's Garage, owned and operated by Raymond Houck. I'm not sure whether or not he built the garage, but it was a business that had grown and prospered when the Dam was built. (Deep Creek Lake). However, when I remember the garage best, Raymond had turned over the management to Sherman and Howard White.

Some years later, I guess Sherman and Howard came to a business agreement with Ray-

mond, because it was eventually known as White's Garage. It kept that name until the late 1930's when Leighton Brothers acquired it for their Hawkinson Tread franchise.

However, back in 1929, "the garage" was a Popular Mechanic's haven. Each month, when the magazine came out, there was always something new to be tried. In those days, Popular Mechanics contained a little bit of all kinds of information. There were articles that ranged from carpentry to automobiles to airplanes.

Sherman White was still single in those days, and he had spare time to putter around with various projects that were dreamed up. Take for example the old Dodge touring car that

was resurrected. I'm not sure who it belonged to, but Jimmy Lee, McClellan Dixon and Humbird Offutt were involved in that project. There were days of tinkering with the engine until it finally started running.

Once the engine was working, the old car had to be "road tested." The fact that it didn't have a license or tires didn't hold back the "road test." Those guys used to drive it up and down all the alleys in that end of Oakland.

Once they even made a foray onto Second Street, but the rims left such marks that they only did it once.

Then there was the glider project.

To understand about this Popular Mechanic's project is to remember that those days were in the "barnstorming" era. There were three or four pilots who flew in and out of Weber's Field on a regular basis. One in particular was "Rebby" Shaw, who often stayed overnight in town because his brother "Slim" Shaw worked for the electric company. Many evenings Rebby would loaf around the garage since his brother's house was right across the street.

All of us had the desire to fly, and the glider seemed to be the perfect answer. In those days, you could get plans for almost anything from Popular Mechanics, and I suppose the plans for the glider came from there. All in all, this turned out to be a big project. There were wing spars to be cut out, fabric to be stitched, and control wires to be rigged.

As near as I can remember, the

glider was never flown. Once it was built, the question of where to fly it presented a lot of impossible answers. There was always the possibility of towing it behind a car, but I don't think that was ever done. Finally, the glider was taken apart and stored in the rafters of the garage.

Once it was out of sight, it made way for "the iceboat" project. It was probably the most ambitious and successful of all the projects undertaken at the garage.

The beginnings for the ice boat probably went back to the winter after it was built. For several years after the Dam was built, the abandoned macadam surface of the State Road (as U. S. 219 used to be called) ran right into the water of the Lake. In the winter, when the ice was thick enough, a person could drive down the road and right out onto the ice.

I remember there was someone around Oakland who had a Model A Ford and used to hit the ice at about 30 miles an hour. Just before he went out onto the ice, he'd cut the front wheels and the Model A would spin around on the ice several times before it came to a stop.

Thus, the ice on Deep Creek Lake intrigued all of us, and the iceboat was a natural project to be planned to take advantage of it. I'm not sure whether we bought plans for it or not. I do remember that we sent away for the airplane propeller that was used.

Most of the other pieces and parts were scavenged from some of the junk cars that were kept

(Continued on Page 152)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

“Recaps” From September 1987

Sandwiched between the regular articles in the September, 1987 issue of the Glades Star, were a lot of miscellaneous items. Most of these items concerned things of an historical nature available to members of the Historical Society. In case they were overlooked previously, information about them is repeated in this issue.

Material by Marshall Brown on the Harvey family was included in the last issue on page 129. A former instructor in Oakland High School and a founding member of the Historical Society, he presented a large amount of research material on the Harveys to the Ruth Enlow Library. Consisting of written material, pictures, and maps, it is a very thorough collection of material on this Garrett County family.

Mrs. Maxine Broadwater had a lot of material on records of marriages, beginning in 1852. A close inspection reveals many names still prominent in Garrett County. This material begins on page 134 of the September issue.

Wayne Bittinger, who was born and raised in Loch Lynn and now lives in Parsons, W. Va., republished two historical books. One was the Oakland Centennial History, 1849 - 1949; another was the Pioneer Life In The Yough Region. Mr. Bittinger is also the author of his own family history, “The Bittinger, Bittner, Biddinger, and Bidinger

(Continued on Page 153)



McCarty Acre

Many items of historical interest were brought into focus during the Oakland Centennial in 1949. At that time there were still a number of residents alive who could easily recall Oakland of 70 to 75 years before. The members of the Garrett County Historical Society were wise enough to take advantage of such an historical resource, and made a permanent record of many names, places and events. This record included many historical items outside the boundary of Oakland.

One such item was the location and identification of McCarty's Acre. This was a piece of ground south of Oakland where the first Methodist Church in the Yough Glades was built. It was founded by Isaac McCarty in 1831, and a cemetery was begun next to the church. It is to be remembered that the McCarty name was very prominent in the founding of Oak-

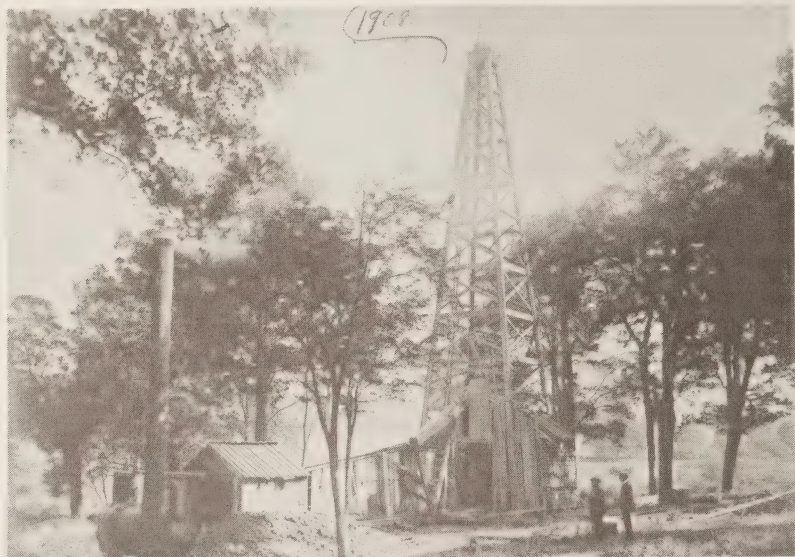
land.

The church existed on McCarty Acre until 1856. Burials continued in the cemetery for a number of years after the church was closed. Later many of the remains were subsequently moved to the Oakland Cemetery.

In 1950 the Garrett County Historical Society erected a stone to mark the location of McCarty Acre. It contains a bronze plaque giving details of the site. A photograph of the stone marker was included in a following issue of the Glades Star.

Unfortunately, only meager directions were included in the Glades Star article as to the exact location of McCarty Acre. Thirty-eight years ago everyone knew where it was situated; this fact is not true today. Thus, this issue of the Glades Star seeks to give more information.

McCarty Acre is located about
(Continued on Page 150)



Oil Drilling Rig at Hutton, Maryland.

More About Yough River, Oil And Gas

In the June, 1987 issue of the Glades Star, there was an article about the Yough River Oil and Gas Company. It was one of three companies featured in that issue of the Glades Star; companies which flourished in Garrett County and then disappeared. The Yough Company was incorporated in Oakland on November 22, 1906. Stock was sold to carry out the drilling of a well at Hutton, Md., which ultimately turned out to be a "dry hole."

Along with the articles in the Glades Star were a series of photographs of various locations where the different companies worked. Since the publication of the June, 1987, issue, former Glades Star Editor, Dr. Walter Price has found a photograph of the Yough Company drilling rig. This was given to him years ago by Mr. Totten A. Kimmell, a former resident of the area.

A date on the top of the photograph identifies it as the year 1908. Judging by the fact that some smoke is coming from the stationary steam boiler, drilling work was in progress on the day that the photograph was taken.

One of the two men in the photograph is identified as C. F. Kimmell. Presumably, this was Mr. Chauncey Kimmell, one of the officers and directors of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company.

McCarty Acre

(Continued from Page 149)

½ mile south of Oakland and 300 yards west of the Underwood Road. It can be seen by turning right into the lane that leaves Underwood Road just before its intersection with the Monte Vista Road. The "acre" itself is easily identified as a square grove of trees in the middle of open farm land.



Last Of The Ball Antennas

In the March, 1986 issue of the Glades Star, there was an article on communication in Garrett County. The concluding part of the article dealt with radio reception and communication in the modern era. Since that time there have been "bits and pieces" of additional information discovered, and soon there will be enough for another article in a future issue.

However, as part of that March, 1986 article, there was published a photograph of the dish antennas at near-by Etam, W.Va. Today, those antennas represent the most sophisticated application of technology to radio communication. They stand as a monument to modern achievement.

In the present issue of the Glades Star there is included a photograph of a ball antenna. It is probably one of the last ones in the entire County. It can be seen from the street beside the Oak Mar Restaurant in Oakland, and

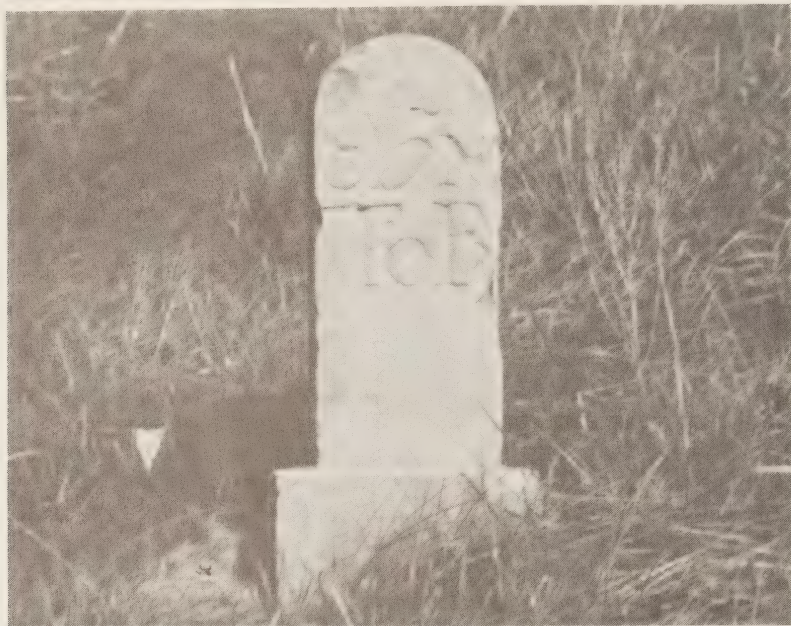
is on top of the yellow brick house at the corner of Second and Crook Streets.

This ball antenna, standing high on its supporting rod, is a monument to radio achievement of times past. Originally purchased in 1930 by Mr. G. A. Fraley, it was used to improve the reception of his Atwater-Kent radio.

This antenna is included in an advertisement for aerials in the 1930 Allied Radio Corporation catalog. It is described as follows.

"10 inch, non-directional ball, with Bakelite insulator and condenser gathers much more than any other type of system . . . The ball is not affected by heat or cold temperature or moisture and will not corrode."

Considering that this particular ball antenna has withstood 57 Garrett County winters, it would seem that the Allied Radio Corporation produced a product that lived up to its description.



“95 M To B” An Ancient Road Marker

Historians find a great many things to see while driving along old Rt. 40. Many of the remnants of the National Road are still in existence. Among them are the stone bridges, toll houses and old taverns; all have withstood the ravages of time.

The section of the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling has something unique in the manner of mileage markers. These are the cast-iron markers, painted white, and situated on the edge of the old road. Originally, they identified each mile along the way, and many of them are still in existence. Their long existence speaks of the durability of cast iron and the care given to them for over a hundred and fifty years.

However, east of Cumberland only a few mileage markers are still in existence. The one shown

in the photograph in this issue of the Glades Star is in the grass between the dual lanes Interstate #70. This one and the next marker, one mile east, are the only two remaining along this part of the highway.

Look for them next time you drive to Baltimore. They are about ½ mile east of the point where the eastbound traffic out of Hancock joins the Interstate #70.

The Ice Boat

(Continued from Page 147)

behind the garage. The frame was made of wood with heavy rods and turnbuckles to keep the engine mount from moving out of line. The runners were built of wood with steel straps for the bearing surface. (They were modeled after the runners that farmers put on their wagons in the wintertime).

The engine we used was four cylinder Chevrolet automobile engine. We mounted it, radiator and all, as one unit on the back of the iceboat.

Joe Bill Ours, who had been taught to fly by Rebbly Shaw, knew some of the technical details about how to mount the propeller. It was bolted directly to the end of the engine crank shaft. The body was covered with tin, and a car headlight was mounted on the front. (I really don't remember that it was ever used at night, but the head light meant that we had great plans for the whole enterprise). The whole thing was steered with an airplane type rudder bar hooked to the front runner.

Finally came the day when the iceboat was finished. We took it down to the Lake and unloaded it near the Glendale Bridge. Sherman White got the engine started and we were ready to go. Joe Bill and Sherman took the first ride down across the ice, and were well pleased with the speed of the boat. Then, with Joe Bill or Sherman driving, the rest of us took a ride.

Now that I think about it, we probably did not buy plans for building the iceboat, because two flaws were quickly evident that first day. They were somewhat minor, and really didn't mar our enthusiasm. First of all, we didn't realize how rough the ice could be; even at a low speed the iceboat jolted very badly over the rough ice. It was evident that the iceboat needed some kind of a spring system.

The other flaw that was evident that first day had to do with the

steering runner in the front. Most of the weight was on the back runners, and the steering runner in the front didn't "bite in" very well. The whole craft would have to be slowed down to a low speed to turn it around.

We ran the iceboat for several weeks; until the ice on the Lake started to melt. Then we brought it back to the garage, planning to put springs on it and use an airplane rudder to steer it. Unfortunately, the work was never done, yet the iceboat was kept in one corner of the garage so that it could be done "sometime."

Time went along, and my family moved to Kitzmiller. I never did hear what finally happened to the iceboat or the glider stored in the rafters of the garage. Maybe they were still there when the building burned in 1972.

"Recaps"

(Continued from Page 148)

Families and Their Kin - Of Garrett County, Maryland.

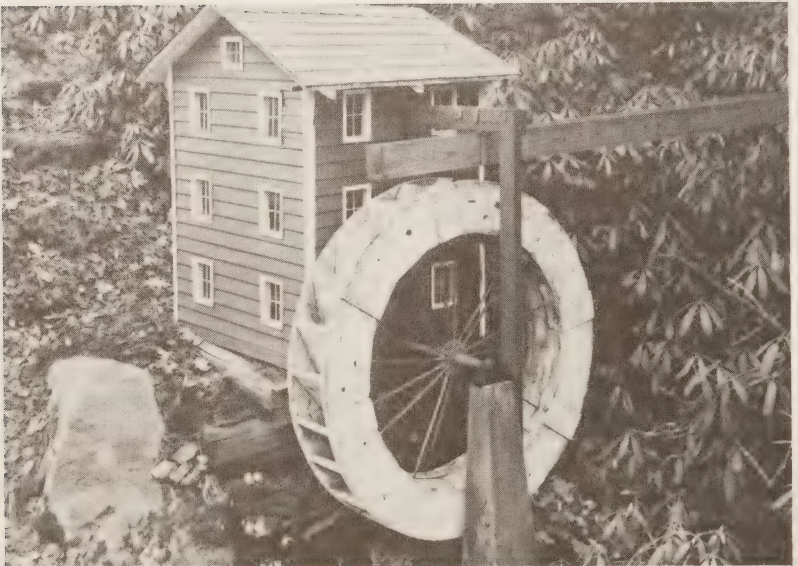
More information about Wayne Bittinger's work is contained in an article by Bernice Kepple on page 142 of the September issue.

Since the last issue of the Glades Star, there have been inquiries about the announced publication of Capt. Charles E. Hoyer's book "Pioneer Families of Garrett County." It is to be published by the Historical Society and will be available sometime in 1988. At the present time it is still in the typing stage.

Unfortunately, there was a delay in transferring the Pioneer Homes and Trail Map from the Museum to the Library.



Water wheel and mill at Cranesville.



Dr. Love's model water wheel.

Mill Stones and Water Wheels

Almost a century ago, the mill stones used for grinding wheat and corn were replaced by roller machines. As the years passed, the massive water wheels used to power the mills were replaced by steam engines. Then, later, the steam engines were replaced by electric motors.

But the memory of the thousands of years in the development of millstones and water wheels is hard to erase from the culture which produced them. Thus, although they are antiquated pieces of productive machinery, men cannot bring themselves to destroy them. They stand as solid reminders of the achievements of civilization.

As a result, it is not unusual to see a well maintained water wheel on the side of an old mill building. The sluiceway for the water supply has long since disappeared; the machinery inside the mill has probably been dismantled; but the water wheel itself still sits there, ready to supply power.

A person would probably call such nostalgia, "The Romance of the Water Wheel." This feeling is tied in with the symbolism of how much mankind has accomplished to make his life easier. He harnessed the circular motion of a wheel to the weight of falling water to do work. The mill stones turned by this work, ground the grain for man's daily bread. "The Romance of the Water Wheel" is coupled with mankind's struggle for survival.

Small wonder, then, that men

are so fascinated by mill stones and water wheels that they build models of the wheels and use the stones for decorations. The stones are generally easy to spot; models of the wheels are somewhat harder to find, but if you take the time to look they are there.

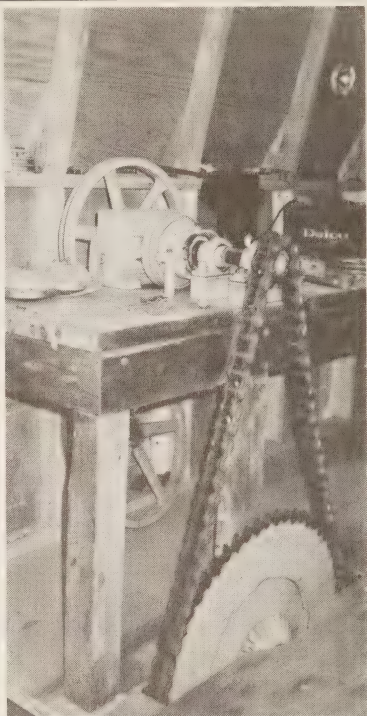
Mill stones can be seen as decorations from east to west across Garrett County. The old ones from Stanton's Mill at Grantsville form part of the wall directly across from the mill. This wall is but 200 yards from the parking lot of Penn Alps.

On the north side of Rt. 40 in the town of Grantsville, there is a beautiful mill stone standing between the sidewalk and highway. This one can be seen just west of the Casselman Hotel.

Another stone is on the north side of the main street in Friendsville. People who know about such things can look at the stones and tell you whether it was a stone which rotated or was stationary.

Years ago, Stone Tavern on Deep Creek Lake had mill stones in the exterior wall of the building. Legend said that they were stones once used in Meshach Browning's grist mill at Sang Run. However, the Railey family who built and operated Stone Tavern say this isn't true.

As a point of general information, a location of the mill race of Meshach Browning's grist mill can still be seen. Although it is not much more than an indentation in the ground, it is still easy



Frank Beckman's water wheel and electric generator.



to trace on Col. Richard Brown-ing's farm at Sang Run.

Another point of general information; the word "grist," as used in grist mill, is an Old English word which usually referred to the total product of grinding . . . flour or meal and the husks.

Out on Rt. 50 there are several places where mill stones form center pieces for flower gardens. In such a setting, they are a real tribute to man's reluctance to destroy these pieces of history.

Stanton's Mill at Grantsville is the oldest mill in the county, and is still in operation. It has successfully undergone the transition from water wheel to water turbine to electric motors as a means of power.

There are two other mills in the area which still have water wheels. One is Kaese's Mill on Bear Creek, owned and operated by Clifford Friend. The other is just over the line at Cranesville, W. Va. This is the Reckart Mill. Although it still has a beautiful mill wheel and machinery, the sluiceway for water has long been out of use.

Two excellent working models of water wheels can be seen in the central part of Garrett County. One is over 50 years old; the other is less than 10 years old. Both are located only a few feet away from well paved roads.

The oldest of these models is beside the Mayhew Inn Road in the Red Run area on the "Buz" Gosnell property. This land was owned by the late Dr. W. B. Love back in the 1930's, who had a cottage there. A small stream runs down one side of the property and under the road to the Lake.

Although a scholarly man, Dr. Love also liked to work with his hands. His greatest interest in this respect was working with wood, both for carving and for the construction of models. In the Fall of 1937, he looked at the small stream and decided to put it to practical use.

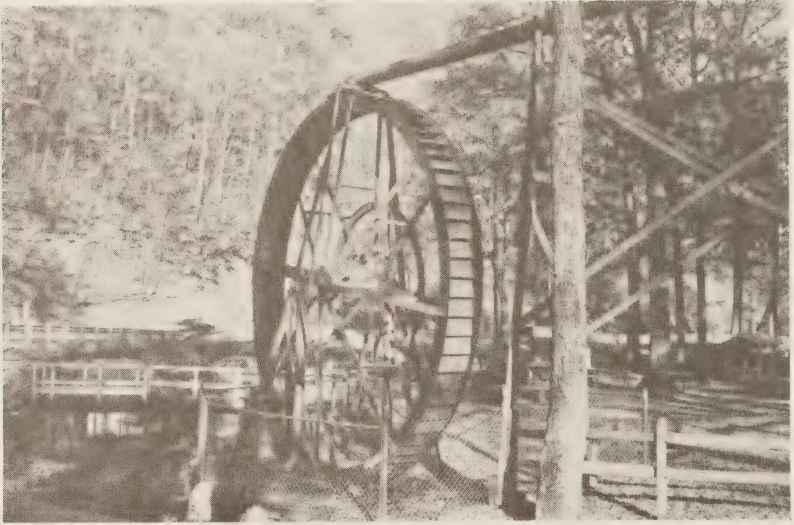
At that time rural electrification had not been completed around Deep Creek Lake. So . . . Dr. Love conceived the idea of building a water wheel to run a generator to supply his cottage with electricity.

During the winter 1937 - 1938, Dr. Love built a water wheel and a small building to house the generator. Being a wood carver who had made models of many things, he constructed the building to scale. It was modeled after a flour mill he had remembered seeing in Pennsylvania; windows, siding, and roof peaks all followed the same general pattern and scale of the Pennsylvania mill.

One concession he made to modern construction was to use iron spokes on the wheel, and a steel shaft through the hub. However, the buckets on the rim followed the ancient design of being of wood. With a five foot diameter wheel, Dr. Love achieved over 300 foot pounds torque transmitted to the steel shaft.

His daughter, Miss Mary Love, recalls that the water wheel and generator produced enough electricity to light one bulb in the cottage. Not a blinding light, but still better than oil lamps.

Another working model of a water wheel is located along U. S.



Largest wheel in the area. 22' diameter water wheel in a park off Route 50 near Rowlesburg, W.Va.

219 between Mayhew Inn and Deep Creek Lake. This one is on the property of Frank T. Beckman, and is considerably larger than the one built by Dr. Love. It is less than 10 years old.

Like the other water wheel, it is located on a small stream that runs past the edge of the property. Frank Beckman and his son also made concessions to modern construction when they built the water wheel. They too used iron spokes and steel shafting on their wheel. However, like Dr. Love, they kept faith with the past and used wood for the buckets on the rim of the wheel.

The Beckman wheel is situated on a larger stream than was Dr. Love's wheel, and could therefore be made larger. It is almost 10 feet in diameter and three times as wide as Dr. Love's. With the available water, it will produce over 1,000 foot pounds of torque

transmitted to the steel shafting. The shaft extends into a small building where there is a gearing system to increase the velocity of the transmitted turning force. A small electric generator is coupled to the gear system by a chain drive.

A person looking at the wheel can see how much planning has gone into this working model water wheel. Running back into the woods, away from U. S. 219, are a series of small ponds to provide storage capacity for the water to run the wheel.

Here and there throughout the County, more model water wheels can be found. Some are relatively simple; others are quite elaborate. All of them, like the two just described, say that the owners want to keep faith with man's heritage of using water to make his life easier.

Boundary Line Between Garrett And Allegany Counties

In past issues of the Glades Star, there have been articles on the Maryland - West Virginia Boundary line. Much of the interest in this particular line probably has to do with the history involved in the placing of the Fairfax Stone and also the continuation of the Mason Dixon Line in this part of Maryland.

It occurred to your editor that very little has been written about the boundary line on the eastern side of our County. As a result, the Glades Star presents some information available about the boundary line that separates Garrett and Allegany Counties. As part of this presentation, a special thanks goes to Mr. Kenneth Ridder of Garrett County who is a mapmaker and surveyor for the State Department of Assessments and Taxation.

County maps show a definite point on the summit of Big Savage Mountain where the Garrett-Allegany boundary line intersects with the Mason Dixon Line. Since the Glades Star serves as a repository of history for future generations of Garrett County residents, it was decided to obtain a photograph of this intersection point.

Included in this issue of the Glades Star is a photograph of the stone cairn that marks the point. It was established by L. A. Bauer in his 1898 survey of the boundary line. Also included in this issue is a photograph of a beautiful cut stone marker on the Mason Dixon Line. It is the first one west of the

summit, which makes it the first one in the Garrett County portion of the line.

The boundary line itself has had an unusual history. Several surveys have been made to locate the line, and they resulted in a certain amount of confusion. Taking advantage of this confusion is the story of the man who wanted to be in Allegany County so he could open a tavern. He is supposed to have moved the stone markers on his property.

According to the story he wanted to get a license to sell liquor at the end of the Prohibition Era. This was legal in Allegany County, but not in Garrett. So he claimed to be a resident of Allegany County . . . and pointed to the moved stones to prove the fact.

Much of the confusion probably revolved around the fact that it is easy to draw a line on a map, but not so easy to locate it on the ground. This has been proven by the number of surveys to determine the boundary line between the two counties. The result is that many stones have been erected and maps have been drawn but leaving the feeling that the question has not been completely resolved.

The designation of the line is very straight forward. An act of the Maryland Legislature calls for it to begin at a point where the Mason Dixon Line crosses the summit of "Big Backbone of Savage Mountain." From there the boundary was to run in a



**First Marker on Mason Dixon
Line in Garrett County.**

straight line to the middle of Savage River where it emptied into the Potomac River. Its total length was estimated to be between 18 and 19 miles.

Shortly after the County was formed in 1872, Dan Chisholm, County Surveyor for Allegany County, ran a line from south to north. It began in the right place at the mouth of Savage River, but terminated almost a mile west of the summit of Savage Mountain. Since it was a straight line, apparently it was his intention to establish a "corrected line." Unfortunately, this "corrected line" was never established, because there is no record of another line by Chisholm. Locally, in the Big Savage area, it is noted in deed references as the "old line."

Six years later, 1878, John

Harned of Garrett County also surveyed the boundary line. He reversed what Dan Chisholm did and worked from north to south. Like Chisholm, he missed the terminus, ending at Westernport rather than the mouth of Savage River. However, John Harned had the assistance of John Schaidt of Allegany County and a "corrected line" was established to conform to the Legislature's designation of the boundary.

Despite the completion of the work, and the filing of a map, the Harned line was not accepted by either county. Rumors persisted for a number of years that loss of tax revenue to Allegany County from the coal lands involved was a major factor in non-acceptance.

Then, in 1898, L. A. Bauer was commissioned to survey the boundary line. Like John Harned, he ran a line from north to south, beginning at the summit of Big Savage Mountain. His line was marked by some 25 stone mounds at irregular intervals over a distance of 18.6 miles.

L. A. Bauer encountered many of the same physical difficulties experienced by Chisholm and Harned. The series of up-thrusts which form the Savage Mountain chain makes it impossible to travel over the area with any ease. Huge boulders mark the summit in a number of places; vines and green briars grow in dense patches all along the summit. Each of these natural physical handicaps had to be overcome in addition to producing a good working survey.

Bauer completed his work before the turn of the century.

Today, if you look at one of the large topographic maps of Garrett County, you will see a beautiful straight line separating Garrett County from Allegany County. Yet, despite this well established line, deeds still refer to the old Chisholm line.

Back in the early 1960's the tax department of Garrett County had at its disposal some information as to the amount of land involved in the area between the two "established" boundary lines. It estimated that between 3,500 to 4,000 acres of Garrett County land lie in the wedge between the Bauer line and the Chisholm line. In other words Allegany County receives taxes from about nine square miles of Garrett County land.

The actual dollar value of this land is hard to determine. If a person tries to search out the Bauer line markers, he finds himself in some of the roughest terrain in the whole county. There is no smooth ridge line along the summit of Savage Mountain. After struggling through the tangled brush for even a few minutes a person is tempted to say, "Let Allegany County have it."

Geography plays some strange tricks. The ridge line of Big Savage Mountain swings to the southwest as it moves down into Garrett County. It also widens out into a series of knobs enroute, and the ridge line becomes indistinct. As a result, the true boundary line lies on the east face of the mountain for most of its length. It passes just above the reservoirs of Frostburg, through many surface mining operations,

and places the water supply dams of Lonaconing and Barton within Garrett County.

Fortunately, there is no hostility between the two counties. For years, Allegany County has knowingly maintained a portion of secondary road in Garrett County; even plowing the snow in the winter. Probably, a similar reciprocal act is done somewhere by Garrett County. After all, both counties are part of the State of Maryland and share in its proud history.

The "440" Stone

When large tracts of land in Garrett County were divided into Military Lots, the corners of these lots were marked in a number of different ways. Three "hack" marks on a tree was the most common method of identifying a corner location. Usually, the tree itself was not the corner, but stood near that point.

Since most of the corners were common to several lots, preservation of these points was extremely important. Unfortunately, time and weather have taken their toll of the trees marking the corners. However, here and there a land owner has recognized the limited life of trees and used a single stone or a stone pile to mark a corner.

One outstanding corner marker is the "440" stone located in the White Church area east of Backbone Mountain. This big stone was rolled into place a number of years ago. It had the numbers 440 chiseled on it to identify it in the Military Lot system.



Swimming pool building, Loch Lynn Hotel.



Swimming pool building, today.

End Of An Era

Following the Civil War, the wonderful recreational area of Garrett County was "discovered" by people from Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Wheeling. At first there were only large summer cottages; then in rapid succession, hotels were built at Deer Park, Oakland and Mtn. Lake Park. In essence, Mtn. Lake Park could boast of a number of small and large hotels. The best known, of course, was the Mtn. Lake Hotel. Across the tracks in Loch Lynn, was an equally large hotel, the Loch Lynn Hotel.

Completed in 1895, the hotel boasted a swimming pool, casino, and card rooms in an adjacent building. However, the Loch Lynn Hotel had an unsuccessful financial existence from the beginning. It went into receivership in 1896, and continued to be operated as a receivership trust until its end. The main building burned in 1918, but the swimming pool building remained in good repair.

Probably the brief summer weather on the mountain top was the cause for the death knell of the large summer hotels. The Oakland Hotel was demolished for its lumber prior to World War I, and the Deer Park met the same fate during World War II. The Mtn. Lake Park Hotel likewise disappeared during the 1950's.

Thus, of all the large hotel buildings, only the swimming pool building of the Loch Lynn Hotel remained intact. During the 1930's it had been converted

into a building to raise chickens, but has been vacant for over the past ten years.

This summer a decision was made to demolish this the last remnant of the great hotel era. (The smaller Braethorn and several buildings like it still remain in Mtn. Lake Park). The raising work this summer proceeded slowly and methodically exposing great timber trusses and solid wood flooring. Like the other hotel buildings which were torn down, almost everything in the building is salvageable.

In all probability, the tile lined swimming pool will be filled with dirt. Grass will grow on the spot, and all traces of the beautiful Loch Lynn Hotel complex will be gone forever. Thus ends the era of Great Summer Hotels on the Mountain Top.

Photographic Details

A special tribute has to be paid to Miss Mary I. Love and her book, "Once Upon A Mountain Top." She has assembled a remarkable collection of photographs from by-gone days at Mtn. Lake Park. In addition, she has pulled together a number of miscellaneous facts into an interesting narrative.

A photograph of the interior of the swimming pool building of the Loch Lynn Hotel possibly refutes the old jingle "sin in Loch Lynn." To a casual examination of the photograph, there appears to be a baptismal service going on in the waters of the pool.

Can any of the readers of the Glades Star give us additional information of what was happening in the photograph.



In Memoriam

GEORGE K. LITTMAN

George K. Littman, 83, of Miami, Fla., formerly of Oakland, died Saturday, September 26, 1987, in Mercy Hospital, Miami.

Born in Oakland July 8, 1904, he was the son of the late Louis and Cecelia J. (Taggart) Littman.

A former vice president, president and chairman of the board of First United National Bank and Trust, Mr. Littman was an honorary board member at the bank. A member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland, he was the last surviving member of his immediate family.

Surviving are several nieces and nephews.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland.

Services were conducted at St. Paul's United Methodist Church by the Rev. Allen Ridenour. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

Obituary Policy

Unfortunately, the printed obituary of a member of the Society can be missed by the staff of the Glades Star. In order not to offend any members of the family of a deceased Society member, the Glades Star has had to adopt a policy of only printing obituary notices which have been sent to us.

Change of Address

Quite often people move and leave a change of address card with their local post office. Unfortunately, these cards have a time limit, and after the expiration date no more mail is forwarded.

For the Glades Star, most of the members give us a change of address. If you have moved and not sent us a change of address, please do so. We want to make sure that you get your copy of the Glades Star.

Next Issue

The promised story on Rock Lodge and Frank Nicola, who built it, will be ready for the March, 1988 issue of the Glades Star. Research has turned up information which makes this a real human interest story. Also included will be recollections by several residents of the Bitteringer area who worked on the original building.

Another planned article is history that is revealed in a post office record book. We think you'll find it interesting to take a look back 150 years to a time when this was still a part of Allegany County.

In addition, there will be news about up-coming Museum displays this summer. In connection with the displays, is a plan to have the museum open on Saturdays during the summer.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

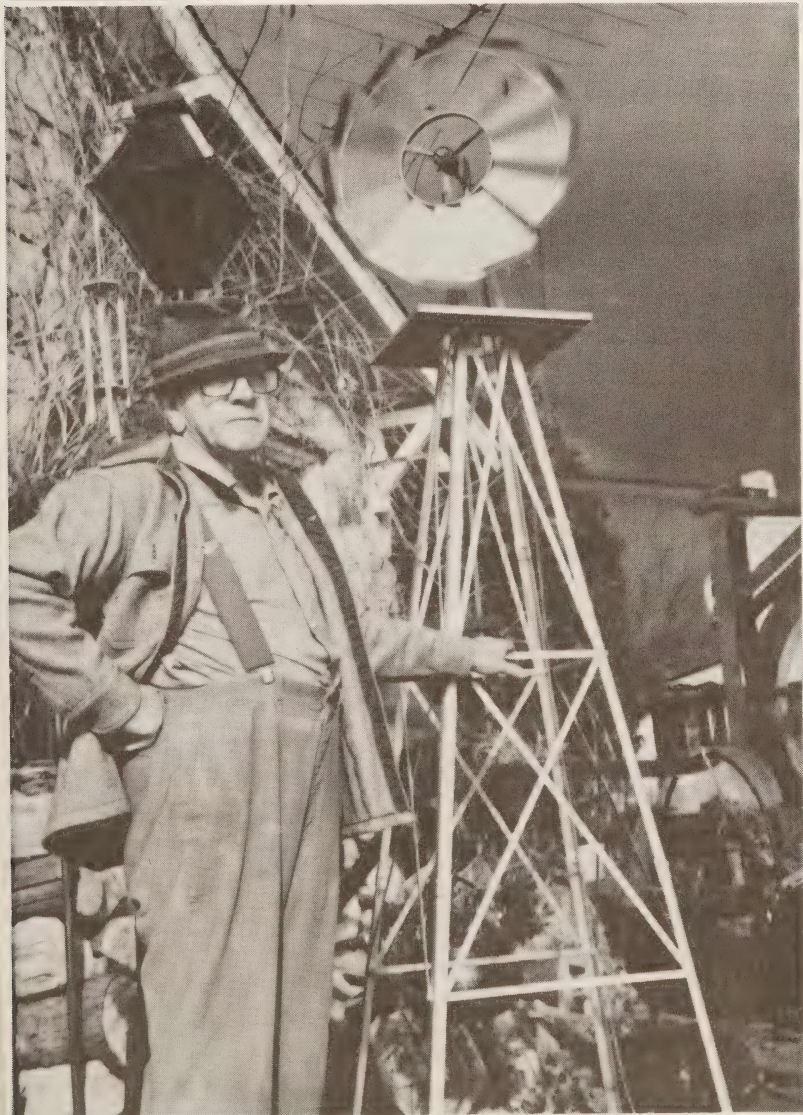
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 9

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1988



Russell Harvey Model Builder.

Russell Harvey — Model Builder And Antique Collector

In the article "Mill Stones and Water Wheels," (Glades Star, December, 1987), two model water wheels were mentioned. They were chosen because they are easy to see from the roadway. The article went on to say that other model water wheels exist in the county.

One of these "other" model wheels in the county is part of a whole collection of models. It is located on top of Backbone Mountain (just off Route 50), and was built by Mr. Russell Harvey.

His water wheel, however, is somewhat unique. Since there are few streams of water on top of the mountain where he lives, he chose a different source to run his model water wheel. It is powered by rain water coming off the roof of his house.

Another unique feature of this water wheel is that it is portable. It is mounted on a frame that can be moved from place to place; the result of a plan to use it along with several other models. It can be used in conjunction with a steam pump which pumps water up to a spout mounted over the water wheel. This gives the driving power for the wheel, which then turns a grinding wheel connected to the wheel by a belt.

According to reports, when he had the installation running at the Somerset County Fair several years ago, the model assembly drew large crowds. The grinding stone was turning at a

good speed, for this wheel has the capacity to develop almost 400 foot pounds of torque.

One of Russell Harvey's prize models is the working stationary steam engine. Resplendent with black paint and red spoke wheels, it is a replica of one of the engines used a century ago. These puffing applications of steam pressure were the backbone of power for rural America many years.

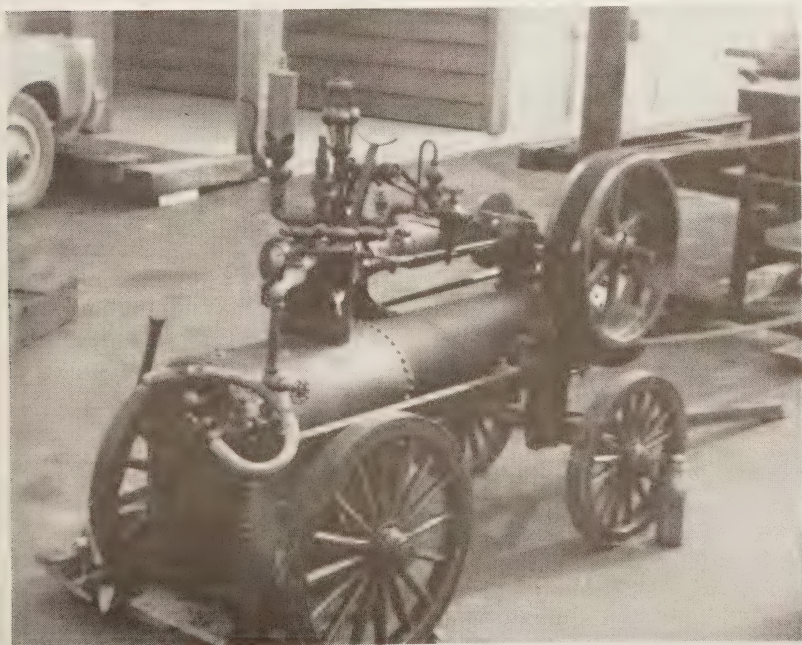
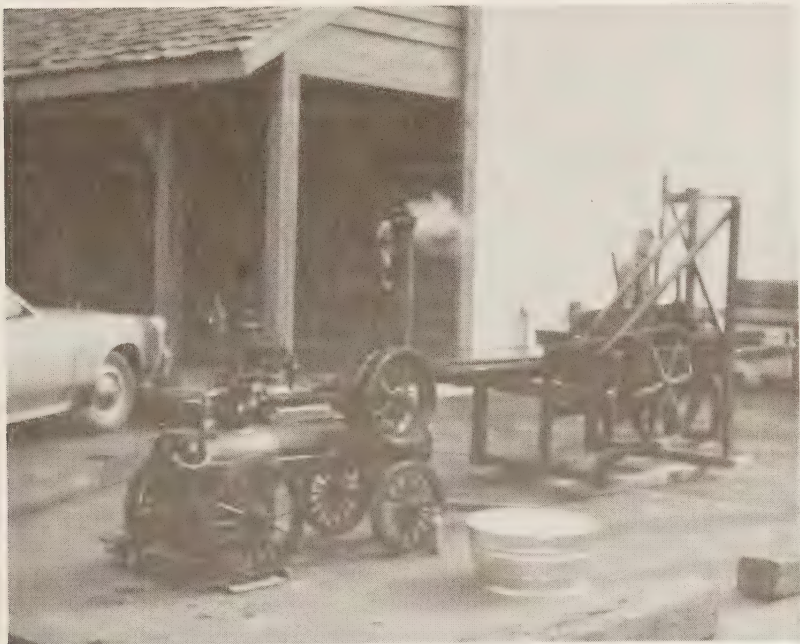
This same type of engine powered the sawmills in the great forests of America before the turn of the century. Today, the model steam engine is powerful enough to run a saw to cut up firewood.

Equipped with a spinning fly wheel and a 30-inch smoke stack, it always commands a lot of attention whenever it is on display.

Talking with Russell Harvey, a person can receive a history lesson on industrial America. Two of the large mill stones in the yard beside his house are known as French Burr stones. These consist of almost a dozen stone sections, keyed together, and held in place with a wide iron band around the outside.

It seems that the old French sailing vessels used rectangular stones as ballast for the trans-Atlantic crossing. Since they returned to Europe with a load, the ballast stones were left behind. Being almost flint hard in quality, they made ideal grinding

(Continued page 171)



Working model steam engine (two views).

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Date Announced For Annual Society Banquet

Plans have been completed for the annual Historical Society dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 23rd at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Maryland. As presently planned, the menu will feature a dinner for the price of \$7.00 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Mr. Robert Ruckert of Oakland. His talk will be on "Myths and Misconceptions about General Edward Braddock." Over the years, Mr. Ruckert has spent considerable time on the study of Braddock's Trail. It has also led him to learn many details about the life and character of the General who led the ill-fated military venture against the French and Indians. More information about his talk will be included in the June issue of the Glades Star.

There will be the customary business session during the annual banquet concerning the Historical Society, information concerning the Museum, election of new members to the Board of Directors, and future publications contemplated by the Society.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Due to the fact that the committee which handles the banquet arrangements has to work against a tight deadline in June, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible.

Dues . . . Payable

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1988, are due and payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by the time of the September issue shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 22 cents with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding
Secretary

Small Cemetery Records

St. Paul's New Lutheran Church Accident, Maryland

As sometimes happens there are accidental omissions from publications which have compiled a large amount of listed information. The Youghiogheny Chapter of the D. A. R. completed an extensive research project on large and small cemeteries in

Garrett County. The listing of burials in these cemeteries was included in their book, Maryland's Garrett Graves.

Herewith is a record of one of the small cemeteries in the Accident area which was omitted. It is one of a series which will be published in future issues of the Glades Star.

St. Paul's (New) Lutheran Cemetery, Accident, Md.

Elizabeth Folk, 1862-1928;
Christian J. Folk, 1864-1947.

George H. Beitzel, January 10, 1872-November 16, 1954.

John Klotz, 1879-1959; Susan Klotz, 1880-1957.

Anna E. Glass, 1863-1956;
Solomon Glass, 1860-1946.

Lewis Klotz, April 30, 1877-September 22, 1961; Lizzie Klotz, July 23, 1869-March 2, 1960.

Daniel Klotz, 1883-1969; Sadie B. Klotz, 1887-1953.

Herman F. Klotz, 1911-1934,
Jacob C. Beitzel, 1885-1953.

Christina Keller, 1890-1948.

Catherine Bauman, January 27, 1823-October 19, 1897.

Annie Bauman, 1837-no date.

Charles C. Hetrick, 1860-1921;
Sallie F. Hetrick, 1868-1928.

Margaretha Kolb, died August 18, 1901, age 71 years, 3 months, 7 days; Friedrich Kolb, December 9, 1836-March 10, 1899.

John Georg Kolb, 1800-1886.

Henry J. Kolb, 1856-1934; Caroline Kolb, 1858-1948.

Thomas Resh, July 2, 1884-September 27, 1961.

Roy (Son of J. C. & L. M. Beitzel) 1916-1916.

Lewis C. Beitzel, 1887-1935.

Suzanna Beitzel, born April 27, 1856, died age 66 years, 11

(Continued page 172)



"French Burr" grinding stones.



Model water wheel.

RUSSELL HARVEY . . .

(Continued from page 166)

stone sections. Hence the name "French" for this particular kind of mill stone.

Seeing two mill stones side by side, it is easy to understand the operation of the grinding system. The ones with a square hole in the center were mounted on a shaft and turned. These were on the bottom. The ones with a round hole were stationary, and the raw grain came through the center hole from a chute above. They were the top stones of a pair of mill stones.

The French Burr stone was not necessarily indigenous to the Garrett County grist mills. Many of the mills used a single piece mill stone for the top and bottom pair, rather than the ones with sections. It is this kind of stone that is generally seen throughout the county.

Russell Harvey is a collector of many things, and knows people over a three state area. The French Burr stones came from Hanging Rock, W. Va. Also in the yard beside his house is an unfinished mill stone, which came from near Romney, W. Va. Clearly evident in this blank stone is the flaw which would probably have caused it to break if ever put into a mill.

The side entrance to the house has several distinctive items. The porch railing is a section of wrought iron fence that came from Alexander Graham Bell's house in Washington, D. C. The porch light is an electrified oil street lamp; one of the first oil street lamps west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was used on

the streets of Winchester, Va. The newel post for the porch railing is the iron shaft that turned the mill stones in the Chisholm grist mill.

Russell Harvey admits that he had a special fondness for the Chisholm grist mill. Built in 1820 by "Ike" Wilson, it was located on Glade Run not too far from the Harvey "home place." Wilson chose the spot for the mill at the point where the stream left the Ryan's Glade area and dropped down toward the Potomac River. The foundation stones and mill race are still visible today.

The mill was dismantled in the late 1920's and Mr. Harvey retrieved the mill stones for his home on Rt. 50. The top stone is built into his fireplace, just over the mantel piece. The bottom stone is in the outside wall of the house, beside the front door.

As with many homes, the Harvey mantel piece is filled with all sorts of memorabilia. Among the mementos are two sets of small bells mounted on "U" shaped brackets. These were attached to the collars of horses that pulled the stage coaches on the old National Road.

An authority on antiques once said that half the pleasure of owning an antique is using it. Of course, some antiques are so fragile that they could be destroyed by any kind of use. However, this is not the case for the Harvey's four poster bed.

Dating back to 1847 (or possibly earlier) the four poster has been in continuous use by the family since that time . . . And the little trundle bed that came with the four poster is still intact.

Yet, beds are not complete without bed spreads or blankets. It is in this area that Russell Harvey has a really prized possession. He owns a blanket that once belonged to "Light Horse" Harry Lee, and Lee's name can still be seen on it.

People often ask him, "How does a person manage to collect so many unusual items?"

"Oh . . .," he replies, "when I see something I like, I keep my eye on it. Eventually, the price is right, and I pick it up."

However, there is more to it than that; the large bow lantern from a C&O Canal boat is a good example. A man in Hancock had owned it for a number of years, and one day offered it to him. The reason: he knew Russell Harvey was a man who appreciated antiques and would take good care of the old, unique lantern.

This same kind of devotion is extended to all of the antiques at this unusual home beside Rt. 50 on Backbone Mountain.

SMALL CEMETERY . . .

(Continued from page 169)

months, 9 days.

Christian Beitzel, died June 28, 1905, age 57 years, 9 months, 16 days.

Henry G. Beitzel, died November 26, 1902, age 26 years, 4 months, 26 days.

George Beitzel (born in Germany) died February 13, 1893, age 79 years, 11 months; Anna D. (his wife, died in Germany) May 4, 1855, age 42 years, 4 months.

Lillie G. Margraff, 1877-1970; Christian Margraff, 1874-1947.

Howard M. Bitzel, 1917-1920.

Catherine M. Bitzel, 1914-1921.

Randall E. Bitzel, 1923-1925.

Mary Beitzel (daughter of Henry) March 16, 1883-September 3, 1923.

Mary Beitzel (wife of Henry) March 23, 1844-April 13, 1930; Henry Beitzel, died August 29, 1910, age 72 years, 11 months, 18 days; Children of Henry and Mary Beitzel: Catherine H. died July 4, 1870, age 6 years, 3 months, 28 days; Peter H., died March 22, 1879, age 4 years, 22 days; Lewis H. died April 22, 1879, aged 2 years, 6 months, 5 days.

Catherine Margraff, December 21, 1835-March 27, 1877.

Elizabeth Margraff, died 1918, age 38 years, 6 months, 27 days.

Hannah F. Margraff, wife of Edward Margraff, March 2, 1851-April 29, 1904; Edward Margraff, February 7, 1837-February 29, 1916.

George W. Margraff, 1878-1963; Mary A. Margraff, 1884-1959.

Henry Kamp, no dates.

Ruth Margraff, 1912-1923

Doris Ellen Margraff, January 17, 1935-April 15, 1935.

Elizabeth Stark, October 8, 1819-December 29, 1906; Adam Stark, died November 10, 1870, age 67 years.

Tryphena May Beckman, February 13, 1941-July 29, 1944.

Walter Francis Forsyth, November 6, 1914-November 14, 1914.

Frederick Ault, 1814-1883; Margreta Ault, (wife of Frederick) 1827-.

Gertrude M. Ault (wife of H.S. Kifer) 1882-1923.

Anna Elizabeth Klotz, February 11, 1807-1891.

Johan C. Klotz, 1820-1832, age

12 years, 1 month, 11 days.

Margaret Detrick, 1813-April 12, 1875.

John Charles Turney, August 27, 1880-November 1, 1890.

Thomas M. Turney, February 18, 1851-June 10, 1930.

Catherine Ault, (wife of George) 1825-1887; George Ault, 1813-1895.

Sophia Ault, 1855-December 24, 1917.

George H. Cropp, November 27, 1846-April 14, 1907.

Norman Durst, March 28, 1865-March 17, 1937; Barbara Durst, December 29, 1869-no date.

Charley Strauss, (grandfather) 1881-1945.

Jonas R. Kamp, August 20, 1892-March 2, 1954.

Lavonne Sharlene Fike, 1948-1948.

Jefferson Deal, 1881-1962; Emma Deal, 1889-1968.

Charles Schlossnagle, 1873-1957.

Susan L. Wahl, 1903-1947; George O. Wahl, -1972.

Zanie M. Kelso, 1884-1959; William Kelso, 1885-1962.

Sidney Mae Beitzel, 1921-1958.

Albert Schlossnagle, 1862-1946.

Francis D. Glass (W.W. I) 1897-1962.

Ethel Y. Glass, 1936-1936.

Louisa M. Glass, 1876-1940.

Ananias A. Glass, 1866-1955.

Bessie D. Friend, 1933-1954.

John M. Shoemaker, 1897-1959; Florence C. Shoemaker, 1898-1967.

Prema V. Haenftling, 1895-1953; Walter H. Haenftling, 1892-1962.

Henry Bach, 1871-1950; Effie C. Bach, 1882-1962; Floyd E. Bach,

1914-1935.

John C. Bowser, 1881-1952.

Minnie R. Bowser, 1888-1962.

M. Maude Bowser, 1892-1934.

Richard Schlossnagle, 1860-1935; Amanda B. Schlossnagle, 1857-no date.

Christian Klotz, died January 19, 1908, age 67 years, 9 months, 3 days; Mary Klotz, died January 31, 1907, age 59 years, 5 months, 4 days.

George F. Ault, 1857-1919; Rebecca M. Ault, 1859-1920.

Daniel Kerling, died July 29, 1902, age 56 years, 7 months, 3 days.

Howard M. Miller, 1871-1963; Minnie M. Miller, 1878-1955.

Mary Katherine (Miller)? October 7, 1920-June 19, 1931.

Infant son of Rudolph & Margaret Beckman, 1932-1932.

Clarence F. Kolb, 1888-1953; Cora M. Kolb, 1898-1967.

Martha E. Schlossnagle, 1878-1957.

Florence L. Coombs, 1900-1933.

George Rollens Lowdermilk, (W. W. I) died 1926.

Miriam Schlossnagle, (daughter of H. & M. Schlossnagle) 1925-1926.

Elizabeth Northcraft, 1872-1949; James F. Northcraft, 1867-1937.

Christopher Dash, 1788-November 11, 1881.

John E. Hoffman, 1835-1913; Anna J. Hoffman, 1833-1914.

Frederick N. Hoffman, 1868-1922; Ida A. Hoffman, 1875-1946.

Clarence R. Hetrick, 1892-1923.

John Hetrick, 1870-1951; Ida M. Hetrick, 1873-1960.

Annie Bowman, 1863-no date; Joseph Bowman, August 13,

(Continued on page 186)



Offutt Building today (Rudy's Store).



Offutt Building 1900.

Offutt (Rudy) Building, Oakland

During the past month, Mr. Robert Rudy, present owner of the Offutt Building has been remodeling one of the two store fronts of the building. Located on the west side of Second Street, this is the second building that housed the old Offutt's Store. The original one burned in a fire that destroyed the block of buildings back in 1896.

Mr. D.E. Offutt rebuilt the building a year after the fire, and the final touch in the construction work was mounting the Offutt Store sign. Through the years, ownership and management of the store located in the building have changed several times. Following Offutts, it was called Fraley's Store, managed by the late Lawrence Fraley. Coffman Fisher Company located in the building in the early 1930's, with I. R. Rudy as their manager. When the company was dissolved, it became Rudy's Store . . . the name which it still has today.

At one time, when the Boardwalk beside the railroad was still in existence, Mr. Offutt maintained an entrance on that end of the building. This was closed during the remodeling work on the building in the 1950's. However, one trace of the old Offutt name still exists. There is a sign painted on the brickwork on the side near the railroad. The name Offutt's Store can still be seen on the sign.

Gradual Changes

Back in January of this year, a contractor began renovation work on the building at the corner of Third and Alder Streets in Oakland. This is the Hamill portion of the building which was built by Mr. Hamill and Mr. Hart. One of the first things which the contractor did was to remove the porch that was over the entrance to the store. He thereby brought to a close an architectural feature that was prominent on several business locations on Alder Street.

The evolution of a settlement into a village and on into a town takes a number of years. The physical changes that occur during those years become a part of daily life, and are so gradual that they often go un-noticed. One day a former resident returns and begins to ask, "What happened to that house?," or "what happened to the trees that used to grow there?" Then, the local residents realize that "the house" or "the trees" have been gone for a number of years. However, the town has changed so gradually, that it is hard to remember when things disappeared.

Second Story porches over the entrance to business establishments fill the category of things which disappear through gradual change. Once they were commonplace in Oakland, then they were removed or enclosed as structural changes were made in various buildings. The general purpose for most of them was to provide "porch comfort" for owners or tenants who lived

(Continued on page 187)



Drane House — Oldest Residence in County.

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1988, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by the time of the September issue shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 22¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

RESERVATIONS

June 23, 1988

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550 for delivery by June 25, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$7.00, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

Please mail this form by June 15, 1988

The Drane House — Restoration Imminent

by Mary Miller and Marjorie Keller Fratz

The Drane House is a key landmark in the early history of Western Maryland and a vital part of its heritage. In fact, it is believed to be the oldest standing structure in Garrett County. The house is sited on high ground to the east of the Town of Accident approximately 150 yards north of the Accident-Bittering Road and one-half mile east of U. S. Route 219.

The structure is significant for its architecture and its association with the early settlement of Garrett County. It remains as one of the few structures representative of the plantation life which existed during the frontier days on Maryland's Tableland.

The house consists of two parts. The age of the older part (west) is uncertain. It is believed to have been erected by William LaMar and his slave labor before 1800. He owned the Accident Tract (Flowery Vale) of over 900 acres and had cleared considerable acreage before his sister and her family, the Dranes, arrived about the year 1803.

James Drane, who had married William's sister Priscilla, began in 1800 to add the east part to the original house to provide sufficient space for his family of ten. It seems reasonable to describe the house as "a double one," although the exterior appearance would not confirm this fact.

The house derives additional significance from its architecture, representing an unusual combination of log and frame

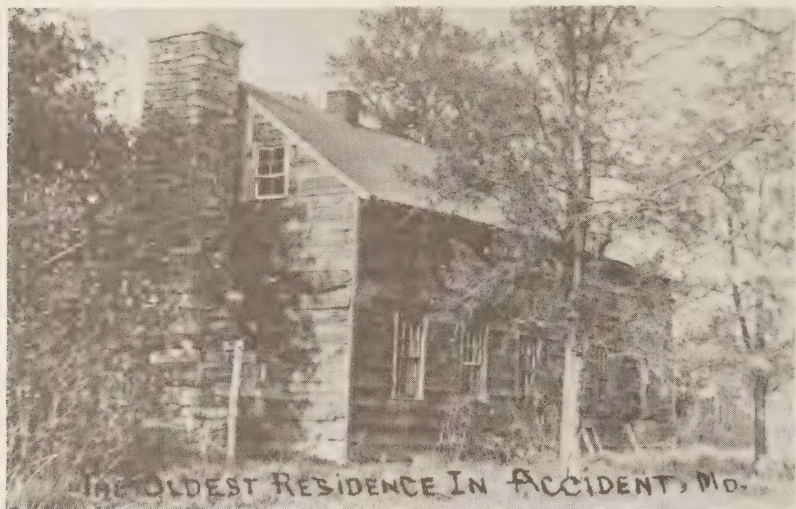
techniques and an uncommon variant of the hall-and-parlor plan type.

There are six rooms, three upstairs and the same number on the ground floor. When the Dranes dwelled there, there were only two rooms on the ground floor, one very large room and a bedroom. A large fireplace heated the house and was used for cooking.

The Dranes migrated to Western Maryland from Prince George's County, a part of Maryland's tobacco belt. They were people of education and means, using slaves to do the work on the Accident plantation.

When their efforts at raising tobacco became thwarted by the short growing season and long distances to markets, the Dranes began to change their farming methods to general farming. By 1839 Priscilla and James had died and were buried in their family burial plot, now a part of Zion Cemetery. Several of their sons began to sell the estate to the incoming German immigrants, who proved capable of adjusting to the terrain and climate and succeeding as good farmers and tradesmen.

William Drane sold the family home and fifty acres of land to Elizabeth Stoffer in 1844. By 1853 she had sold the property to John Kaub who released his ownership to Heinrich Richter in 1856. Richter's original purchase along with future land additions remained in the Richter family



Drane House photographs.

until 1980, a period of 134 years.

Improvements and regular maintenance kept the old plantation house in good condition until the year 1952, when repairs ceased to be made. From then on a slow deterioration took place.

Quite a number of families rented the Drane House between 1908 and 1952 when it finally became vacant. Descendants of these families speak fondly of the days they had spent there.

The house was officially entered into the National Register of Historical Places on January 11, 1985. At present the property is vacant and imminently endangered by natural causes and neglect.

In May 1987 the Mayor and Town Council sponsored an application to the Maryland Historical Trust for State capital grant funds for fiscal year 1989. Letters of endorsement for the project were received from the Garrett County Historical Society, the Board of Garrett County Commissioners, and the State Senator and Delegate. In July 1987 the Town was notified that its application **ranked first** out of 36 applications State-wide.

An Option to Purchase this historic landmark and approximately one acre of land by the Town of Accident was executed in August, 1987 with Kolb Farms, Inc., the present landowners. A down payment was made, and the Town has until December 1988 to elect to purchase.

The Accident Cultural and Historical Society was formed in October, 1987. Members to the Board of Directors were appointed from different areas of

the community by the Mayor and Town Council. This group will assist the Town with this preservation project by developing and carrying out restoration and finance plans.

The building will be preserved on the original site. A detailed study will be made of the present structure, and the necessary replacement of materials and repair work will be accomplished within the funding made available for the project.

The land area around the structure will be fenced. Public access will be from U. S. Route 219 via Cemetery Road, which will be upgraded. A visitors' parking lot will be constructed.

The total cost for acquisition and restoration is estimated at \$80,000. A grant of \$40,000 is anticipated from the Maryland Historical Trust. The Mayor and Town Council of Accident have committed a \$10,000 cash donation toward the project. The Finance Committee of the Accident Cultural and Historical Society is developing a plan to finance the remainder of the project costs.

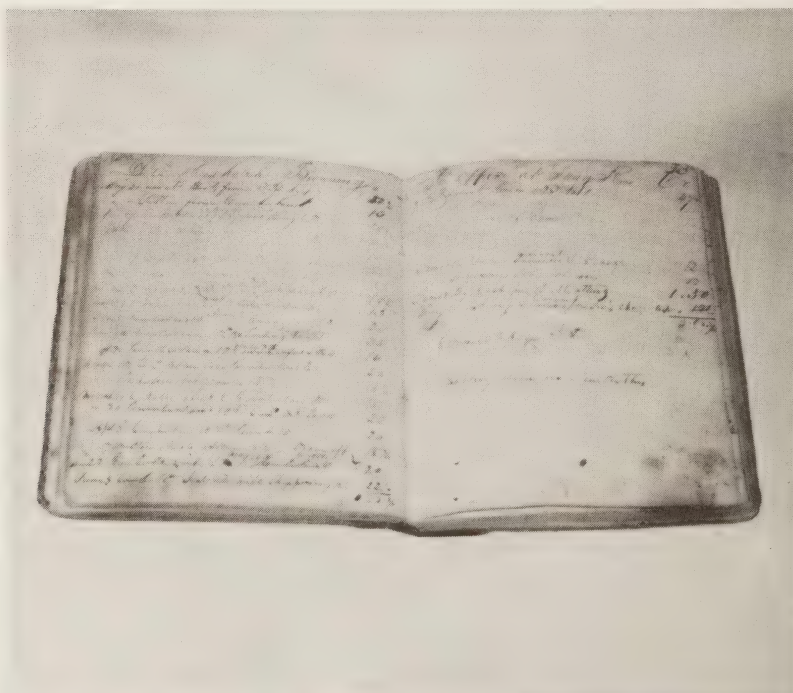
This historic site will be open for tour by individuals and groups at specified times and upon request. Such use will contribute to the understanding of the history of Accident and all of Garrett County and preserve the past for the benefit of future generations.

To assure continued viability, the municipality of Accident will have responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Drane House property. In addition, a special account, the Drane

(Continued on page 187)



Friend's Store — Sang Run Post Office.



Sang Run Post Office Day Book.

History In A Post Office Ledger

As told by John Hinebaugh, owner of Friend's Store, Sang Run, Md.

History in a post office ledger as told by John E. Hinebaugh, owner and operator of Friend's Store, Sang Run, Maryland.

"Where were you when . . . ?" is one of the most provoking questions that can be asked. Historically, the answer can make a person the spectator at some momentous event that has taken place. Legally, the answer can establish a person's guilt or innocence. Socially, it can prove a person's involvement in a whole series of interesting situations.

The "when" part of this question establishes a time factor. It can be used to denote things that happened to a person yesterday or to his ancestor a hundred years ago.

There is a book which establishes the "when" for a limited number of people . . . a hundred and fifty years ago. This is the ledger for the Sang Run Post Office which was kept by a distant relative, Elijah Friend. From it you can learn some items in the daily life of people who lived in the Sang Run area about the year 1839.

Open this ledger and you can see that on a particular day a certain person travelled to the post office. Perhaps the trip was to mail a letter to a relative; perhaps it was to pick up a letter sent from them. These were the days before Rural Delivery, so they had to come by foot, horseback or carriage to the nearest post office to get the mail, for some a distance of five or six miles.

The proper name of the ledger is the Account Day Book of Elijah Friend, dating from December 18, 1839. It was probably one of a series of day books kept by him to keep track of Sang Run Post Office business. The post office was in Elijah's store and the pages of the day book show that he used it to keep track of the sale of store items also. The reason for thinking it to be one of a series is that there are references in the day book to a "memo" book, and also the notation of accounts forwarded to another day book.

It is recorded that the post office was established in 1837 under the name "Sang Run Post Office." Until that time the area was known as "Sang Run" and earlier as the "Senging Ground" because of the abundance of ginseng found in the area. The mail was carried to the Sang Run Post Office from Friendsville about eight miles distant where postmaster Gabriel Friend, an uncle of Elijah, had established a post office in 1830. The only earlier post office in present Garrett County was at Tomlinson's Stone Tavern on the Pike at Little Meadows (east of Grantsville).

Elijah's store and post office was in a hand hewn log building with clapboard siding located on the east side of Sang Run. In the beginning there were two Friends' stores. Across the creek, on the west side of Sang Run, Elijah's brother, David Harrison Friend, my great grandfather, also operated a store.

**John Hinebaugh
with day book.**



**Sign and grill work,
Sang Run Post Office.**

Family tradition has an interesting story about the two Friends' stores which existed at the same time. Elijah's store on the east side of Sang Run was known as "wet" because he sold whiskey; and my great-grandfather's was "dry" because he was a Methodist lay preacher and refused to have any whiskey around.

Speaking of liquor, Elijah Friend handled it in his store, but a close examination of his day book has only several recorded sales of whiskey in it. Perhaps he operated on a strictly cash basis for the whiskey. One listing of a sale is a quart of whiskey which sold for 12½ cents.

As anyone familiar with Garrett County history might expect, there are many familiar family names listed in the day book. Hoyes, Sines, Friends, DeWitts, Thayers, Townshends, Millers, Casteels, Enlows, Mattinglys and Brownings are some of the names found in it. Some, like Meshach Browning didn't have far to travel to get to the store. Others, like the Enlows and Mattinglys had miles to travel.

The post office operated in somewhat reverse fashion in those days compared to the present time. Today, a person buys a stamp and mails a letter. In other words, the sender pays the postage. Back in 1839 it was often the receiver of a letter who paid the postage; which is why the names and origins of the letters are listed in the day book. However, the day book does record a few transactions where the postage was paid by the sender.

Another peculiarity of the

postal system was the fact that the postmaster/store owner did not keep any portion of the money collected, but turned all of it over to the man who delivered the mail to the post office — the mail-carrier. The first mail-carrier was John Johnson who came to Sang Run from Philadelphia, Pa., where he had served as an apprentice in his father's tailor shop. In addition to carrying the mail he was the local tailor. John married Rebecca Friend, a sister of Elijah and David Harrison Friend and settled in a house on the other side of the Youghiogheny River from the post office. As there were no bridges at that time, John had to wade the river in order to carry the mail between Friendsville and Sang Run. Family history has it that John, in the course of wading the river during a severe winter contracted pneumonia and died at an early age leaving a young widow and two small children.

I began by saying it would be nice to know the "when" of some people's lives . . . what they were doing on a particular day, take May 30th, 1840 for example. Meshach Browning came over from his grist mill to pick up a letter from Cumberland. It cost him 10 cents postage. Three weeks later in June, we find that he received another letter from Cumberland and a newspaper from Shippensburg, Pa.

Judging from the number of entries on Meshach Browning's account page, he carried on a lot of correspondence over the years. Letters and newspapers came to him from a number of different places. However, the page also

shows that the postal system had its flaws even then. One entry indicates that he received a letter that had been mis-sent from Baltimore to Missouri rather than Sang Run.

At the beginning of Elijah Friend's Day Book, references are made to Little Crossings and Selbysport. Three years later the name Selbysport is still to be found, but Little Crossings is replaced by Somerfield.

During the same period that Meshach Browning was receiving his mail, Henry Sines Jr., was also receiving mail. One came from Salt Creek, Ohio, and it cost him 18 cents postage.

Today, we might wonder at these postage prices, whether they were high or low. Comparatively speaking they were high because in another part of the day book we find that Henry Sines Jr., was paid 75 cents for a whole day's work on the local road.

Joseph DeWitt was also receiving mail in June of that year. He received a newspaper (the subscription cost him 20 cents), and he paid six cents postage for a letter from Fayette Springs, Pa. A considerate man, Joseph DeWitt is recorded as also paying postage on a letter that he sent. It would be interesting to know what some of his correspondence was about. Two letters in 1840 were sent to Loch & Sons, in Baltimore, and they must have been important because they cost him 18 cents to mail.

During the 1840's a lot of people in the Sang Run area received newspapers in the mail on a regular basis. They came from

Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore. Presumably, Elijah Friend was an agent for a number of newspapers because the day book contains entries for advertisements in the papers. The book entries also note that the subscription to a Pittsburgh paper, for example, cost 19½ cents for a three months period.

Many members of the Friend family dealt at Elijah's post office/store. One of the first accounts in the daybook is that of Amos Friend. He bought newspaper subscriptions and paid postage on letters. Most of the letters were from near-by Friendsville or Selbysport; however, he received one letter which cost him 25 cents postage. He paid for it by doing work on the local road at 50 cents a day.

As I mentioned in the beginning, Elijah Friend's Account Day Book had entries which concerned store items as well as post office business. One entry seems to concern a horse named Ivanhoe which was taken to Selbysport in the spring of 1840 to have two shoes put on. This was a 50 cent item. Farther on in the day book we find that shoes for people cost \$1.50 a pair.

Other items of merchandise and their quantities are noted in the day book. A pint of apple-butter sold for 5 cents. Oats sold for 25 cents a bushel and shell corn sold for the same price early in 1840; by 1843 the price on both grains had increased to 33 cents. The store handled coffee, salt, and sugar. Dry goods items for women were also carried, and sales of gingham, calico and ribbons are listed.

In addition, there were store items which Elijah Friend must have gotten on special orders such as clothing apparel and leather goods. Listed in special orders is a one time item of 11½ pounds of feathers; like the correspondence in the letters, it would be interesting to know how many pillows were filled with the feathers.

Near the end of Elijah Friend's day book is an additional chapter in this man's career. It is the written form used for issuing an arrest warrant. Elijah Friend was also the local magistrate.

In 1869, at the age of 55 years, Elijah was killed in a barn raising accident. Shortly thereafter the original log store building caught fire and burned. While the store was never reopened, Elijah's sons, Dick and Chase continued as Sang Run postmasters in a newly constructed building until their passing. Then Florence (Kimmell) Hoyer, whom bachelors Dick and Chase raised from a young age, became the postmaster.

David Harrison continued with his store on the west side of Sang Run and in his later years it was relinquished to his son, my grandfather, J. Alvin Friend. Then, about 1880, Smith McClelland (Celly) Friend, whose grandmother was a sister to David Harrison, took over and was the Friend store keeper for many years. During this period Celly installed a still in the rear of the store. Tea leaves were taken in trade and distilled into winter-green oil for shipment via the mail carrier to Friendsville and on to a pharmaceutical firm.

From time to time Celly was also the mail carrier.

Then, about 1915, J. Alvin Friend again became the store keeper and was appointed postmaster. He served as postmaster until his retirement in 1940. He retired with a monthly pension of \$13.85.

I remember during the 1930's that being a postmaster involved services that would not be acceptable by today's standards. Various Government checks, such as checks for road work, WWI pensions, welfare, old-age and others would be received for post office patrons. My grandfather would open the envelopes, endorse the checks, and send them to the Friendsville First National Bank for deposit in his account. At the same time a credit to each patron in the amount of his check would be entered in the day book. Later, "Alvin did my check come in," would be the question whereupon the day book would be checked and the patron would be asked how much he wanted to pay on his store bill. The balance would be paid in cash.

I also remember during the 1930's much of the store business was on an exchange basis. Ginseng, yellow root, chestnuts, eggs, chickens and various other commodities were exchanged for "store goods." Trappers brought their furs to the store for exchange. Wild rabbits were bought and packed in barrels for shipment via the mail carrier to Baltimore. On a regular schedule "hucksters" would stop at the store to pick-up commodities for resale on their circuits.

While J. Alvin Friend continued as store keeper after his retirement, Estella May (Williams) Browning was appointed Postmaster and the post office was moved to the Browning residence, near the remains of Meshach's hewed log cabin.

In 1946, my mother, Mary Lucille (Friend) Hinebaugh, took over the management of "Friends Store" and the post office was returned to the store once again. Shortly after her retirement as Postmaster, the Postal Department on October 13, 1972 discontinued the Sang Run Post Office.

While there is no longer a post office in Sang Run, Friends Store continues as one of the oldest, if not the oldest store in Garrett County. It continues as a historic reminder of the rural country store of yesteryear.

SMALL CEMETERY . . .

(Continued from page 173)

1854-February 18, 1940.

William Zinkan, 1877-1957.

Nellie F. Schlosnagle, 1889-1958.

John Kolb, 1861-1912; Mary C. Kolb, 1869-1934.

Walter John Kolb, 1889-1923.

Dorothy Marie Klink, December 14, 1924-March 29, 1965.

Howard V. Klotz, May 14, 1915-November 13, 1915.

Hubert L. Frickey, 1906-1931.

Willard Frickey, 1868-1923; Catherine Frickey, 1873-1935.

Minnie Kamp Liston, 1885-1923.

Lillian Kamp VanSickle, 1895-1929.

Henry Kamp, 1858-1933; Martha Kamp, 1858-1929.

Magdalena wife of Godfrey Fox, 1834-1907; Godfrey Fox,

1810-1892.

Henry Schlosnagle, 1848-1916; Elizabeth Schlosnagle, 1852-1936.

Anna Margaret Schlosnagle, April 27, 1818-April 21, 1886; Charles Schlosnagle, May 28, 1811-April 23, 1902.

Lloyd E. Miller, 1887-1970.

Jonas E. Margraff, 1890-1960; Blane (son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Margraff) April 29, 1915-May 11, 1915.

Elmer D. Ault, 1898-1951.

F. Smith Friend, 1875-1957.

Claude K. Friend, (W. W. II) 1916-1966.

Hovert David (son of Claude & Jean Friend) 1958-1958.

Cecil J. Northcraft, February 18, 1912-March 26, 1959.

Leland Northcraft, died 1961.

Thomas Resh, July 2, 1884-September 27, 1961.

Infant son of Stanley and Althea Fike, 1937-1937.

Mary Florence Schlossnagle, November 12, 1878-February 23, 1954.

Della M. Custer, February 28, 1889-December 9, 1951.

Thomas Stanton Custer, 1891-1967?

Oma Weitzell Custer, 1890-1967.

Clyde R. Custer (W. W. II) 1919-July 4, 1944.

Effie, (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hockman) 1896-1940.

Harry Liston, 1887-1956.

Webb Turney, 1900-1956.

Lizette M. Turney, 1892-1969.

Susie M. Turney, 1873-1934.

B. Frank Turney, 1871-1936.

Cora M. Turney, 1891-1950.

Anna E. Beeghly, 1883-1930; Asa R. Beeghly, 1880-1931.

Kay Lamb, 1913-1969.

William W. Lamb Jr. (W. W. II), August 16, 1905-December 16,

1951.

Dolores Beeghly (Infant).

Dennis W. Schroyer, December 11, 1882-September 2, 1953.

Harvey A. Schroyer, July 8, 1884-July 14, 1961.

Mrs. Helen Devine, 1905-1969.

Ralph W. Ault, 1915-1958.

Clarence Foy, (no marker); Mrs. Clarence Foy, (no marker).

Adam J. Hetrick, 1874-1936; Johannah F. Hetrick, 1875-1937.

Coit M. Speicher, 1904-1971.

Catherine A. McGettigan, 1868-1947.

Lucinda I. Kolbfleisch, 1878-1965; Robert E. Kolbfleisch, 1870-1935.

Sylvanus K. Schlossnagle, 1860-1938.

Ruth M. Glass, 1936-1970.

Carl V. Glass, 1906-1971.

Cormany G. Brobst, 1880-1949.

Clara E. Kaese, 1901-1935.

Theodore C. Kaese, 1906-1972.

Emma R. Hileman, June 18, 1888-August 1, 1952; Jasper Hileman, November 21, 1881-April 6, 1940.

Clara Mae Linn, died August 28, 1964.

Asa House, 1900-1949.

Susan House, 1884-1930.

William A. House, 1878-1972.

Melba House Devine, (no marker).

Baby Boy Beitzel, 1961-1961 (Ernest & Lena Beitzel).

Henry Georg, 1884-1967.

Melchoir J. Georg, 1876-1970.

Mary C. Fazenbaker, 1886-1965.

Elmer E. Lee, 1940-1959.

George R. Schroyer, (W. W. II), 1919-1959.

Nora M. Wenger, 1879-1965.

Joseph Dale Groer, May 14, 1949-July 13, 1963.

Joseph L. Groer, 1902-1970.

Leroy L. Kamp, 1895-1931.

Charles H. Wenger, 1886-1972.

There are a number of graves marked by fieldstones and no identification, also graves unmarked. Several monuments are weather worn smooth, all traces of names and dates are off. Copied by Helen Ault, Accident, Md.

DRANE HOUSE . . .

(Continued from page 179)

House Preservation Fund, will be established and administered with guidance from the Accident Cultural and Historical Society.

The primary goal in restoration is to seek out and select the period of the past that breathes the Early American spirit by maintaining sheer dignity of form, true lines, comparable woods and basic simplicity.

GRADUAL CHANGES

(Continued from page 175)

above the stores. A few porches were built for decoration.

One by one the porches on Alder Street and around on Second Street have been replaced. Only one of them remains in use today, and it is located on the building at the corner of Second and Liberty Streets.

Information Please

In the next two issues of the Glades Star there will be articles featuring holiday celebrations of the past. The June issue will feature the annual 4th of July celebration in Accident; the September issue the annual Labor Day Picnic which was held for a number of years in Oakland. Any information on these two events will be gratefully accepted by the staff of the Glades Star.



In Memoriam

Lewis William Boone, 82, died December 3, 1987, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born in Howard County May 26, 1905, he was the son of the late Charles and Bertha (Smallwood) Boone.

A retired dispatcher for the American Instrument Company, Mr. Boone was a civilian worker with the transport division of the armed forces during World War II. He was a member of the Western Maryland Railroad Station, Historical Ellicott City, Historical Societies of Garrett, Howard and Allegany Counties.

Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Louise (Kraft) Boone.

Friends were received at the Newman Funeral Home, Grantsville.

Services were conducted there by the Rev. David Fetter. Interment was in the Grantsville Cemetery.

Mrs. Mabel G. Teets, 85, of North Third Street, died Saturday at her home.

Born March 18, 1902, at Somerset County, Pa., she was the daughter of the late Walter I. and Ollie B. (VanSickle) Bartholomew. Her husband, P. Ray Teets, preceded her in death in 1972.

Mrs. Teets was a member of St.

Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland, for 50 years. She was also a 50-year member of the Oakland Chapter 67 Order of Eastern Star.

Mrs. Teets was a member of the Oakland Civic Club, the Garrett County Historical Society, Loar Auxiliary of Garrett County Memorial Hospital and the Garrett Temple of the Pythian Sisters.

Surviving are one son, Creigh M. Teets, Oakland; one brother, Dr. Charles V. Bartholomew, Beaver Falls, Pa.; and one grandson, Bradley R. Teets, Buckhannon, W.Va.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland. Oakland Chapter 67 OES held a memorial service at the funeral home.

Services were conducted by Rev. Allen Ridenour, D.D. Interment was in the Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

Next Issue

The planned article on Rock Lodge, a big water wheel in Grant County, and a train wreck at the Oakland station will be part of the June issue of the Glades Star. Also, there will be an article on the annual 4th of July celebration in Accident. If room allows, correspondence from Society members will also be included in the next issue.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 10

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1988



One Room School at Red House.

One Room School At Red House

Abandoned over 50 years ago, the building has recently been repaired and repainted. Unlike the "Little Red School House" in the popular song, this one is white. Apparently, the old one room school has always been that color, but that is not the important part of the matter. The important part is that the Ben Knepp family took the time and spent the money to save the old building.

The Knepp family have been residents of the Red House area for almost a Century. Members of the family attended classes in the old school. The late Ben Knepp Sr., bought the property in 1932, after the Board of Education offered it for sale.

Built about 1894 the old Red House school was one of many one room schools in Garrett County. Only a mile and a half away to the north was the Sunnyside School, while two miles to the south was the Gower School which served the Gnegy Church Area.

In the 1920's, the Board of Education began its consolidation plan which involved the systematic closing of the small, one room schools. Students were transported by bus to larger schools as part of this plan; the new, brick building at Red House was one of these larger schools. When it was completed in 1936, the old, one room school was abandoned.

Throughout the County, a number of different things happened to the little one room school buildings that were aban-

doned. Many were torn down for the lumber; some were remodeled into houses; others were simply left standing to whatever fate time had in store for them.

Two years ago, the Knepp family decided something had to be done with the old school building. Previously, they had remodeled the store and service station which had been part of the Red House scene for a number of years. Just to the north of the gasoline service area stood the old school building.

"It seemed a shame to tear it down," recalls Mrs. Knepp, "so we decided to repair and repaint it."

"It became a family project," says son, Steve Knepp, who put the finishing touches of paint on it this Spring.

What are the future plans for the old building? None at the present time, but since it has been preserved for future generations, perhaps they will find a use for this bit of Garrett County history.

Military Lot Information

From time to time, the Glades Star receives requests for information about the original ownership of the Military Lots in Garrett and Allegany Counties. A list has been located which bears the names of the soldiers who were given the fifty acres of ground for their services in the Revolutionary War. Persons interested are asked to contact Mrs. Alice Carney, General Delivery, Mt. Savage, Md. 21545.

A Teacher's Reflections

While gathering information on the Red House one room school, the Glades Star was shown a copy of material compiled by the late Grace E. Filer. She was the last Principal of the old school and the first Principal of the new one. This material is now the property of Mrs. Ben Knepp, and she has very graciously allowed the Glades Star to use it as the basis for an article.

Included here are quotations from the material entitled, "Grace E. Filer's Ramblings."

GRACE E. FILER'S RAMBLINGS

"IN 1931 PROFESSOR FRANKLIN D. RATHBUN . . ." appointed me to this one room school at Red House, Maryland, to complete the term of Mrs. Leona Pressman Ward.

I boarded at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaffer. These wonderful people were just like grandparents to me. They were typical Garrett County Pioneers. They were deeply religious and of the Lutheran faith. Mrs. Shaffer taught the Ladies Bible class and played the piano for church surrices. They were both avid readers. Mrs. Shaffer was an accomplished musician. She was famous for her griddle cakes and people travelled great distances to enjoy them. Their home was heated with wood, and they both cut the wood and stacked it. They loved the outdoors. Mr. Shaffer belonged to the National Guard and was stationed in Eckhart, Maryland during the coal strikes. He was a great fisherman and in the winter would make his own

lines, flies and sinkers. He also was a skilled hunter and made the lead pellets for his gun by melting the lead in the kitchen and pouring it into molds. On Sundays they always brought friends home to dinner. They had many grandchildren and each one was dearly loved.

THE OLD BUILDING

It was a small one room building measuring about 30 feet by 20 feet, with windows on either side. There were two outside toilets, one for the boys and one for the girls, and a coal house. Across the the front was a blackboard and a teacher's desk. Between the windows was stretched green burlap which served as our bulletin boards. In the back of the room, to the left, was a shelf or two for lunch boxes and nails for hanging coats on. To the right was a water bucket, wash pan and water cooler. The water was carried from Mr. Ben Knepps residence. The boys loved to take turns carrying the water. In the middle of the floor was a giant pot bellied — frost killer stove. Not much money was spent on the old building in anticipation of the new one. The floor had ridges in it and the wind would blow up your skirts. Around the stove the floor was covered with a huge tin Mail Pouch Tobacco sign. The floor was oiled occasionally to keep down the dust. We were bounded on one side by the Lutheran Cemetery and we couldn't have recess on days of funerals.

The children sat in double seats. On very cold days, below

(Continued on Page 204)

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Robert Ruckert Speaker For Annual Banquet

Feature speaker for the annual banquet of the Society will be Mr. Robert Ruckert of Oakland. The banquet and business meeting of the Society will be held at the Bittinger Community Building on Thursday, June 23, beginning at 6:30 p.m. Price for the dinner will be \$7.00 per person.

Mr. Ruckert is well known for his interest in the Braddock Trail, and has devoted a number of years compiling information about the trail and the people who travelled over it. His talk will center on General Braddock, himself, rather than the ill-fated military venture during the French and Indian War. The talk has been given the title of "Myth and Misconceptions about General Edward Braddock."

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1988, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by the time of the September issue shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Small Cemetery Records

In keeping with the small cemetery records compiled by the Youghiogheny Chapter of the D. A. R., the Glades Star is including in this issue additional material presented by the D. A. R. Their book, Maryland's Garrett Graves is recommended to all who are interested in having this information as an historical research tool.

THE DOBBIN CEMETERY, as surveyed and indentified by Harold Harris.

Ward L. Ginnis, 1901-02.

Annie C. Liller, 1865-1909.

Three unmarked graves in this area.

Dewey E. son of James I. & Bertie May McManus, 1898-1909.

Nelda, daughter of H. A. and M. M. Nuller, 1909-1911.

(1) unmarked grave.

Following grave enclosed by wrought iron fence.

Edward W. son of F. L. & M. B. Purshimer, 1901-1901.

(2) Unmarked graves.

Dora F. Canan, 1876-.

Augustus M. Canan, 1870-1909.

Willis Augustus, son of A. M. and D. F. Canan, 1899-1900.

Stingley Clark, 1845-1911.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 22¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl

Corresponding Secretary

Leland R. son of Marlin and Mary F. Dunlop, 1894-1894.

Ray R. son of C. W. and J. V. Kemp, 1903-1904.

Laura, daughter of J. E. and Isa Gibson, 1876-1908.

William A. Conner, 1876-1900.

(2) unmarked graves.

Rosey E. Wilken, 1875-1899.

Isaac Wilken, 1863-1897.

Infant daughter of Isaac and Rosey Wilken, 1894-1894.

Children of J. R. and F. E. Spring: Pearl M., 1894-1894; Earl E., 1891-1891.

(1) unmarked grave.

Charles D. Blake, 1836-1892.

James M. (son) Billie, 1885-1885.

Children of J. A. and Jennie Kemp: John E. Kemp, 1904-1906; Howard Kemp, 1902-1904; Bessie M. Kemp, 1893-1893.

Bessie B. daughter of Lewis and Marita Opel, 1906-1908.

(2) unmarked graves.

Miranda S. wife of F. S. Whitmore, 1875-1913.

Chester M. son of M. S. and F. S. Whitmore, 1904-1904.

A. L. W.

E. S. W.

(1) unmarked.

E. R. W.

R. L. W.

Warden son of A. W. and D. E. Moyer, 1901-1901.

Robert L., 1911-1913.

Elmer R., 1907-1907, suppose these are Moyer children also.

Stanley J., 1907-1907.

Son of J. A. and R. E. Loughry, 1906-1906.

Virgil L. son of T. W. and Flora Gordon, 1897-1897.

(Continued on Page 211)



The oldest known picture of the formation of a Fourth of July parade sometime before 1914 and after 1899.

Fourth Of July-Accident Style

by Mary Miller Strauss

The actual beginnings of some community traditions are not always possible to establish. Such is the case with the celebration of Independence Day in Accident, Maryland, better known to local citizens as the Fourth of July.

One of the oldest citizens, Benjamin Callis, recalls his first Fourth of July picnic at the age of six. It was held in an oak grove at the north end of the village on the west side of what is now Route 219. At that time the site was



Accident's Famous Picnic Grove.

A winter scene, taken in 1971.

known as Shartzer's Grove.

The grove was cut in the 1940's to provide a site for a stockyard and sale barn. Today, a partly razed stockyard and sale barn occupy the area. Callis remembers a small local band, referred to as the German band, which was part of the entertainment held at some of the picnics.

The English Lutheran Church, now St. Paul's, sponsored some Fourth of July picnics in the 1920's in another popular oak grove in the southeast area of Accident known as Speicher's Grove, later as Spoerlein's Grove.

I can recall quite vividly that as a child, the Fourth of July rated in importance among such days as Christmas and birthdays. Families were usually large and many mothers packed delicious picnic lunches, supplemented from the food concessions on the picnic ground. If the day was pleasant and dry, a tablecloth was spread on the grass and the food placed upon it. It was fun to sit around the cloth with the lunch spread upon it and leisurely eat the special picnic food.

Of course each child old enough to handle money was given a few coins to spend for whatever was available in the concessions. Most coins were spent for candy, store-bought and homemade ice cream, and pop.

Picnics were also sponsored by the English Lutheran Church, St. John's, ELCA, in the Cove in Glass' Grove just above the Route 219 overlook that provides a splendid view of the Cove.

If the Fourth was sunny and pleasant, groves provided the

ideal atmosphere for picnics. However, this was not always the case. Some Fourths not only witnessed cloudy weather but thunder showers and downpours, which sent people scurrying to their cars and all but ended the activities of the day.

Independence Day in Accident has always been a wonderful occasion to socialize with people whom you see but once a year. It is truly a homecoming day for the Accident populace. Their friends and relatives who return to celebrate, linger until the day is well spent. This patriotic day doesn't seem to lose its significance. It seems to remain as the town's outstanding event of the year.

There have not always been parades, but recent years have produced bigger and better ones which fill the length of Main Street with parade participants and crowds of spectators. Candies thrown to the children produce howls of glee as each competes for a share.

Accident's Homecoming has been sponsored by the local firemen since 1947. After the second addition was added to the fire hall in 1978, the picnic was discontinued in Spoerlein's Grove and held at the fire hall. Nostalgia still remains among the older picnickers for the days when the celebration was held in the groves, but when the talking begins and the lunch is served, folks settle down and enjoy the day.

Entertainment has varied considerably. During the early picnics there were speeches after the noon meal, gospel singing, and musical groups with fiddles,



The replica of the Drane House with part of the "Drane" family, July 4, 1972, moving along South Street in Accident.

banjos and the town band.

The most memorable homecoming occurred in 1972. With the approaching Centennial of Garrett County, the town of Accident set up a Centennial Committee to make plans for the community's

participation. After a year's preparation the events began Sunday, July 2, 1972, with an antique show and an outstanding picture display at the Accident Fire Hall. The display remained open to the public on July third



The Homecoming Parade has a variety of participants. Some of Bittering's firemen have what little boys dream about.

and fourth, drawing large crowds on all days.

Mr. B. O. Aiken narrated the pageant of Accident which was held in Spoerlein's Grove Sunday, July 2, 1972. The "packed" grounds witnessed the history of Accident from the first permanent settlers to the present time.

Starting at 10:30 a.m., July 4, 1972, the annual firemen's parade was held, featuring the Northern High School Band and the Centennial Float, which consisted of a replica of James Drane's house and part of the "Drane" family.

An old-fashioned "Sing-a-long," led by Dr. Reuben Rodeheaver, music teacher at Northern High School, was held in the grove during the evening.

The memorable weekend has never been forgotten. It is not unusual for people to recall the events of that happy part of Accident's history.

Bingo has been a popular part of the day's events, and there the "professionals" gather to try their luck.

In recent years, country music groups have become favorite entertainers, belting out their lyrics which carry all over the small village.

Accident's Fourth of July homecoming is a great day for Accident firemen. They're always on "the run," keeping events on time and making sure people are happy and satisfied.

After the delicious noon meal, people sit and chat, play bingo or listen to the entertainment which is usually held outdoors.

Yes, Independence Day is a great day in Accident.

Rinehart Family Corrections

by Alice Proudfoot

Various local history publications contain articles about one of the prominent early settlers of the Sunnyside area of Garrett County, namely George and Susannah (Wiles) Rinehart.

Because of the number of inquiries I have had, and being a descendant of both the Wiles and Rinehart families, I cannot resist offering corrections of the mistakes concerning this couple that are repeated in most of these articles. Repetition of an error does not make it right, thus, the following information may help those interested in these families.

CORRECTIONS concerning the identity of SUSANNA WILES who married George Rinehart:

(1) The Mountain Democrat, January 31, 1935 in an article on the Rinehart family by Charles E. Hoyer she is identified as Sussannah, daughter of A. D. Wiles.

(2) Tableland Trails, Fall 1963, Vol. II, p. 45 states that George Rinehart . . . married Susannah Wiles, one of 16 children of William Wiles.

(3) The Glades Star, No. 33, March 31, 1949, p. 336 states that Sussannah (Susan) Rinehart was the daughter of A. D. Wiles (Annanias).

(4) Oakland Centennial History by Thekla Fundenburg Weeks, p. 71 states that George Rinehart married Susannah Wiles, the daughter of A. G. Wiles of Aurora, Va.

(Continued on Page 210)



Oakland Railroad Station, 1897.



Train wreck at Oakland Station 1897.

But Nobody Got Paid

Deemed the most photographed building in Oakland, the B&O Station has remained relatively unchanged since it was built in 1884. It stands as a monument to a certain brand of architecture that included specialized brickwork and a good slate roof. When a person looks at it, he recognizes that a lot of care was exercised in its design and construction. The result, the most photographed building in Oakland.

However, there was a day in 1897, when it was photographed for a different reason. To understand all that happened it is necessary to give a brief account of the manner in which men were paid their wages.

During the days that construction crews pushed the railroad westward through these mountains, the administration and engineering offices were on wheels. A special train of cars was kept in a siding near the work. The train contained everything necessary to keep construction work going on at a regular basis. One of the cars in this train was the paymaster/timekeeper car. On payday, the laborers would come to the "pay car" for their wages.

After the railroad was completed, the "pay car" system remained as a convenient way of paying wages to the track gangs that maintained the railroad. So the custom began of using a short train with a "pay car" which would travel over the railroad to pay the men their wages on pay-

day.

Since the "pay car" train operated on the main line of the railroad, it had certain places where it would go into a rail siding. This would allow regular freight and passenger trains to maintain their own schedules without too many delays.

On the day in 1897 when the wreck occurred at the Oakland Station, the "pay car" train was eastbound and running late. The engineer of the following freight train assumed that the "pay car" train would back into a siding somewhere east of Oakland. Although he wasn't traveling very fast, he still let his train "roll" without applying the brakes after he crossed the Bridge No. 88 over the Youghiogheny River west of town.

It must be remembered that this was in the days before automatic train signals were developed.

To his horror, the engineer saw the "pay car" train standing in the Oakland station as he came around the curve west of town. It had just arrived, and the "pay car" flagman was frantically running back toward the curve. He was trying to flag down the oncoming freight train, but it was too late.

Witnesses said that it took almost a full minute and a half for the slow moving freight train to close the distance and crash the rear of the "pay car" train. That minute and a half gave everyone on the "pay car" time to scramble to safety.

Naturally, there was a big jumble of steel and wooden railroad cars piled up in front of the Oakland station. Miraculously,

nobody was seriously injured in the train wreck that day; but . . . nobody got paid either.



Last Livery Stable in Oakland.



Side view of Livery Stable.

Last Of The Livery Stables

During the third week in March, workmen began to demolish the last of the livery stables in Oakland. A commonplace sight before the days of the automobile, the livery stable was a standard feature of every town. Then, as the carriage house slowly gave-way to the garage, the livery stable also began to disappear.

The last one in Oakland was located in the alley between Liberty Street and Center Street. Owned by Mr. A. D. Naylor, it was leased to several different operators during the years. Situated near the Railroad Station and the Oakland Hotel, it was the scene of "round the clock" activity during the summer season. It was a successful business from the beginning.

Looking at the building as it was being demolished, a person could see some of the business changes in Oakland reflected in its structure. When operated as a livery stable, at least twenty horses could be kept in the stalls. Then, as business decreased, it can be seen where the stall area was cut in half, and the stable itself used as a storage area for farm machinery.

The livery business itself ended shortly after World War I, but horses were periodically kept in the stalls until as late as 1931. Then, a concrete floor was poured in the stable area, and the whole building turned into a storage area for A. D. Naylor and Company.

Surprisingly, the building has "beaten the odds" on two

previous occasions when it could have been destroyed. In 1909, a windstorm hit that part of Oakland, and blew off the third story of the building directly in front of the stable. Although damaged by flying debris, the livery stable survived.

Then in 1931, the Waingold Garage building, 35 feet away, was destroyed by a fire that threatened all of the buildings in the area. Seemingly indestructible, it now falls prey to time and wrecking crew that will demolish it to make room for something new.

Even though livery stables are a thing of the past in Oakland, there is one anecdote that will probably be repeated far into the next Century. The story is told of one of the livery stable owners who wouldn't rent the last horse in the stable. His answer to this strange policy was always, "someone might come along to rent a horse, and I wouldn't have one available."

Friend Family Association To Hold National Seminar

The ninth biennial seminar and reunion of the Friend Family Association of America will be held August 5 through 7 at The Wisp Resort in McHenry. The national seminar was held in Garrett County once before — in 1984.

The association is a unique nonprofit historical/genealogical group organized to provide a source through which the members and descendants of the family may study and perpetuate their history and culture.



Big Water Wheel at Williamsport, W.Va.

A Big Water Wheel

In the December, 1987, issue of the Glades Star, there appeared a series of photographs of water wheels. Included in the series were both model and full sized wheels. One of the full sized wheels shown in the photographs is one in a roadside park along Rt. 50 near Rowlesburg, W. Va. It is described in the accompanying article as one of the largest in the area, being 22 feet in diameter.

Since the publication of the article in the Glades Star, the Rev. Ward Harvey of Keyser, W. Va., brought to the attention of the staff knowledge of a larger wheel than the one near Rowlesburg. Properly known as the wheel of the Williamsport Grist Mill, it is 24 feet in diameter, and is on a mill owned by Mr. James Spicer of Williamsport, Grant County, W. Va. A photograph of the mill and the large wheel is included in this issue of the Glades Star.

According to local history, the present mill is the second one to be built on this site. The previous mill was burned by Union soldiers during the Civil War. In January, 1863, when the war surged back and forth in the area, the mill itself was a prize because of grain stored in the area. No record exists about "why" the mill was burned; when Confederate soldiers arrived on the scene, the mill was already in ashes.

Geographically, the location on Mill Creek (local name for the tributary) is an ideal one for a grist mill. This mountain fed stream cascades down over a

sixty foot terrace before its final entrance into the larger Patterson's Creek.

Nineteen years after the destruction of the first mill, Acey Alt built a second one on the foundations of the old one. This was in 1882, and he operated a successful business until 1907 when he sold it to David Cassidy. The second owner operated it until his death, at which time the Lyons took over the operation. The Lyon's name still appears on a sign over the entrance to the office section of the mill.

Through their management, the Lyon's Mill became the center of business for the rural community of Williamsport. They marketed their flour under the proud name of "Valley's Best." In later years, the Boner family owned and operated the mill, and the present owner, James Spicer, purchased it from them.

One contributing factor to the 84 years of successful operation of the mill (1882-1964) was constant attention to the mechanical up-dating of the mill. Soon after its reconstruction in 1882, the "roller mill" method of grinding grain was introduced. Acey Alt could see the advantage of this new system, and the roller operation gradually replaced the work of the stone burrs. Belts and duct work were used to transport the grain and flour around the building. Massive gears connected to the water wheel supplied power for all the machinery, and they can still be seen in the dim light of the base-

ment of the mill.

Water for the big 24 foot over-shot water wheel travels through a 300 foot mill race that begins on the edge of Mill Run. Looking like a nice trout stream, it passes by the edge of Jim Spicer's house before entering the flume above the water wheel. The flume is always full of water which can be released at any time by raising the gate at the end of the flume.

Beginning back in the hills south of Williamsport, Mill Run has always been a good source of water for the mill. This dependable source of water proved itself during World War II. Previously, in 1930, the present 24 foot metal wheel with 3-foot wide buckets was installed. Thus, being in good mechanical shape, the mill was able to maintain constant operation during the War period, often running non-stop for 24 hours a day.

Today, looking at the grist mill and the buildings clustered around it, a person understands how it could become the center of business activity for the area. The mill building contains some 4,000 sq. ft. of space, consisting of three floors and a basement. In addition to the offices on the first floor, there is the roller mill system, the burr mill for corn, and a receiving area for the grain. The second and third floors are criss-crossed with chutes and ducts for the handling and storage of flour.

At the present time, Mr. James Spicer only runs the mill for special occasions such as the annual Heritage Weekend. His full time occupation is as an agent for the New York Life In-

surance Company.

The regular maintenance of the machinery and occasional use of the Williamsport Grist Mill is in keeping with the statement made in the December issue of the Glades Star. This statement was an expression of man's respect for the ancient concept of harnessing flowing water and a turning wheel to do work. This work made it easier for man to grind the grain for his daily bread.

A Teacher's Reflections

(Continued from Page 191)

zero, there were many absent and we pulled the desks closer to the stove.

The janitor was paid two dollars a month to build the fires and keep the building clean.

The janitors were Denver Martin, Alvin Lee and Jessie Shuttleworth.

There were fifty pupils enrolled. When Mr. Marshall Brown came to administer State Tests he had to climb over the many pupils desks.

There were few discipline problems. These were taken care of at home. This was like one big family we all had respect and affection for each other. It was like "Open Space Schools Today" only better. These were indeed "Happy Days."

I cried myself to sleep one night because Orville Wolfe got hit in the head with a bat and had a terrible lump.

UNUSUAL SCHOOL LAW

(100 days)

In the late twenties and early thirties the Garrett County School Law allowed boys to enter school on November first and

leave in early May. They were only required to attend one hundred days. They were needed on the farms in the Spring for planting, and in the Fall for harvesting. These young men were eager to get an education and often attended school in their late teens and were married soon after.

BUS ROUTES AND DRIVERS

One of the finest bus drivers ever to operate a school bus in these United States was Mr. Ernest Gortner. He was affectionately called by the name "Ern" and had a reputation equaled by none. Ern lost an arm while serving in the Armed Services during World War I. The loss of his arm didn't keep him from being a skilled driver. He would make many extra stops and wait patiently for stragglers. This was a blessing in Garrett County's severe winter weather. His run was from Gnegy Church to Oakland High School. To my knowledge he never had an accident.

Other excellent drivers and men of integrity were Mr. Paul Welch and Mr. Greely O. Janoske.

THE NEW BUILDING

What a thrill. We thought the time would never come. At last, moving day, how we had packed all the materials in our beloved one room school was a mystery.

The new building had two large rooms, one for grades 1, 2 and 3 and the other for grades 4, 5, 6 and 7. There was a book room lined with shelves. A spacious "Girl's Room" and "Boy's Room," and a large auditorium in the basement and a kitchen furnace room. The entrance was

from a small cement covered porch, leading into a spacious hall. The building was of red brick and white trim. The side facing the 219 had all large windows. The roof was of twilight blended color shingles. Before the furnace was installed the building was heated by huge coal stoves.

We had drinking fountains for the first time.

Two sides of the room, front and left, were chalk boards. The rear was a cloak room with hooks and lunch shelves. The back was a huge bulletin board with book shelves underneath. We had electric lights and an electric bell. We had a curved driveway for school buses.

The janitors in the new building were Amos Martin, Franklin Wolfe, Herbert Soelders, Ray Mosser and Earl Harsh.

We had a huge grassy playground and later a ball field.

Underneath the front windows was beautiful shrubbery. These were planted by the University of Maryland Horticulture Group as a courtesy to me, a former graduate. These boys were supervised by Reverend Alvah K. Jones. He also supervised their care. We had sidewalks leading to the playground. The auditorium is now classrooms and new additions have been made.

TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE RED HOUSE SCHOOL

One room school (frame building): Naomi Lohr, Grace E. Browning, Lillie B. Weimer, Alice Wolfe, Mary J. Pickrell, Sadie Slaubaugh, Bertha Beeghley, Ruth McCrobie, Marshall Wolfe, Harvey Fike,

Earnest Parrach, Ethel Holler, Mary Ours, Eva Montgomery (Ream), Anna Elrich (Getty), Leona Ward, Grace Filer.

1936 Red Brick School Building
Principals: Grace E. Filer (Principal), Marguerite (Cook) Wilson, Grades 1, 2, 3; Phyllis Williams, Edwin Elias, Sue Harvey (Substitute), Hildred Mulvey, Dorothy Spaid.

CURRICULUM

We always began the day with the Lord's Prayer and a favorite hymn. This was followed by the pledge to our flag and a patriotic song. Then we had stories and poems, and sometimes riddles and jokes.

Everyday all grades had Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic and English. The children worked in groups: 1 alone, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7. We alternated Geography and History. Once a week we had Civics, Agriculture and Health. The older pupils helped the younger pupils. Leland Mosser and Mildred Hamilton were like having two student teachers. First grade learned as much from them as they did from me. They also made flash cards, decorated bulletin boards, drilled on Arithmetic Combinations. Mildred went away to college but has always kept in touch. Leland is like family to me, he even drove his sister, Mrs. Earl Harsh, his father, Ray Mosser and Mr. Benjamin Knepp to my retirement dinner in Eckhart, Maryland. It was the high point of my evening. I will never be able to thank him enough. That night I received a citation from Governor Mandel of Maryland

for 44 years as an Elementary Principal. It was presented to me by Delegate William Byrnes of Eckhart.

ART

Miss Catherine Baker came to Red House once a week, on Friday, for two periods. She taught Grades 1 through 7. Here we learned we had a natural artist, little Miss Catherine Knepp. She could play the piano, sing, dance, draw, paint and do all kinds of hand work. I was so proud of the talent invested in this little girl. In High School she excelled in all studies. She left us while a music major at Potomac State College. Her life was not in vain; she left so many people with so many happy memories.

MUSIC

Mr. Gibson, State Music Supervisor, saw that each school was supplied with one song book for each grade, to be used by the teacher. Each teacher was required to purchase her own pitch pipe. The sixth and seventh grades were required to read music by syllables. We did much singing by rote.

We were lucky to have Mrs. James Hamilton (Nella), mother of Wayne, Mildred and Harold Hamilton, in our school community. She was an accomplished pianist and vocalist. One source of our money raising was having commercial operettas. This required weeks of practicing. Mrs. Hamilton produced the best operettas it has ever been my pleasure to see, we had huge crowds. When we were ready for our first operetta, the seats for the auditorium had not yet arrived. Father Sauer, the

priest of the Oakland Catholic Church loaned us the chairs from his cafeteria. They had not even been unpacked. I never heard of such unselfish cooperation. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Hamilton that we were able to pay for a brand new small piano. Some of my fond memories were Tom Sawyer, Boot Black Minstrels, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm and many others.

SCIENCE

Mrs. Caroline Wilson helped introduce Science into the curriculum. Dr. Carpenter asked the upper grades of Red House to use his experimental records and help perfect them. For this we would receive a complete set of the records. We would listen to the records, follow suggestions and instructions and write up the results and return them to him in a special container. This was quite an honor and a challenge. We all learned a new vocabulary. A new approach to thinking; a scientific way to solve problems. Living in a rural community had prepared the boys and girls for a world of scientific discovery.

As a result of Dr. Carpenter's work we were later asked to work on paper back science books written by Dr. Craig. We received a set of books for each grade for this effort.

We had to give demonstrations for other county schools not involved in the experiment. Much depended on the records. Just as we were going to play the records a storm came up and the electricity went off, but we told what the record contained and saved the day. Thanks to my very good scientific pupils.

VISUAL AIDES

NATURE TRAIL

We decided to make a Nature Trail which was a Craig suggestion. We decided to get permission from Mr. B. J. Knepp, Mr. James Hamilton and Mr. Smith (Chimney Corner).

We chopped a trail with saws and hatchets. Next we went through and labeled everything. We labeled trees and were able to identify them by shape of crown, leaves, and bark. We made one wild flower book. We never picked any though, we conserved them. We just drew many pictures.

We also made a bird booklet. We purchased a bird song record and bird books.

We put a car mirror on a tree branch so we could watch the baby birds hatch. We labeled one tree the saddle tree. Ten pupils could straddle it.

Our Nature Trail soon became famous. Miss Grace Alder, Baltimore, Maryland Board of Education, came to walk over the trail. She ruined her hose. Miss Alder thought she would catch one of the students by asking, "What kind of cloud is that?" She was astonished by the answer, "I think its Cumulus, with some nimbus around the edges."

Miss Alder returned bringing Miss Gladys Hopkins. They made a movie and slides of the Red House Nature Trail. The slides, I believe, are still available in the visual arts department, Maryland State Board of Education.

Red House began holding dinners when the new school was built. The menu usually was chicken or ham, mashed

potatoes, green beans with ham flavoring, baked corn, baked beans, Harvard beets, apple-sauce, pickles, homemade rolls and bread, gravy, coffee, tea, milk, cake, pie and you name it.

I do not exaggerate when I say the following cooks could never be equaled on this earth. They knew exactly how to season and used mostly their own receipts. They would start serving at 4:00 p.m. and would serve until 8:00 p.m. They served several hundred meals. People came from Oakland, Gorman, Elkins, Terra Alta, Thomas and Davis.

FUND RAISING

The children sold seeds in early Spring. The seeds were a penny a package and the large packages were five cents. Farmers without children in school would stop by and order seeds. They were of a very high quality.

Two schools were combined, Gnegy Church and Red House.

Mrs. Marguerite Cook Wilson was the teacher of Grades 1, 1 and 3. A better friend I'll never have.

Grace E. Filer was a teaching principal for about twelve years at Red House.

TRUSTEES OF THE RED HOUSE SCHOOL

Benjamin F. Knepp, Ray E. Mosser, John Bachtel, James Hamilton, Amos Martin, Dewey Gnegy, George Martin, Frank Shaffer.

Trustees had to sign the teacher's attendance report before she could be paid. It would take three nights to have the report taken home to farm homes to be signed. Trustees had to approve the teacher and recom-

mend her for re-hiring. They also were responsible for requesting repairs to the school building. Any unusual problems were referred to the trustees. These men were selected on the basis of their citizenship. They were the best men in the community. You could never place a value on their services. They served without any pay and helped make Garrett County schools the finest.

THE GREATEST GIFT

For Christmas, December 19, 1940, the pupils of Red House School presented me with a black leather bound Bible. It has my name, Grace Filer, written in gold on the front cover. It has a protective inch flap. It grows more beautiful with the years and is now thirty-six years old and I treasure it dearly. It has a thumb index, is the King James Version and contains many maps. Between the Old Testament and New Testament is a beautifully decorated Family Register. The words of our Savior are printed in Red. In the back is a complete Concordance of References. This Bible was presented to me by Catherine Knepp, she was selected by the students. She collected the money for the Bible. It was a complete surprise to me. This Bible has served me well as a Sunday School Teacher and has been a comfort to me. These hand written signatures are in the front and back of the Bible.

1940 Fourth Grade:

- 1) Ruby Martin
- 2) Mary Lena Biggs
- 3) Lorene Gnegy
- 4) Clarence Wolfe
- 5) Geneva Kimble
- 6) Benny Knepp

- 7) Wayne Hauser
 - 8) Lois Ann Bachtel
 - 9) Carroll Luzier
 - 10) Leona Hebb
- Fifth Grade:

- 1) Ruth Keyser
- 2) Louise Smith
- 3) Eva Martin
- 4) Blanche Martin
- 5) Charles Aronhalt
- 6) Junior Kimble
- 7) Clifton Reall
- 8) Ralph Pritts Jr.
- 9) Gilbert Smith
- 10) Harry Bray

Sixth Grade:

- 1) Dale Shaffer
- 2) Donald Drenning
- 3) George Hauser
- 4) Billy Chisholm
- 5) Robert Hauser
- 6) Wilda Gnegy
- 7) Geneva Brown
- 8) Barbara Bachtel
- 9) Colene Martin

Seventh Grade:

- 1) Twila Poling
- 2) Eileen Rolfe
- 3) Catherine Knepp
- 4) Bonnie Simmons
- 5) Edna Beckman
- 6) Helen Shaffer
- 7) Ruth Hauser
- 8) Ethel Ridder
- 9) Betty Smith
- 10) Eugene Bachtel
- 11) Cecil Simmons
- 12) Lavonna Whitehair

MY HONOR ROLL

I had five pupils who never had another teacher but me in Grades 1 through 7. They were: Bernard Bachtel, Helen Gordon, Harold (Buddy) Hamilton, Orville Wolfe, Blanche Wolfe.

Bernard Bachtel gave his life for us on Iwo Jima. We never even saw him in uniform. He re-

ceived one furlough at the end of Basic Training. He was a quiet, lovable, intelligent boy and he will always be a young man in my memory.

Buddy Hamilton keeps me up to date with a long letter each Christmas. He is an organist, and a Civil Engineer. He is a great person and I look forward to his letter each year.

Helen Gordon moved from Garrett County. She was an exceptional student.

Blanche Wolfe married and lives at Deep Creek Lake with her lovely family. Even in Elementary School she showed signs of being a perfect homemaker. She helped keep the classroom clean and tidy. She had a lovely personality.

Orville Wolfe went on to Oakland High School. He was a good public speaker and should have been a lawyer. Orville lives in Richmond, Virginia and works with Virginia Carolina Wholesale Hardware as a buyer.

Genealogical Information

Two excellent sources are available for certain amounts of genealogical information. One is the material now on hand at the Society's Museum in Oakland. Persons are asked to contact Mrs. Beth Friend for more details on what is available and make arrangements to see it. Another source is the information compiled by the Youghioghney Chapter of the D. A. R. in their extensive research project on large and small cemeteries in Garrett County. The listing of burials in these cemeteries is included in their book, Maryland's Garrett Graves.

Rinehart Family Corrections

(Continued from Page 197)

Susanna Wiles Rinehart was the daughter of George Wiles and his wife Margaret —. When George Wiles disposed of his land in Washington County, Maryland, (Deeds I-702, 703 May 1796 and Deed I-742 June 21, 1796) his then wife Margaret signed the waiver of her dower rights. George Wiles and Regina Spaur were married November 23, 1805 in Monongalia County, West Virginia where his will is also recorded Vol. I p. 347 August 1811. Children mentioned therein are: Jacob, George, William, John George, Susanna Ryanherst, and Margaret Rightenour. He also mentions his wife Reganer. (His second wife).

CORRECTIONS concerning **GEORGE RINEHART** and his father **THOMAS RINEHART**:

(1) The Glades Star, No. 33, March 31, 1949, p. 336 states that George Rinehart was born in Germany and came with his parents to America in 1773. It further states that his father (Thomas) settled in Frederick County, Md. and moved to Aurora in 1788.

(2) History of Preston Co., W.Va. by Oren F. Morton p. 386 states that Thomas Rinehart came to America in 1773 and to Aurora in 1788 settling on the Legge place.

(3) Oakland Centennial History by Thekla Fundenburg Weeks 1849 - 1949, pp. 70-71 states that George Rinehart came from Germany to Frederick, Md. They came to the Glades in 1798 when land was deeded to them by ex-Governor Thomas Johnson in 1798 and 1800.

(4) Garrett County a History of Maryland's Tableland, p. 71 states that on November 22, 1800, Thomas Johnson, owner of Peace and Plenty, Maryland's first governor, deeded the Glades at Sunnyside, almost three hundred acres, to George Rinehart, a German immigrant and Revolutionary War Veteran who had settled in the area prior to 1798.

References to clear up these points can be found in Thomas Rinehart's application for Revolutionary War Pension housed in National Archives, Washington, D. C. He states that he was born in 1741 in Reading Co., Pa. and lived during that war at Hagerstown, Md. He further states that he moved to Monongalia Co., Va. (now Preston Co., W.Va.) in 1798. George was born during the time his family lived in Maryland. Records of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Vol. II, pp. 14, 17, 32, and Zion Reformed Church, pp. 11, 17 in Hagerstown, Md. lists births of some of Thomas and Eve Elizabeth (Whitehair) Rinehart's children. Thomas was married the second time to Anna Maria Whitehair and children by this marriage are recorded in the Aurora Documents by Karl Gower, records of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Aurora, W. Va. Both of Thomas Rineharts wives were sisters, daughters of John George and Maria Appellonia (Behm) Weishaarin. The will of John George Whitehair is found in Frederick Co., Md., Liber G. M. #2, p. 64. Some of the marriages and death records of this family can be found in "Marriages and Burials in Fred-

erick Co., Md. 1743-1811 by Frederick Sheely Weiser.

George Rinehart's will can be found in Allegany Co., Md. Liber A Wills 1826-1850, p. 461 dated April 21, 1840. Children named therein are sons Jonathan, John, David; daughters Eve Elizabeth Scott, Margaret Loar, Sarah Stoyer, Susan Taggert, Catherine Boseley and Maria Smouse. Also found there is the first settlement, Liber B, Administrative Accounts p. 21, dated June 8, 1841; second and final settlement, same book, p. 53 dated October 12, 1842. Jonathan Reinhart and William Smouse, executors.

Small Cemetery Records

(Continued from Page 193)

(1) unmarked grave.

Flora Gordon and sons.

Typed by Martha Kahl, April 19, 1987.

SMITH CEMETERY, South side of Rt. 50, west, about ½ mile above Gorman.

This cemetery is almost non-existent, but roughly covers an area of about 100 feet by 200 feet. There are many graves, most with fieldstones, some with grave markers, but the majority of them are broken, upset, and scattered. One very large granite marker was upset on its face, and we could not lift it to read it. As you stand in the cemetery you can see Route 50 above, and the Potomac River below. I have never seen so much water on top of a hill, everywhere you stepped was the same as a swamp. At one time there must have been a tremendous spring on top of the hill.

Randall and I copied this on Easter Day, 1987. After struggling with the wet ground, and all the briars, which were terrible, I decided to come home and look in Capt. Hoyes families to see if he had written on the Smith family. I was amazed to find the information on Alexander Smith, some of it good, some of it bad, but all interesting. For example in Hoyer's article the Spring is mentioned, and that in 1800 Alexander Smith is listed as head of a family of six, with eleven slaves. Apparently he was not good to his slaves, a story followed concerning one of them, and the contents of his will also were revealed. According to Hoyer's article the Spring and Alexander Smith's home were on the south side of what is now Route 50, directly opposite of old Fort Pendleton.

The size of the Cemetery would lead me to believe that the slaves as well as other people from the area, and perhaps the Fort area are all buried in the Smith cemetery. The following is the information from the stones we could find. There was also a partial list of the cemetery in Hoyer's article about Smith.

The following graves were enclosed in a poured concrete wall.

Alexander Smith, died March 14, 1839, aged 81 years. (His marker had a large wreath carved on the top).

Volender Smith, died November 13, 1836, aged 67 years (Her marker had a rosebud on the top of it).

Delia Pugh, daughter of A. and V. Smith, died August 27, 1824, age 23 years.

(Continued Next Issue)



Thomas Butscher-Community Leader

Thomas B. Butscher Sr., 60, known locally for his years of announcing on radio station WMSG, died Friday, April 8, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Parkersburg, W.Va., November 21, 1927, he was the son of the late Edward N. and Gladys L. (Bennett) Butscher.

Mr. Butscher was the president and a partner of Oakland Radio Station Corporation, which operates WXIE FM and WMSG AM radio stations. A graduate of Staunton Military School, he attended Duke University Engineering School and the National Academy of Broadcasting, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in speech and English from Marietta (Ohio) College.

A member of the administrative board, past Sunday school teacher and a past lay delegate at the annual conference of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland. Mr. Butscher was past president and former board member of the Garrett County Historical Society; a former board member of the Deep Creek Lake-Garrett County Promotion Council; and was a founder of the Autumn Glory Festival, of which he served as the chairman for the first four years.

Mr. Butscher organized the Mountain Top Slow-Pitch Softball League, the senior division of the

Oakland Little League, and the Downtown Oakland Merchants Association, now called the Greater Oakland Business Association. The former scoutmaster of Troop 31, Boy Scouts of America, Oakland and former second vice president of the Maryland Republican Party, he served as an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1980. The recipient of the Republican of the Year Award from the Garrett County Republican State Central Committee in 1984, he was also the first to receive the Golden Ambassador Award from the Autumn Glory Committee, in October 1985.

Surviving are his wife, Brenda J. (Lynch) Butscher; one daughter, Miss Lisa J. Butscher, at home; four sons, Joseph B. Butscher, Cocksackie, N.Y.; Thomas B. Butscher Jr. and Edward N. Butscher, both of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Lance Cpl. James A. Butscher, USMC, Rota, Spain; and one sister, Mrs. Lyle D. (Patricia) Vincent, Parkersburg.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland.

Services were conducted in St. Paul's United Methodist Church Monday at 11 a.m. by the Rev. Lynn Beckman. Interment was in Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

THE Glades ★ Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

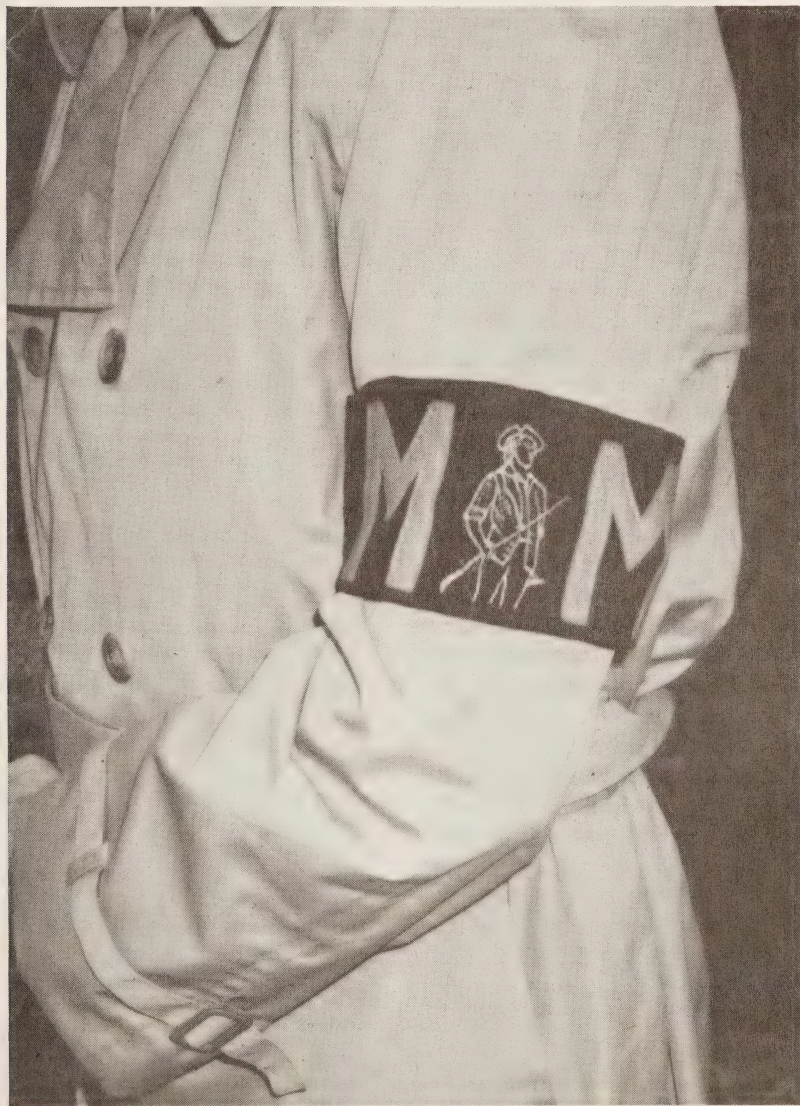
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 11

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1988



1942 Arm Band worn by Minute Men.

Maryland Minute Men In Oakland

by Lt. Col. William O. Treacy

In response to increasing world tension the Congress passed, and President Roosevelt signed into law the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, subjecting young men 21-36 years of age (later expanded) to the draft and one year's military service. The following February, in 1941, the Maryland National Guard was ordered into federal service, likewise for one year. In December, however, the Pearl Harbor attack scotched the chances of the men in these two groups from hopes of discharge until the war's end. As one result of these developments, the State was left without a military force.

The Maryland Charter of 1632 empowered Lord Baltimore to raise troops to put down insurrections or rebellions and to subdue enemies of the province. Subsequent governors have since been empowered to organize the State Militia from volunteers among the able-bodied citizens who are accepted for service. And, the Governor is empowered to require their active service whenever the Maryland National Guard is called into federal service. In this setting, Governor Herbert R. O'Connor in the fall of 1942 issued a call for citizens to join the organized Reserve Militia which was to be called the "Maryland Minute Men." Governor O'Connor designated Howard C. Riggs, then Cashier of the Garrett National Bank as chairman to seek organization of a company of infantry from the Oakland area, to serve at the plea-

sure of the Governor, without pay or other benefits.

On October 19, 1942, the first twenty local recruits were sworn into the Minute Men. Most of these were then past draft age and many had served in the armed forces in World War I. They included high school principal F. D. Bittle, Dodge dealer Ralph Pritts, newspaperman George Hanst, dentist W. W. Grant, surveyor C. M. Sincell, mortician Herbert Leighton, former county commissioners C. H. Browning Sr., and Blaine Giessman, and many prominent businessman, along with banker Riggs. By the next three weeks twenty-four additional recruits were signed up. This included many sixteen and seventeen year old high school students. I was one of these.

Having attained more than the minimum strength of forty members¹, we were designated Company 881, Reserve Militia, a subordinate unit to the 8th Battalion, Infantry, then under the command of Lt. Col. (later to be elected Governor) William P. Lane. George H. Hanst was com-

¹Iret A. Ashby, Kenneth Biser, Foster D. Bittle, Cheston Browning Sr., William R. Browning, Simon Cogley, Kirk Cosner, Louis E. Finke, Paul Friend, G. Blaine Giessman, Bernard Gonder Jr., Alva Gortner, W. W. Grant, Robert Hart, George Hanst, Calvin C. Harvey, Earl K. Harvey, H. Ward Hinebaugh, Charles E. Hoyer, Walter L. Hull, Edward P. Kahl, Virgil B. Kelley, John Khare, Edward W. Krause, Edward C. Lawrence, Herbert Leighton, Charles H. McIntire, Rodney McKinney, John Murphy Jr., Howard Naylor, James L. Pollock, Ralph Pritts, Harland Ridder, Howard C. Riggs, Irvin Rudy Jr., E. G. Schmidt, Clinton Shaffer, Clyde Shipley, C. Milton Sincell, Robert Sincell, Stanley Stahl, Calvin Stark, William O. Treacy and Max Welling.



William Treacy in 1942 uniform.

missioned as our commander with the rank of Captain and Edward P. Kahl was commissioned as his lieutenant. Walter L. Hull was selected as First Sergeant and John Khare was designated Supply and Personnel Sergeant. The latter issued each of us a black armband with the Minute Men symbol (a silhouette of a continental minute man super-imposed on a four-color Maryland shield) flanked by the orange-gold letters "MM," and, at our first meeting we were told to bring a rifle or shotgun to our next and subsequent meetings. Each enlistee was given a copy of the eight general standards of conduct expected of us as follows:

1. Qualifications for advancement includes a good attendance and soldierly qualities.

2. Minute Men should not be absent from regular session without leave, or without valid reason.

3. In case of necessary absence, report to your immediate superior prior to the regular

meeting.

4. If necessary to be out of town for any length of time, notify your superior officer. Corporals and sergeants should be particularly careful about this in case of surprise mobilization. Keep him posted on any change of address or telephone number.

5. Wear armbands at all sessions and special mobilizations and bring rifles unless otherwise ordered.

6. When a man has attended 3 assemblies and taken both required and enlistment papers forwarded to Bn. Co., he is officially a Minute Man and is expected to attend all meetings possible. Anyone missing 50 percent of company assemblies without leave or misses 3 consecutive assemblies without leave is subject to loss of status as active enlisted man and may be discharged without honor.

7. Disciplinary action may be taken in case of any infraction as prescribed in the Military Law of the State of Maryland. You are in a Military organization and should realize the seriousness of your work. It may be recommended that Minute Men be under army regulations.

8. Learn to know your sensitive points thoroughly and how they may be best protected.

Maryland needs the help you pledged yourself to give when you were sworn in! Don't fail!

Obey your officers instructions!

Follow the Army Official Infantry Drill Regulations!

There was no abatement of volunteering after company strength was reached in October. From November, 1942, until early 1944, a steady flow of thirty one additional recruits were sworn into service, many of them upon attaining their 16th birthdays.² Simultaneously the company experienced a steady depletion of members as those turning eighteen or more enlisted or were drafted into the U. S. armed forces, left the area for college and defense jobs, or simply

²In this group were Harold Ashby, Lee Ashby, Bernard Bachtel, Ralph Beckman, John Bell, Harry Biser, Olin Bittinger, James Durst, John Gilmore, Jack Glotfelty, Raymond Godwin, Leo Gower, Eugene Harpold, Clifford Holler, Frank Kley, Carlton Lewis, Hugh Maffett, Raymond McRobie, Allen Naylor, William D. Reese, Leo Rowan, Homer G. Shaffer, Fred Sharps, William Shirer, Randall Sims, Howard Smouse, H. Lee Stewart, Herbert Tasker, Townshend Tibbitts, Maurice Wolfe and Walter Wolfe.

**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Founded in 1941

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Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell
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Managing Editor . Elwood Groves II

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Dinner Meeting Held At Bittinger

More than 80 people attended the 47th annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society on June 23rd at the Bittinger Community Building in Bittinger. President DeCorsey Bolden opened the meeting with pledge of allegiance to the flag. Invocation for the dinner was given by the Rev. William Carlson of Accident. The dinner was served by members of the Bittinger Fire Department Auxiliary.

The business section of the meeting preceded the historical talk. The Treasurer's report was given and minutes of the June 25, 1987 meeting were read. (A copy of the Treasurer's report is included on a separate page of this issue of the Glades Star). Once again, the members were reminded of the new dues policy adopted by the Society: Dues for 1988 are payable as of July 1, 1988; members whose dues are not paid by the time of the September issue of the Glades Star will be automatically dropped from membership.

Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator of the Society's museum, spoke briefly about the various displays and plans for the coming year at the museum. Highlight for last year's museum activities was a visit by crew members of the U. S. S. Garrett County during Fair Week of August 1987. (An extensive report of the crew's reunion

and visit to the museum can be found in the September, 1987, issue of the Glades Star).

President Bolden introduced various individuals in the audience as well as those seated at the head table.

A slate of Society officers and Board members for 1988-89 was presented to the members, and "accepted as presented." These names are on the "masthead" of this issue of the Glades Star.

A brief announcement was made about The Pioneer Families of Garrett County, the collection of Capt. Charles Hoye's writings which is being published by the Society. (See the

article on this book elsewhere in this issue of the Glades Star).

Feature Speaker for the evening was Mr. Robert Ruckert, who gave a most interesting talk on General Braddock. Well known for his interest in Braddock's Trail, Mr. Ruckert chose to speak on Braddock himself. Called "Myth and Misconceptions about General Edward Braddock," he talked on the life of the man rather than the ill-fated military venture of the French and Indian War.

The meeting was concluded with the benediction given by the Rev. William Carlson.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 25, 1987 to June 23, 1988

Balance in Checking Account, June 26, 1986		\$1,077.21
Receipts		
Donations:	8,898.10	
Proctor Kildow Post	500.00	
Elks Club	200.00	
Civic Club	100.00	
Knights of Columbus	50.00	
Mary Jones	100.00	
Total Receipts		9,848.10
		\$10,925.31
Less Total Disbursements		(9,273.32)
Balance in Checking Account, June 23, 1988		\$1,651.99

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Savings Account,		
Garrett National Bank	\$7,577.72	
Certificate of Deposit,		
First United National Bank	1,000.00	
Premium Passbook Account,		
First Federal Savings Bank	16,780.87	\$25,358.59
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		<u>\$27,010.58</u>

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer



Terra Alta group in 1920 parade.

First Labor Day Picnic

"Enthusiasm and good weather were the two factors which made it a success."

This statement summed up the review of the Labor Day Picnic held by Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias on September 6, 1920. It was the first of a series of "annual picnics" held on Labor Day for the next 28 years. The only interruption in the annual succession was during the World War II years.

It all began when the Oakland Lodge was seeking a way to erase some of the debt on their lodge building on Third Street in Oakland. There were a whole series of suggestions by different members. Finally, three men, James Bell, J. W. Whorton, and Harry Stemple said, "Why not sponsor a picnic!"

A public picnic was a common method of fund raising in those days. Religious and civic organizations were constantly advertising in the paper about picnics. Of course, it took a lot of plan-

ning, much publicity and, above all, good weather to conduct a large public picnic. The last item, good weather, was always a critical factor in Garrett County.

Thus it can be imagined how the three men, Bell, Whorton, and Stemple felt when it rained on Sunday, the day before the big picnic they had planned. Everyone must have asked them the same question, "Will it rain tomorrow?" No doubt each one of them said a special prayer for "fair weather" at Church on Sunday.

A lot of hard work had been put in by these men who were described in 1920 as "three live wires of the Oakland Lodge." They had come up with a simple formula which they had proposed to their lodge brethren. "Have a big parade to draw people into town, lead them to a picnic ground, and provide them with entertainment all day. Make money for the Lodge by selling chicken dinners to all the people

who come to the picnic grounds.”

The choice of Labor Day for the event came by mutual agreement among the members of the Lodge. It was a “conclusion of the summer” date; family reunions and church picnics would be out of the way by that time, and it would not interfere with plans for the annual Garrett County Fair, which came about four weeks later.

At that time, the Fair was held on open ground in downtown Oakland in the area between the present Naylor’s Hardware and the Pizza Hut. In order to avoid any parallel to the Fair, a different location was chosen. This was the grove of trees at the intersection of Deer Park Road and the State Road (U. S. 219), and it was later known as Helbig’s Grove. It is now the parking lot of Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

This grove would also provide something which the “live wires” envisioned as “most important” . . . a parking space for automobiles. Indeed, “ample parking space” continued to be an important publicity item in all the succeeding years of the Labor Day Picnic.

To support their feeling of “most important,” the men asked the Maryland Good Roads Committee for a traffic count at the first picnic in 1920. To everyone’s surprise, 1746 automobiles were counted coming into Oakland from the north over the State Road. With automobiles coming in from other directions, it was estimated that upward to 3,000 automobiles might have come into Oakland that day.

Equally surprising was the

estimate of over 7,000 people lining the streets of Oakland to see the parade and then move out to Helbig’s Grove for the entertainment and picnic dinner.

The parade was separated into two divisions, and it formed along Second Street and Center Street where parades have formed for years in Oakland. It moved down Second Street and back out Third Street to the picnic grounds. Dr. Henry McComas was Grand Marshal and led the first division. This section was followed by the second division, led by Mr. Wade Hinebaugh. Each division had its own band, and marching personnel.

Following Dr. McComas was the Arion Band of Frostburg, which provided music for the first division. Included in the line of march for this division were members of the Lodge, the Women’s Auxiliary, and World War I ex-service men in uniform.

Oakland City Band provided music for the second division, which preceded a number of floats by different civic and religious groups.

At the picnic grounds, a full program of entertainment was planned for the day. A merry-go-round and ferris wheel had been set up by Mr. Glaze for amusement rides. Early in the afternoon there was an “official” opening of the day’s activities with a speech by U. S. Representative Frederick Zihlman of Cumberland. Throughout the morning and afternoon, the Arion Band gave a series of concerts. That evening, the day’s activities were concluded in dancing with music provided by Browning

Brothers String Orchestra.

Finally, the day came to an end, and the Lodge members had a chance to catch their breaths. There was little doubt that enough money had been raised to make a big reduction in the Lodge's indebtedness, which was the original reason for having the event. Tentative plans were made for "next year's picnic." The formula of parade and picnic proposed by the "three live wires" in 1920 was one that worked. It was used with modifications for the next 28 years, until Helbig's Grove was sold to the County for the new hospital.

So ended the work of the first Knights of Pythias celebration which had started months before when James Bell, J. W. Whorton, and Harry Stemple said, "Why not sponsor a picnic!"

Maryland Minute Men

(Continued from Page 215)

moved from the community.

We assembled, at least one evening per week, at Ralph Pritt's Garage, on Liberty Street in Oakland. There, Captain Hanst and Lieutenant Kahl, although we usually called them "Captain George" and Lieutenant Ed," feeling uncomfortable calling these neighbors and friends by their surnames, taught us the elements of military drill and the manual of arms. Most brought and used deer rifles, .22 caliber rifles and shotguns but Pvt. Bob Sincell, as a matter of pride, insisted upon shouldering a 8mm Mauser rifle his uncle had seized as booty in World War I. This was the largest and heaviest firearm in the company. Weather permitting, we marched outdoors on

Liberty, Second and Third Streets. Although it was winter and dark, there were few vehicles to bother us in those gasoline-rationed days.

That winter we were also issued U. S. Army Infantry Manuals and were given assignments to learn from them. We were issued .22 caliber ammunition and our officers instructed us in firing techniques at the indoor range at Crellin.

Our first actual uniforms were khaki shirts which each purchased from his own funds from Rudy's clothing store which supplied them to us at cost. Shoulder patches with the Minute Men emblem were issued, along with World War II style tan ties to be tied in a slim (not "Oxford") knot and tucked in between the second and third button down. These shirts, however, engendered a little envy by the younger men toward the older ones. Many of the older crowd showed up at formations wearing their World War I Victory ribbons. My age group, of course, had none. We were mollified later, when all of us who had served for one year were awarded a black, gold, red and silver service ribbon.

By mid-1943 we had acquired green coveralls complete with overseas type caps, leather belts, leggings, rank and organization insignia. And, we were ready for the fall and winter weather, having been issued surplus green, C. C. C. (the by-then defunct Civilian Conservation Corps) wool, finger-tip length coats with enormous turn-up type collars, plus gloves. By this time we had also learned some basic infantry

tactics, maneuvers and hand signals for use in the field. We had also each been exposed to firing a number of rounds from State-loaned World War I 30-06 rifles, learning to set adjustments for distance and windage, and to snug the butt against our shoulders to prevent bruises. Captain Hanst, himself a former reserve lieutenant with ROTC training, was a good mentor as well as leader. Our organizational roster, complete with telephone numbers for recall exercises was published in mid-summer 1943 as follows:

George H. Hanst,

Capt. 212,80-M

Edward P. Kahl,

Lieutenant 256, 265-J

Walter L. Hull,

1st. Sgt. 364, 65, 277

John Khare,

Supply & Personnel Sgt. 174

1st Platoon

William D. Reese,

Platoon Sergeant 202, 177-JX

1st Squad

Frank Kley, Corp. 220, 148-W

John Murphy Jr. (Asst.) Pfc.

Robert Hart, Pfc., 69, 109

Jack Glotfelty

James Durst 37, 8-J

Carlton Lewis, Crellin

Raymond McRobie 6-W

(Mrs. T. W. Casteel)

2nd Squad

Kenneth Biser, Corp. 174

William Treacy

(Asst.) Pfc. 162, 112W

Harold Ashby, Pfc. 170

Iret Ashby, Pfc., Crellin

Lee Ashby, Pfc., Crellin

Robert Rudy 194, 116-M

2nd Platoon

John A. Bell,

Platoon Sergeant 291

1st Squad

Max Welling, Corp. 186-W

Randall Simms

(Asst.) Pfc. 137, 314-M

Kirk Cosner, Pfc. 137, 163-W

Ralph Pritts, 174

Bernard Bachtel

(Red House F. Station)

Olin Bittering, Pfc. 256

2nd Squad

H. C. Riggs, Corp. 117, 264-W

Fred Sharps (Asst.) Pfc. 258

Bill Shirer 136-W, 136-M

Clifford Holler 811-F-11

Walter Wolfe Jr. 220, 295

Hugh Maffett Jr. 197, 136-R

Howard Smouse 123, 59-W

Unattached

Eugene Harpold

W. W. Grant

C. H. McIntire

Robert Sincell

Herbert Tasker

Clyde Shipley

C. M. Sincell

John Gilmore

H. Lee Stewart

Rodney McKinney

B. I. Gonder Jr.

Herb Leighton 356

W. R. Browning

C. E. Hoyer

Ralph Beckman

Homer Shaffer

Edward Lawrence

Among our State mandated duties, besides attending to emergencies and serving as home-guard, was to provide armed guards at "sensitive" points in and around Oakland. These included water, electric, gas, and communication facilities as well as City Hall. Captain Hanst initiated our telephone call system to require each

man to report in uniform and armed (*sans* ammunition however). In our first practice, one in which we were forewarned would occur on a given date, we responded with the required minimum percent of members in thirteen minutes. In a statewide, unannounced alert we responded and covered the sensitive points in thirty-six minutes. We were rather proud of this, particularly since a number of our members lived in Mt. Lake Park, Crellin, Underwood, Red House and Kitzmiller. My particular assignment was to guard Oakland's telephone switchboard on Third Street, just north of the Maryland Theatre. I walked my post on the sidewalk just in front of the C & P Office from around 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. I was not worried at all about invading Germans. I was in terror, however, that the "second show" would let out and all my friends among the moviegoers would ask me what I was doing there. The general order for sentinels strictly forbade conversations except as required by duty. To my great relief, I was released from further sentry duties only minutes before the Maryland Theatre disgorged its crowd.

The most elaborate exercise staged by Captain Hanst was a simulated attack by two squads upon two defending squads posted at the town water reservoirs atop Crook's Crest. Lieutenant Kahl and a Sergeant or two served as judges. It was during the pre-attack briefing that the nearest threat to military discipline in Company 881's short history arose. The Corporal then in charge of Pvt. Harold Ashby's

squad announced that his unit would proceed to attack via the vehicle trail leading from the pumphouses to the reservoirs. Ashby, who lived on and knew every inch of Crook's Crest, insisted that the squad would be ruled casualties with such a plan and argued that they should proceed through a wooded area. Words became heated and the Corporal threatened Pvt. Ashby with a court-martial for insubordination. Captain Hanst poured oil on the troubled waters and a compromise was affected with both adversaries "saving face." The attackers won the day. I was early-on declared a casualty by Lieutenant Kahl for having exposed my head to fire a fraction of a second too long. Pvt. Jack Glotfelty, an attacker, was commended by Captain Hanst for having most successfully penetrated the defenses.

Not all of Company 881's efforts were rewarded with success, however. The only muster of all of the Minute Men in the western end of the State ever scheduled was to be held at the Armory in Cumberland for a troop review by the battalion commander. We took special pains with our uniforms and gear to appear as a sharp and military outfit to our city cousins. The older (and automobile owning) members provided transportation to us juniors. Unfortunately on our arrival at the Armory we were advised that the muster had already concluded an hour or so earlier and the other companies had departed. With apologies to Tennyson, "Someone had blundered." We returned to Oak-

land disappointed at not seeing our militiamen-in-arms from other locations. Statewide, in September, 1943, there were 10,341 Minute Men.

Of those members who entered the U. S. armed forces many saw combat. At least two, Robert Hart and H. Ward Hinebaugh were wounded in action in Europe. At least three of us, Walter Wolfe, Howard Smouse and I went on to serve full military careers, and retired from active service.

On June 24, 1944, with the European war being fought at Germany's doorstep, Governor O'Connor determined that exigencies no longer dictated a need for an organized militia and home guard. Company 881, along with all units statewide, was placed on inactive status. A final assembly of the then 27 active

members was held at City Hall. Governor O'Connor's order, as Commander-in-Chief of Militia, was read, formally disbanding the unit and expressing appreciation to its members. We were all later mailed Honorable discharge certificates and service records signed by Lt. Col. Lane, and still later received formal certificates of appreciation from the Governor. Members were permitted to keep their arm-bands, their khaki shirts with insignia patches and service ribbons. All else was returned to the State, closing the only chapter in Garrett County history of an organized militia³, Company 881, Maryland Minute Man.

³Although militiamen were raised in the vicinity of 1775-1776, what is now Garrett County was then a part of Frederick County. The turn-of-the-century Garrett Guard was a fully accredited Maryland National Guard unit, just as Oakland's present Company C, 121st Engr. Battalion.

World War II Volunteers

In keeping with focus on war-time Maryland in the September and December issues of the Glades Star, there will be another article on volunteers. This one will feature the aircraft spotters and the local unit.

Early in the W.W. II conflict, it was deemed essential that the various U.S. military commands should have accurate information about aircraft flying over the United States. The U.S. had been caught "flat footed" in this respect when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Although it was unlikely that such an attack would be repeated, still the possibility existed.

As a result, the volunteer aircraft spotting system was

inaugurated. Certain areas of counties all over the nation were selected for the location of observation posts. The one in Oakland was located where the present Oakland Fire Department building now stands.

In addition to learning the procedure for reporting aircraft, the observers learned to identify them by their sound and silhouette.

A number of men in the Oakland area who were members of the Maryland Minute Men were also volunteer aircraft spotters. The next issue of the Glades Star will carry an article about the training sessions and duty of the men involved.

Rock Lodge: Garrett County Landmark

It was not the largest house in Garrett County, but with seven bedrooms and seven bathrooms, it was the most unusual. Seven decades have passed since the original Rock Lodge was built, but the second house and surrounding property stand as a landmark, in Garrett County.

Frank Nicola Builder

"Feast and famine" are two terms that are used to describe the extremes in any order. In the building trades, it means a man can either be wealthy or poverty stricken. However, men engaged in the trades take little stock in a man being at either extreme. A wealthy man can be "broke" tomorrow if a contract turns out to be underbid; the opposite can be true if a man who is "broke" and bids on a good contract.

Thus, Franklin Felix Nicola's contemporaries weren't too shocked to find out that he was over two million dollars in debt in 1938. The Depression still had its hold on real estate development. Given a few more years, and the well known Pittsburgh builder would be back on top again. But Frank Nicola's years had come to an end; he died on August 18, 1938.

In Garrett County, Frank Nicola's name and memory are attached to Rock Lodge. There are still some of the older residents in the Bittering area who remember Frank Nicola. A few of them even helped to build his unusual manor house.

However, Bittering area people weren't the only ones who had close contact with him or were in-

volved in the building project. One contractor on the job was Mr. D. E. Bolden of Oakland. Naylor's Hardware of Oakland supplied plumbing needs for the seven bathrooms. A number of farmers between Oakland and Bittering supplied poles and cut the right-of-way for Nicola's private telephone line to Oakland.

The late Townshend Naylor of Oakland worked on the private telephone line between college semesters. His particular work involved stringing copper wire from pole to pole.

"You had to be careful of tree limbs when you pulled the wire tight," he said. "Otherwise if the wires were touching one it could short out the telephone line in wet weather. So you flopped the wire up and down a couple of times before securing it to an insulator.

"One day I was up on a pole and flopped the wire up and down. Unfortunately, I flopped it into a hornet's nest, and a whole swarm of them flew right along the wire toward me.

"I slid down the pole as fast as I could, but it wasn't fast enough. I spent a couple of miserable days at home. Not only did the hornets sting me, but I also got full of splinters from the pole."

Beginnings Of The Manor

As near as can be traced, Frank Nicola came into the Rock Lodge acreage by default. As a builder, he had invested money in a lumber company which owned over 4,000 acres of land in the Bittering area. When the company failed, he took over its control



The first Rock Lodge building, 1922.

and came down from Pittsburgh to look at the property for the first time.

Some years previously, the Maryland Fish and Game Commission had established a fish hatchery at the head of Cherry Creek. Nicola was impressed by the beautiful natural setting of the hatchery ponds and sluiceways. He decided this was the place where he wanted to build a "lodge," modeled on the type being constructed in the West in the great forest reserves out there.

He chose a big sandstone outcropping for the site of his lodge. It overlooked the sparkling waters of the hatchery dam, a quarter of a mile away, and the water of Cherry Creek as it cascaded down over the rocks.

Although many trees have grown up since that time, it is still one of the views to be enjoyed from the front porch of the lodge.

Mr. Bruce Glotfelty, one of the workmen on the original building, recalls Frank Nicola's instance on maintaining this view. "It meant that one part of the front porch had to be extended twenty-five feet past the side of the house . . . But I'm sure it added extra enjoyment for Mr. Nicola and his guests."

His cousin, Mr. Markwood Glotfelty, has vivid memories of the number of guests at the lodge. The Glotfeltys raised chickens for sale, and it was Robert's job to deliver the dressed chickens to Rock Lodge.

"In summer time . . . near a holiday . . . it wasn't at all unusual to take over several baskets of dressed chickens."

Frank Nicola Scoutmaster

However, the builder of Rock Lodge was not an austere, unresponsive person. At that time the Boy Scout movement was growing in America. Frank Nicola was captivated by the horizons it could open up for young boys, especially in rural areas. Markwood Glotfelty recalls that one summer Nicola organized a small, unofficial troop with several boys in the neighborhood of Rock Lodge.

"We learned to tie knots, and do all the things that were done in a regular troop. As I remember one of his guests also helped in this.

"I guess I had the help and advice of some 'big time' executives . . . and didn't know it," added Mr. Glotfelty as he recalls the troop with a smile.

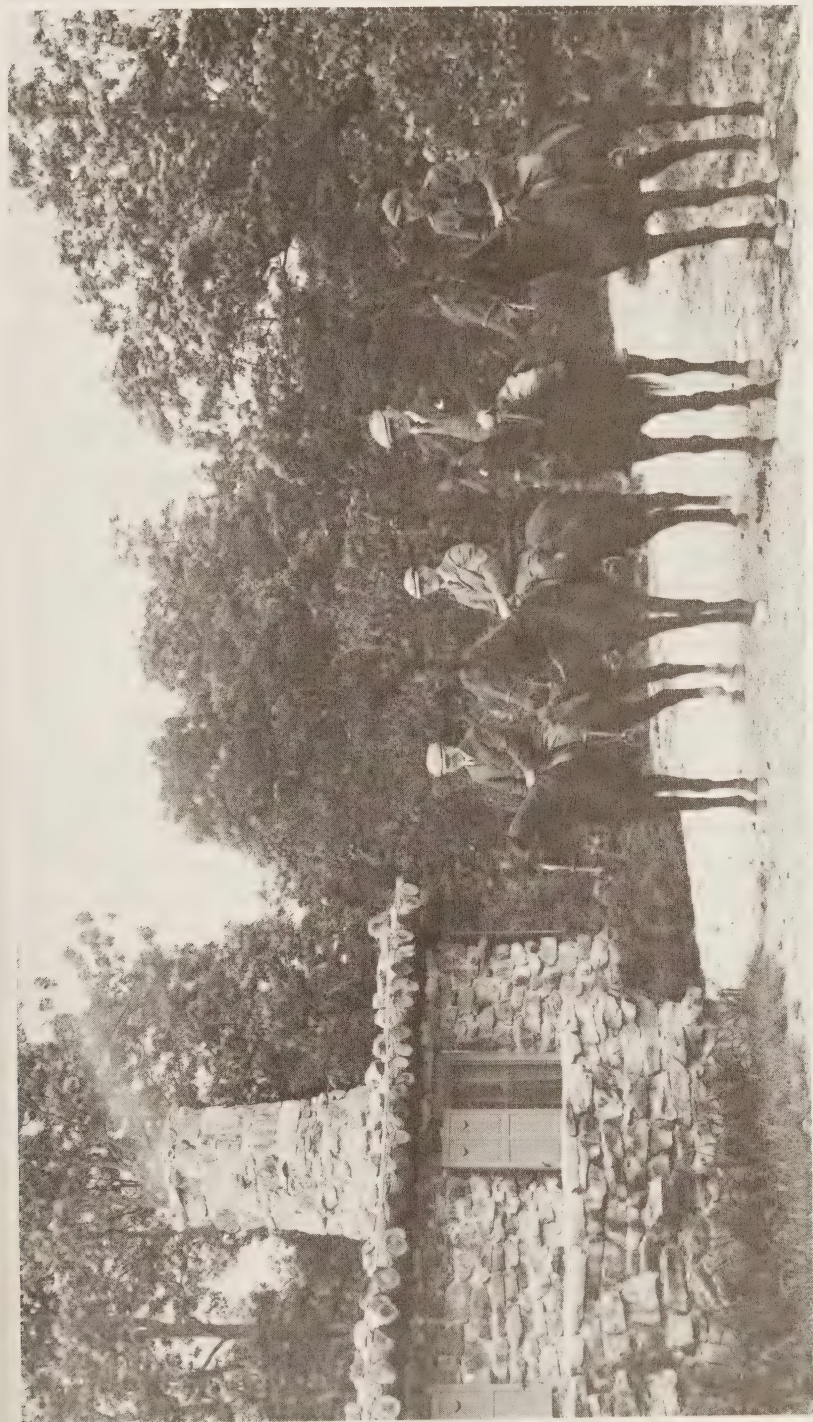
Fire Destroys

Original Rock Lodge

In conversation with Mr. Bruce Glotfelty, one thing that worried him was trying to recall the rebuilding of Rock Lodge after it burned in 1928. He didn't remember working on the job; probably because the rebuilding was not as big a job as the original project.

The late Sam Teets was employed as caretaker for Rock Lodge, and lived in a small house about a hundred feet north of the main building. On Thursday, April 26, 1928, a freak snow-sleet storm hit Garrett County. It lasted from Thursday until late Saturday, and dumped a record 22 inches of snow on the area.

Shortly after mid-day on Friday, April 27th, Mrs. Teets looked out and saw that Rock Lodge was



Frank Nicola and friends at Rock Lodge, 1922.

on fire. She telephoned the Oakland Fire Department for help. The alarm was answered by the Oakland firemen, but they only got the pumper as far out of town as the E. S. Evans farm. (Hawkinson Tread, today). Due to the sleet and snow, it was almost impossible to keep the big firetruck on the road.

Some equipment was transferred to an open touring car, and a group of firemen proceeded on to Rock Lodge. When they finally arrived there, most of the building had been destroyed by the fire.

For much of the remainder of the year, the blackened walls were the only reminder of Rock Lodge's original form. Then, in the fall, Frank Nicola decided to rebuild. Within a year the work was completed, once more Rock Lodge was a beautiful summer home. The shape and appearance was the same, but the new building was "up to date," and more comfortable for guests than the old one had been. However, one feature remained unchanged; the front porch was still extended beyond the edge of the house so the view of Cherry Creek could be enjoyed.

New Owners

As might be expected, an estate debt of over two million dollars posed a difficult problem for Frank Nicola's creditors. The four thousand plus acres of timberland and the lodge itself constituted a valuable asset, yet during the depression years who could buy it?

The Garrett County Court proceeding of 1938-39 reflect the anguish of the people involved

from Pittsburgh. Taxes had to be paid, the building had to be maintained, but they couldn't find a buyer for the property.

Various schemes for disposing of the property were put forth; selling the vast timberlands and the lodge separately seemed to be the most feasible. Unfortunately, estimates on the worth of the timber varied as much as twenty thousand dollars.

Finally, after a year long search, a buyer for the entire estate was found. This was Mr. Jesse Bloch of Wheeling, W.Va. A member of the firm which manufactured Mail Pouch Tobacco, he had the money to keep up the house and manage the timberlands.

However, beyond Jesse Bloch's financial ability was his enjoyment of Garrett County's recreation setting. An avid fisherman, he soon located the best fishing spots on Cherry Creek, and on the creek's inlet in Deep Creek Lake.

Although he took over the property in November, 1939, Jesse Bloch did not make the flamboyant entrance into the county as Frank Nicola had done over twenty years previously. He quietly drove up from Wheeling whenever he had the chance. In the spring he planted a small garden on one corner of the spacious lawn. Later in the season he replanted it, after he had put an eight foot fence around the garden to keep out the deer.

During the hectic War years, Jesse Bloch still managed to sneak away from his many business interests and spend time at Rock Lodge. Springtime found

him at favorite spots on Cherry Creek; summertime found him in a small rowboat fishing the inlet on Deep Creek Lake.

After his death, his family eventually turned over the timberlands and part of the house property to the State of Maryland. The family wanted the estate to be given the same loving care that both Frank Nicola and Jesse Bloch had given it during

their lifetimes.

Thus, a small piece of Garrett County was taken over by a Pittsburgh real estate man, and later it was maintained by a Wheeling business man. Each of them made the county their adopted home for several months in the year. Both of them contributed to building a minor legend about the house and land known as Rock Lodge.

A Word of Thanks To Commissioners

(Editor's Note: This write-up was accidentally omitted from the June, 1988, issue of the Glades Star).

Early in March of this year, the Historical Society received a letter stating that one of the Maryland-West Virginia boundary markers had been knocked over. This was Marker No. 12, located on the North side of Graham Road in the Underwood area.

An inspection of the location revealed that the boundary marker

had been knocked over, but that its concrete base was still in good condition.

Since the boundary is a governmental matter, the information about the condition of Marker No. 12 was presented to the Garrett County Commissioners at one of their regular Tuesday meetings. They promised to take whatever action was necessary to correct the situation. Within three weeks, the marker was back on its base.

A word of thanks for such prompt action goes to the County Commissioners, and to Mr. Paul Shockey and his men who did the work of replacing the monument.



Monument No. 12 before repairs.

Small Cemeteries

The Betsey Ann Graveyard,
Bethlehem area.

NOTE: I did not find this cemetery or visit it, the information for it was provided by Mrs. Grace Solomon.

Theodore Gilson, died 1936 at the age of 29 years.

Eugene Gilson, died 1937 at the age of 16 years.

Cinderella Brook Gilson, died 1941 at the age of 59 years, (her husband, Guy Gilson is buried in the Deer Park Cemetery).

. . . Brook, (mother of Cinderella) Mrs. Solomon had forgotten her name.

Infant baby of Cinderella and Guy Gilson.

Martha Kahl, July 1987

Harvey Farm Cemetery, Rt. 50, Table Rock area.

Elizabeth, daughter of J. & A. E. Hoyer, died 1851. "I'm here 5 years."

John Hoyer, died October 26, 1965, age 60 years.

Cornelia, daughter of J. & A. Hoyer, (no dates) age 21 years.

Katherine Knotts, July 1987

Cummings Farm Cemetery, Table Rock area.

Helen M. wife of William Chisholm, September 27, 1841 - July 4, 1901.

Infant marker (unreadable).

Katherine Knotts, July 1987

Cemetery, located between the north and south prong of Lost Land Run, just below Military Lot 174, owned by Nelson Tusing. Visible stones are:

Andrew F. McRobie, 1-3-1820, 6-11-1887 (husband).

Elizabeth Ann McRobie, 6-15-1826, 12-5-1905 (wife).

Harriet Susan Foley, 1-29-1849, 2-10-1906 (daughter).

Lucinda Jane Brooks, 9-7-1850, 8-16-1903 (daughter).

A short distance to the west of this cemetery is another cemetery with only field stones, no names visible. Just to the right of the old road going down to cemeteries is another cemetery according to a 1949 map, it is the Paugh Cemetery.

(Above information was provided by Wilma Sanders, Waterloo, Iowa).

Mrs. George Comp, Deer Park, provided the following name for a burial in the Bethlehem area. From the way she described the location of the cemetery, I think perhaps it is the Lipscomb cemetery (page 142) Bethlehem area. She said that Elizabeth Schooley was buried there and she attended the funeral, and the grave was almost right under the fence.

Lincoln grave, Corbin farm, Rt. 50, Table Rock.

Thomas Lionel Lincoln, February 17, 1853 - August 21, 1902.

He has a beautiful metal marker, the grave is walled, and then a wrought iron fence on top of the rock wall.

Copied March 29, 1988

Harrison Cemetery, State owned ground, Dry Run Road.

Thomas Harrison, (no stone).

Mary Harrison, (wife, no stone).

Virginia Harrison, (daughter) died ? 22nd, 1887, age 23 years.

Several O'Haver children (no stones).

Information provided by Mrs. Paul Uber, Dry Run.

Uber-Fazenbaker Cemetery, Paul Uber farm, Dry Run.

This cemetery has just been started, as of 4-5-1988 there have been no burials.

Calhoun Farm Cemetery, near Short Run.

I. D. Newman, died March 6, 1891

... , (broken in pieces) died June 9, 1898, age 60 years, 27 days.

Daniel R. Harvey, December 2, 1850-May 17, 1903.

There seemed to be nine graves, only the three with stones. The one was broken in pieces, and I couldn't tell if it was the grave of a man or woman, the bottom half of the stone was in good shape.

Copied, May 1987 by Lillian T a s k e r

Upole Cemtery, Intersection of Eagle Rock & Upperman Road.

Jonas Upole, born and died January 15, 1929.

Jimmie Upole, born and died January 22, 1932.

Two more children's graves unmarked.

Copied May 1987 by Martha Kahl

Cemetery, Fairview Church Road, former John P. Gilpin farm, now owned by Gary and Sandy Iden.

Catherine Ross, 1830-1917, aged 87 years, 10 days.

Senie F., wife of C. F. Broadwater, died April 11, 1806, age 41 years, 4 months, 21 days.

Charles F. Broadwater, 1868-1926.

Several other grave indications, cemetery enclosed in a fence.

Copied by Shonna N. DeWitt.

Fairview Cemetery, located on Route 38, two miles north of Kitzmiller on Pee Wee Road.

Originally cemetery belonging

to Fairview Church that had served as church and school for Kitzmiller area residents.

Sowers, Nina H. 1895-1902; John A. 1898-1902.

Sowers, Delphia Edward, son of D. C. and A. R. Sowers, born October 10, 1855 or 85? Died August 18, 1887.

Thrasher, infant, son of J. E. & L. S. Thrasher, February 17 to 23, 1895.

Infant son of A. H. and R. A. (remainder of tombstone is destroyed). Indications of other graves.

Copied by Rosanne Sherwood, November 26, 1987

Kitzmiller Cemetery, located on the John T. and Annie Evans farm, Gorman, Md. along the Wilson-Corona Road.

Alfred Cooper, Ann Cooper.

Samuel W. Hooten, born 1868, died after 1910.

Bill Cooper, son of Alfred and Ann.

Alexander Kitzmiller, 1836-1917 h/o Martha.

Martha Schaeffer Kitzmiller, 1844, died after 1870.

James Kitzmiller, five days.

Arveta Kitzmiller.

(Four) infants of Effie Kitzmiller and Hugh Paugh.

Seymour Kitzmiller.

The only markers are those of Alexander and Martha Kitzmiller.

Information from George (Shorty) Kitzmiller and Hazel Kyle.

Copied by Rosanne Sherwood, July 19, 1987.

Knepp Cemetery, located on the John T. and Annie Evans farm, Gorman, Md., along the Wilson-Corona Road.

Anna M. Knepp, March 13, 1852-July 13, 1900.

Henry Knepp, 1812-February 14, 1872.

Son, (fieldstone marker) supposedly a marker for the little boy is in someone's barn, but no one has made the effort to set it.

Lyla Everitt.

Copied by Rosanne Sherwood,
July 18, 1987

Aronhalt Cemtery, located on the John T. and Annie Evans farm, Gorman, Md., along Wilson-Corona Road.

John Aronhalt, 1800-1885.

Isabell S. Aronhalt, 1827-1906.

Elisha H. Aronhalt, 1894-1894.

Deborah J. Aronhalt, 1854-1909 (mother).

James Aronhalt, 1865-1945 (father).

Harold K. Aronhald, 1917-1917.

Herbert C. Aronhalt, 1920-1921.

John H. Aronhalt, 1888-1919 (Picture of young man in military uniform).

The cemetery is well preserved and enclosed in a fence.

Copied July 19, 1987
by Rosanne Sherwood

The following name was given to Randall Kahl as being buried on the Wayne Harvey farm near Gorman, Md.

Elisha Aronhalt, 1845-1911.

Pope Cemetery, 4/10 mile south of Route 40 on the Green Lantern Road.

Philip Pope, died October 14, 1885.

Dorothea Pope, (wife).

Ruth Pope, died 1891.

Looking Ahead

One of the things discussed at a recent Board meeting of the Historical Society was the composition of future articles in the Glades Star. What could the members expect in the way of historical articles in the next three or four issues? The answer to this question emphasizes the fact that the Editor is always looking ahead to future issues of the Glades Star and what will be in them. Toward that end, he is always glad to share with the members news of the proposed articles.

Since wintertime in Garrett County is marked by snow, the March, 1989, issue will have an article on how Garrett County people have begun to live with snow, and even make a profit from it. "White Water" is a set of

words which will be used more and more in connection with the Olympic activities on Savage River. There will be an article on the development of this activity in the County.

Next June marks the 40th year since the big Centennial celebration in Oakland in 1949. We plan a series of "recollection" articles for the June, 1989, issue of the Glades Star. This same issue will have information on the speaker for our annual dinner meeting, and where the meeting will be located.

"In the mill" of articles being developed is one on Abraham Lincoln's cousin who lived in the county, and is buried near Table Rock.

One of the future issues will have an "up-date" of railroads and timber operations in the County.

Pioneer Families Of Garrett County

The Garrett County Historical Society proudly announces the publication of Capt. Charles E. Hoyer's collected writings in the book, "Pioneer Families of Garrett County." This concludes a project that has involved a group of members for a number of years. Capt. Hoyer's writings are a series of newspaper articles written over a forty year period. They were begun prior to World War I, and continued until his death in 1951.

Although this 656 page book focuses on 139 families in Garrett County, the book's wider scope includes the Colonial origin of some of the people. In this respect, it will become a genealogical tool for persons doing research on family histories.

Most people who remember Capt. Hoyer will recognize that the book and his life are somewhat of a blend of history. A Spanish American War Veteran, he was both a military man and an educator whose career took him half way around the world and back to Garrett County again.

He began to compile the information on Garrett County families after his return from the Spanish American War. This information was the basis of his newspaper articles, which ultimately became the legacy of the Garrett County Historical Society. Publishing them in a book was not just a "re-typing" of the old articles. Each one was checked for accuracy with later information made available to the Society.

More than just a writer, Capt. Hoyer encouraged the erection of "family monuments." One of the first was the Hoyer monument in the Sang Run area, where his ancestors had built their first log cabin. Future generations of his family will be grateful for his foresight in this matter.

As Charles Hoyer honored other people by compiling a history about their families, so it was that the Governor of Maryland honored the memory of Capt. Hoyer after his death. The Governor gave the Captain's name to the highest point of land in the whole state. Hoyer's Crest on top of Backbone Mountain now has an historical marker that recalls the life and achievements of this Garrett County historian.

Hoyer's Crest is easily reached from near-by West Virginia. Locate the high voltage electric line 3 miles south of Silver Lake on U.S. 219. Follow the line to the top of the mountain and hike eastward to the Maryland line.

The Historical Society is now offering a pre-publication sale of the book for \$25 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. The sale will continue until November, 1988, when the book is due to be delivered by the printer. After that date, the book will cost \$30 plus \$2.00 for handling and postage.

Attention is called to the order form on the back page of this issue of the Glades Star. Please send the order form and your check or money order to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Labor Day Picnic Highlights

A number of interesting bits of information were found while doing research on the first Labor Day parade and picnic by the Knights of Pythias. They are grouped together here to add a little more historical perspective to the annual event which is still remembered by many readers of the Glades Star.

The sponsorship of the annual event was to pay off the indebtedness on the Lodge building. Much of the lumber used to build the K of P hall came from the old Oakland Hotel which was torn down prior to World War I.

A pall was cast over the success of the second parade and picnic in 1921, by the untimely death of Mr. D. M. Dixon. This well known Oakland merchant and public spirited man was killed in an automobile accident just north of Oakland on the Tuesday following Labor Day.

Over the years the annual parade on Labor Day morning followed the same route through town. The Oakland Band, Crellin Band, Arion Band of Frostburg were always a part of the parade in the 1920's. During the 1930's, the American Legion drum and bugle corps marched in many of the parades, and were joined by other near-by drum and bugle corps. The Mountaineer Red Coats, a junior drum and bugle corps also marched in parade for a few years.

Parking for the hundreds of automobiles that came to the picnic grounds was supervised by the Oakland Boy Scout Troop

from the latter part of the 1920's, up to the beginning of World War II.

Members of the Lodge devised many different ways to provide entertainment for the people who came to the picnic. For several years, a minstrel show was given with performances every two hours. A ball game was also a standard part of the entertainment, and in 1922, to demonstrate the Ford automobile to be given away, base runners were provided with a ride around the diamond in the car.

Band concerts and speeches by dignitaries were always a part of the morning and afternoon events.

The explosion of fireworks in the evening which concluded the day's events was begun in 1925. This spectacle continued until the War Years halted the available powder for fireworks.

Prior to the interruption of the annual event in 1942 by the War, there was only one postponement of the Labor Day parade and picnic. This occurred in September, 1928, due to the large number of infantile paralysis cases in the country. A decision was made later to sponsor a large street carnival in down town Oakland at Halloween time. The automobile which was chanced-off annually, was also awarded at the street carnival.

For most of the picnics during the 1920's, the only rides at the picnic grounds were the merry-go-round and ferris wheel owned by Mr. Glaze. However, as the



Early photo of Mt. City Band.

years went past and the picnic became a solid reality, the Lodge engaged big carnival companies with a large assortment of rides.

Only once did the agreements not work out between the Lodge and the carnival companies. This was in 1942, when the last parade and picnic were held during the War Years. A large company had been engaged, but had to cancel

its contract at the last minute due to travel restrictions imposed by the Government.

1942 was also the year that an automobile was not chanced-off. With the exception of 1921, it was the first time that one had not been awarded at the picnic. Back in 1931, A. G. Martin, who was chairman of the parade, contacted automobile winners from



Fig. 14—Crellin Boys Band. Left to right, front row: Alvin Ream, Harold Ream, Elmer Shaffer, Wade Ashby, Harry Messer, Herbert Wilson, Henry Hamill, Clyde Shaffer, Robert Bowman. Second row: Floyd Carskadon, Floyd Lewis, Chas. Reed, James Freeman, Kenneth Morey, Denver Sanders, Erval Ream, Daniel Hamill. Third row: Roy Mickey, William Knotts, Fred Seymour, Robert Smith, Ernest Ashby, Arthur Wilt, Harry Shaffer, Harold Yutz, Boyd Shaffer. —Courtesy Floyd Carskadon

Early photo of Crellin Band.

the preceding years, asking that they bring their cars to Oakland and be a part of the parade. Although the exact number has been lost, about half of the previous winners were able to be present.

When World War II ended, the annual celebration was begun again. Helbig's Grove had been chosen as the location for the proposed hospital, but permission was given to have the picnic there until the hospital became a reality. On September 2, 1946, the parade and picnic were held with the same big attendance and enthusiasm as in former years. The automobile given away that year was a Crosley sedan.

The Labor Day parade and picnic in Helbig's Grove ended with the last one being held on September 6, 1948. Work had already begun on the hospital and tentative plans called for a change in location of the picnic. In 1949, the Oakland Centennial Festival was held during the second week in August. It was an "all out" effort by the people of the Oakland Community, many of whom were also members of the K. of P. Lodge. A decision was made by the committee to cancel the annual Labor Day picnic since it would follow the festival by only three weeks. Thus ended the "grove picnic" which had been such a prominent event in the town of Oakland since 1920.

Threshing Machine At Deer Park

When the Deer Park photograph was taken in 1889, America's production of food and feed crops had increased at an unbelievable rate. Corn production had increased by four and half times since the first half of the 1800's hay by five times, oats and wheat by seven times. The

largest single factor behind this increase was the adoption of labor-saving machinery by the American farmers.

Shown at Deer Park are an early threshing machine and a horse drawn steam engine. Within ten years after the photograph was taken, the self-propelled



Steam powered thrashing machine at Deer Park, 1889.

steam engine/tractor was in general use. Judging by the bright, shining appearance of the engine and threshing machine, it was early in the season.

Unfortunately, the information on the back of the photograph doesn't say whether or not these machines were owned by a cooperative or "custom threshermen." The cooperative was an accepted part of rural America at that time. Since a steam-powered threshing combination ran anywhere from \$1,000 to \$4,000, a cooperative would have provided a means of obtaining the machinery. "Custom threshermen," on the other hand, provided the same mechanical service when the custom men worked their way from farm to farm.

Most of the Deer Park people in the photograph are members of the Browning family, with Frank and Ernest Browning on the right with the other boys. A close inspection of the photo shows an absence of women. However, they were a very important part of the threshing operation. The average farmer's wife could expect to feed at least fifteen hungry men at meal time when the harvest of wheat or corn was on their farm. The baking and cooking was generally shared by several other wives in the neighborhood, who took turns helping one another.

Not only was the farmer's wife busy with cooking and baking, but she had to do some of the farm chores while her husband was working with the threshing crew.

Once the harvest season began,

work went on continuously day and night. When the work was finished late in the evening, preparations had to be made for the next day. Often, the threshing machine itself was moved from one farm to the next in the middle of the night.

A number of years ago, an old man was recalling those busy days of working with a threshing machine crew. As a fifteen year old, his job was to haul barrels of water for the steam engine. "It sounded easy when I signed up for the job," he said. "I had no idea how many barrels of water a steam engine could drink. I was busy all day long, running back and forth to the farmer's pump to fill those barrels. . . Of course, for me the big money made up for the hard work. . . I got fifty cents a day."

What took place in Garrett County during this period was a sample of what was taking place all over America. Farmers everywhere were adopting labor saving machinery.

Economist have now looked back on the latter half of the 1800's as a time when farmers changed from growing crops for survival to growing crops as part of a business enterprise. "Cash crops" became those plants most suited to the local environment . . . so farmers began to have money to buy the items they did not or preferred not to grow. The "cash crop" also provided money to buy the machinery needed to expand their acres under cultivation.

With the trend away from general farming and toward more specialized production, acres under production increased

Leo Beachy Visits Rock Lodge

Many people have contributed information for the article about Rock Lodge in the current issue of the Glades Star. Mr. Lester Culp supplied some clippings from a 1922 issue of the Meyersdale Republican which were part of a story written by the late Leo J. Beachy. Below is one section called, "The Nicola Bungalow;" also included is part of another article, "Nicola's Unique Bungalow" and "A sympathetic Millionaire."

Through these articles we have a view of Rock Lodge as seen by a writer when it was still new.

The Nicola Bungalow

"... On Top of Negro Mountain, one-half mile east of McHenry, is now located 'Rock Lodge' the unique bungalow of native stone

at an astounding rate. For example, in the 1830's, a farmer and his son could plant and harvest a maximum of about 15 acres of wheat; by the 1890's, two men with the aid of machinery could handle over 250 acres of wheat.

Steam engines were used for a number of years in Garrett County to run the threshing machines. Eventually, they were replaced by gasoline tractors. One of the last remnants of the steam power in the Deer Park area was an old steam tractor which sat rusting in the weeds near the Garrett railroad crossing. During the late 1930's it could be seen beside the county road; then it disappeared ... presumably for scrap iron in World War II.

built and owned by F. F. Nicola. Cherry Creek flows on the front or east side of the bungalow and in the dam nearby thousands of young trout have been placed in a hatchery recently established there by the State where the young fish will be kept until they reach a length of four or five inches and then distributed to the various streams in the county.

"At this point Cherry Creek is the border line between Negro and Meadow Mountains. Rock Lodge was developed in 1919 by Mr. Nicola for a place of quiet rest for himself and friends in summer, but every week people are making pilgrimages to see the picturesque bungalow among the pine stumps, the ferns and native laurels."

Nicola's Unique Bungalow

"On our trip taking pictures we went to F. F. Nicola's huge stone bungalow on top of Meadow Mountain on the west side of Cherry Creek, not far from McHenry, in the vicinity where once was Meshach Browning's hunter's paradise. On this mountain was once the great yellow poplar tree (7-feet in diameter, supposed to be the largest tree in this once thickly timbered pine forest) under which Meshach Browning camped many times on his hunting trips. We found the multimillionaire, with his helpers, at home on this rugged mountain top. At my request he gave us the privilege of taking pictures of all his rustic-looking, undressed-stone buildings and their rocky surroundings embroidered with the native

never-dying laurels and wild ferns."

A Sympathetic Millionaire

"When I extended my hand to this millionaire to bid him goodbye, he took it into both of his and with a good deal of feeling in his voice and moisture in his eyes, said: 'My dear sir, I wish to congratulate you for the brave fight you are making in life. If more people had the courage you have there would be more happy people in the world.' "

(Note: Mr. Beachy was afflicted with locomotor ataxia and had to be carried from place to place).

"My five companions on this trip listened in deep silence while this little drama of real life was taking place between the millionaire and your humble scribe, who could but murmur his thanks for these kind, sympathetic words."

In Memoriam

Marshall G. Brown, of Severna Park, formerly of here, died Saturday, August 13, 1988, at Anne Arundel General Hospital.

Born July 16, 1906, near Deer Park, he was the son of the late George Melvin and Annie Eliza (Harvey) Brown.

One of the founders in 1941 of the Garrett County Historical Society, he was a charter and life member and served as vice president. He wrote several articles published in The Glades Star, the society's quarterly publication.

Mr. Brown authored a genealogy of the Harvey family of Garrett County and co-authored another book on free thought. He

served as president of the Harvey-Wilson reunion for three years and was listed in several editions of Who's Who in American Education.

Surviving are one sister, Mrs. Vauda L. Kirge, Frostburg; and four nieces.

Interment was in the White United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ryan's Glade.

Next Issue

World War I ended 70 years ago this coming November, and one of the feature articles in the December, 1988, issue of the Glades Star will concern World War I. In addition there will be an article on veterans' organizations of past American conflicts.

The next issue will have some more information on the promotion of Capt. Hoyer's book, Pioneer Families of Garrett County.

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1988, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by the time of the September issue shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.



Pioneer Families of Garrett County by Capt. Charles E. Hoye

The long awaited book, "Pioneer Families of Garrett County," is finally a reality. Compiled and edited by the Garrett County Historical Society, the book includes both genealogical and historical information on 139 families of Garrett County.

Source of this book includes the writings of Capt. Charles E. Hoye, historian and one of the founding members of the Society. He began compiling the material in the early 1900's and much of it was published as newspaper articles in the early 1930's. These articles continued until Capt. Hoye's death in 1951, and contained the most accurate information available to him at the time.

The book will be 5½"x8½", Symthe sewn, hardbound, 656 pages printed in black on natural vellum, acid free paper by McClain Printing Company of Parsons, West Virginia.

A pre-publication sale for this book at \$25.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling is now being conducted by the Historical Society, and will continue until November 1, 1988. Delivery for the book has been promised for that month; after that date, the price of the book will be \$30.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling.

If you would like to have a copy at the pre-publication price, fill in the form below, and mail it with your check or money order to:

.....

ORDER BLANK

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Please send _____ Copy(ies) Pioneer Families of Garrett Co.

@ \$25.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

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Make check or money order payable to: Garrett Co. Historical Society

Send to: Mrs. Randall R. Kahl

Route 4, Box 89

Deer Park, MD 21550

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 12

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1988



W. W. I Memorial Statue.



Lest We Forget

November 11, 1988 marks seventy years since the Armistice was signed which ended the fighting in World War I. The cease fire order which finally came to the troops was to go into effect at 11 o'clock on the eleventh day of the eleventh month. It was not unexpected; rumors had been circulating for days that peace was near. Yet, when the end of hostilities finally came, there was a feeling of overwhelming joy that swept through the victorious army.

The toll of dead and wounded on both sides of the conflict was staggering. The name "World War" was a proper one because the ravages of war touched every civilized nation in the world. For the United States of America there had been an all-out effort of man power and production to bring about the victory. The call for help had gone out, America had responded.

And so . . . the jubilant troops returned to their homeland, to parades, to banquets, and to reunions with their loved ones. The parades were different from the ones in which they had marched away to war. Crowds gave them a hero's "welcome home." The banquets, where honors were bestowed, were standard fare for victorious soldiers. But in some homes there were no reunions because certain loved ones never returned.

Naturally, the survivors were very much aware of the empty

spaces in their ranks which would never be filled again. They were determined that this awareness should be diminished and the motto, "Lest We Forget," was adopted.

"Lest We Forget" is engraved on the stone that forms the pedestal for the statue that is used in the cover photograph for this issue of the Glades Star. The statue itself is located in near-by Meyersdale, Pa., and was placed there by Post 112 of the American Legion. Appropriately, it was dedicated on Armistice Day, November 11, 1928, ten years after the end of World War II.

Unlike statues that are amid trees in a park, or some other remote spot, this one is situated at a busy intersection in the middle of town. The location is proper. The statue is of a soldier in action, with upraised right hand and open mouth, he is the image of one soldier calling his buddies into action.

To the well trained eye the statue is complete, and it is in a location where everyone will see it and the motto, "Lest We Forget."

Beneath the motto is a tablet of dedication to the named and unnamed patriots who served their country during that great conflict. The short sentence at the bottom of this tablet carries with it the positive statement of all veterans, "At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them."



Memorial Day 1932 — Seated: Tom Nethkin, John Sines, George Marley. Standing: Simon Meyers, George Brown, and William Buncutter.

Honored Veterans

For a time in the Spring when the weather can be good or bad, Memorial Day, 1932, was a beautiful day. The scheduled Oakland observance was arranged for Sunday afternoon by the Proctor Kildow Post of the American Legion.

This observance began with a parade that formed in downtown Oakland, and ended at the Oakland Cemetery. There were marching units and musical groups in the parade which included the Gilbert-Brown Boys Band, the American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, and the Mountaineer Red Coats, junior drum corps. Marching in the parade were members of the Legion, Knights of Pythias, and the Boy Scouts.

However, the place of honor in the parade was reserved for five men who were veterans of wars

before the beginning of this Century. Two were Spanish American War Veterans, and three were Union Army Civil War veterans. (They were later joined at the Cemetery by the one remaining Confederate veteran in the County). These five men rode in an open touring car, immediately behind the Color Guard in the parade.

When the parade reached the Cemetery, the formal ceremonies were divided into two parts. First the Knights of Pythias conducted a memorial ceremony according to their lodge ritual. This was followed by a program presented by the American Legion. Both groups' ceremonies included music by the Gilbert-Brown Boys Band, which began the formal part by playing the Star Spangled Banner.

(Continued on Page 258)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Museum Popular

It is estimated that there were more people in Oakland for the past Autumn Glory Festival than ever before. Prior to the festival, a decision had been made to have the Museum open during part of the festival time. It was felt that visitors to town would like to see and share part of our history as depicted in the Museum.

The decision to have the Museum open was successful beyond all imagination. Sometime during the height of attendance the place was packed with people. Many did not bother to register their name or address, but they did leave an offering in the container provided. "How much?" Museum Curator, Mrs. Beth Friend reports that over \$450 was in the container when the last of the visitors left the Museum.

Book Gifts To Historical Society

During the past year the Society received as gifts several books published by members. These include "Tracks Along The Potomac" about the Lohr family and related lines, by Mrs. Jean B. Lohr. Mrs. Lohr also donated a nice collection of genealogical books from her own library.

We also received a history of "The Beitzel Family" and related lines, by Florence Harris Abel, which is very well done. A donation of "The Drane Family" by Mrs. Louise Jevne was also received. All of the ladies are life members in the Society.

Mr. Al Feldstein gave as a gift

his new book "Historic Postcard Album of Garrett County, Maryland." This is an excellent book, giving a nostalgic look at our county's past landmarks.

All of the above books are available to be researched at the Historical Society Museum, or by contacting Mrs. Ronald Friend. The books will be most helpful to those individuals in search of their family lines.

The Society also wishes to thank the various organizations that gave monetary gifts this past year. They include Proctor Kildow Post 71, Elks Lodge No. 2481, Oakland Civic Club, Knights of Columbus, and Catholic Daughters. Individuals who gave gifts to the Society include Mrs. Mary Jones, Miss Dillon, and Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Browning.

Small Cemeteries

In keeping with the Historical Society's interest in genealogical information, included here is some additional information on small cemeteries in Garrett County. The Youghioghenny Chapter of the D.A.R. completed an extensive research project on large and small cemeteries in Garrett County. The listing of burials in these cemeteries is included in their book, **Maryland's Garrett Graves.**

Cemetery on the farm belonging to Lawrence Sines at the present time, 1988. Off Herrington Manor Road going from Oakland to Mellott Road. Turn right and follow Mellott Road until you come to a "Y". Bear left, go past a house into a field to this cemetery.

LEWIS CEMETERY

Benjamin F. Lewis, 1872-1951.

Freeman W. Lewis, 1852-1924.

Sarah A. Lewis, 1852-1917.

Ina E. Lewis, 1880-1954.

Walter C. Lewis, March 29, 1891-June 25, 1981.

Betty M. Lewis, 1928-1968.

Betty M. was a Lewis when she married Raymond E. Lewis.

Raymond C. Lewis, 1922-.

Mary M. Lewis, 1884-1938.

Emery E. Lewis, 1876-1940.

Archie B. Lewis, Nov. 28, 1940.

Diane Lewis, infant daughter of Oliver and Juanita Lewis.

Four unknown graves.

Copied by Richard Ray Lewis, son of, Raymond Chester Lewis, May, 1988.

GASTER CEMETERY

Perry Wilt farm, Dry Run Road

Thomas R. O'Haver, 1888-1961.

O'Haver, John W. 1834-1896;

Mary S. 1854-1940.

James O'Haver, 1892-1968.

Gaster, R. Laddie, Nov. 12, 1945-Sept. 24, 1986. CTO2 U.S. Navy, Vietnam.

Gaster, John Q.A., 1871-1950; Cora F., 1871-1924.

Infant, George Gaster, s/o Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Gaster, March 6, 1939.

Charles R. Gaster, 1901-1925 (son).

Elsie Gaster, 1902-1961 (mother).

John Q. Gaster, 1895-1967 (father).

Bertie Wilt Eshbaugh, 1902-1960 (mother).

Wilt, Perry W., Dec. 5, 1893-Sept. 14, 1966. Pvt. Co. C, 311 MGBN W.W.I. DSC-PH.; H. Pearl, 1908.

Copied May 22, 1988 by Martha Kahl.

The Hardware Turkey

All of us have seen cartoons of turkeys wearing the wide-brim Pilgrim hat. However, to see a turkey made of hardware items with a tail of carving knives goes beyond the imagination of a cartoon. Pictured in this issue of the Glades Star is a "hardware turkey" that was made in Oakland years ago and displayed in Mr. John M. Davis' store on Second Street.

For a number of years, turkeys have been associated with Thanksgiving, but more recently, they are served all-year-round. Thus, it is appropriate that an article about a turkey can appear in any issue of the Glades Star.

It's hard to find out who originated the idea of the "hardware turkey" with a tail of carving knives, but it made an eye-catching display in Mr. Davis' store. This unusual creation was photographed and recorded on glass plate negatives. The negatives were part of a display in the Historical Society's Museum in Oakland. Many items of the display were given to the Museum by Mr. Richard Davis.

One negative was so clear that a print was made from it and is included in this issue of the Glades Star.

Glass plate negatives were the normal way of producing photographs until about 1900. After that time celluloid film was introduced by the Eastman Kodak Company and the use of the fragile glass plates ended.

Included in the Museum's display is the set of plates containing

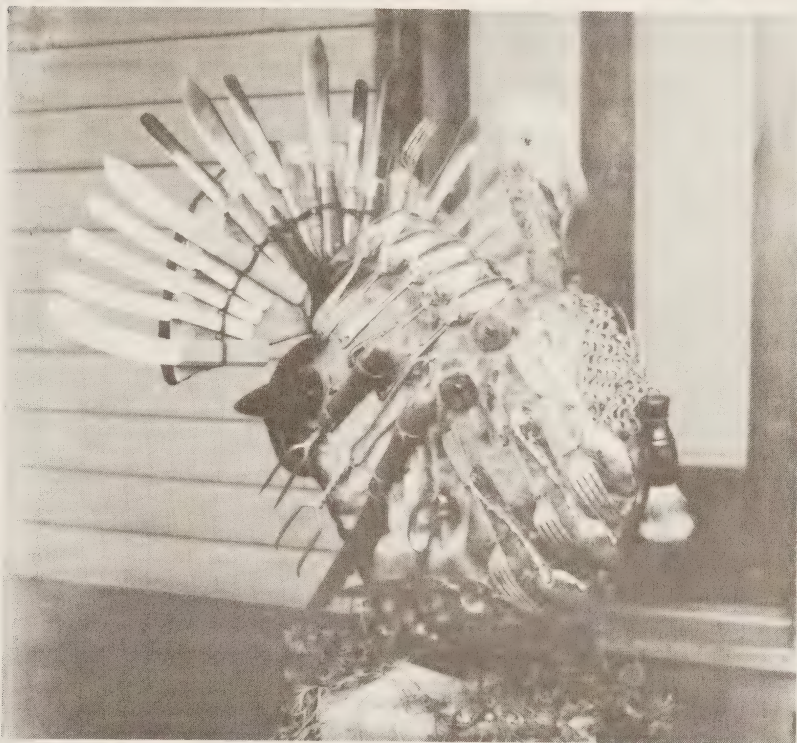
the turkey, a camera which used glass plates, and a photograph album containing local scenes and members of the Davis family.

Examination of the plates revealed that there was also a negative showing the front of Mr. Davis' store. This building is now gone, but it was twice remodeled before being destroyed by fire in 1964. The first remodeling included removing one of the entrance doors and converting the building into a pool room and a bowling alley. In 1935, almost all of the first floor was remodeled and it became Jackson's Five & Ten Cent Store. Destroyed by fire, a new building was built on the location which lately housed the Ben Franklin Store.

When a person looks closely at the photograph of the store building two things can be seen. First, of course, is the "hardware turkey" displayed in the window of the store. Secondly, this same window carries the reflection of the building across the street which is still in use.

Hoye's Book Available

Capt. Charles Hoye's book, "Pioneer Families of Garrett County" is now in print. It is for sale at Ruth Enlow libraries and certain book stores at \$30.00 per copy. It can also be purchased by mail by writing to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Maryland 21550. (Include an extra \$2.00 to cover postage and handling).



The Hardware Turkey



Window of J. M. Davis Store.

Oakland's World War II Ground Observation Post 71A

by Lt. Col. William O. Treacy,
U.S.A.F. Retired

The Army Air Corps originally conceived the idea of a Ground Observer Corps made up of civilian volunteers in 1938. In the winter of that year the American Legion was requested to, and did provide volunteer aircraft "spotters" in the vicinity of Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, to assist with Army military maneuvers held

there. This cadre of spotters proved so successful and, accordingly, valuable to the Army that it adopted a wartime contingency spotter plan for the entire east coast. England, of necessity, organized a similar volunteer observer corps in 1940 which corps proved its worth in the Battle of Britain against the German Luftwaffe. Our Air Corps subsequently studied and borrowed from the British experience. By late 1941 a skeletal Air Warning Service under the direction of the 1st Interceptor (later called "1st Fighter") Command was in place along the east coast. After our December 8 and December 11, 1941, declarations of war against Japan and Germany the Air Corps asked American Legion state commanders along the seaboard from Maine to Florida to

Editor's Note: William Treacy prepared such a fine article on the Minute Men volunteers in World War II, that the Glades Star asked him to prepare a second one on volunteers who were involved in the "spotting" program which was sponsored by the local American Legion Post. Not only did he prepare the article, but also supplied prints of material which concerned Observation Post 71 A.



Sketch of Observation Post 71 A.

flesh out this Service with volunteers.

In June, 1942, Oakland's Proctor Kildow American Legion Post was asked to establish a local spotters' station. Legionaire F. R. Shaffer chaired a committee made up of A. G. Heslen, Irvin R. Rudy and himself, all World War I veterans, to carry out this request. By September this group had obtained permission to use a vacant city-owned lot (where the Oakland Fire Department now stands) and had successfully solicited local contractors to construct a spotter station from donated labor and materials. Irvin Rudy who later took over as Chief Observer, issued a call for 125 volunteers, men and women, to serve three hour shifts, usually in pairs, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The men were to serve the night shifts and the women the day shifts.

Recruiting proved difficult since the Civil Defense air raid warden, auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen functions (statewide blackouts had already commenced), the American Red Cross, the Maryland Minute Men,

plus the volunteers involved in scrap metal and rubber drives, plus USO and Navy Relief fund drives, had already sorely taxed the Oakland area's potential volunteer pool. (The Oakland Red Cross Chapter, working in shifts, met its quota by wrapping 36,000 surgical bandages between August and December, 1942). None-the-less fifty spotters had volunteered by October. In the next two months local recruiting efforts were assisted when Army Colonel George Henderson spoke at the county courthouse of the importance of the spotter function. His warning was that while German submarines were then currently sinking commercial shipping along the Atlantic Coast at will, the tide of sea warfare was soon to turn and Hitler would likely consider Doolittle-type nuisance raids, coastal commando raids and the like in order to maintain a high level of German morale. He likewise emphasized the importance of spotters' reports to the Air Corps in keeping track of U. S. aircraft within the Eastern Defense Region network. Mrs. Adelaide Rickenbacker, wife of the World War I

FLASH MESSAGE FORM

Call your telephone central and say: "ARMY FLASH _____" (Give your phone number)

Central will connect you with an Army Information Center.

When you hear: "ARMY, GO AHEAD PLEASE", you say: "FLASH"

and continue message you have checked on form below, in the order indicated:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NUMBER OF AIRPLANES	TYPE OF AIRPLANES	ALTITUDE OF AIRPLANES	WERE AIRPLANES SEEN OR HEARD?	YOUR OBSERVATION POST CODE NAME	DIRECTION OF AIRPLANES FROM O. P.	DISTANCE OF AIRPLANES FROM O. P.	AIRPLANES HEADED TOWARD
(Number)	SINGLE-MOTOR	VERY LOW	SEEN		NW N NE W E SW S SE	(Miles)	NW N NE W E SW S SE
FEW MANY	BIMOTOR MULTI-MOTOR	LOW HIGH VERY HIGH	HEARD		If airplanes were directly over O. P. cover columns 6 and 7 by reporting: "OVERHEAD"		Omit if it will cause delay in report.

flying ace, volunteered her services in obtaining spotter recruits throughout the region.

By December 10, 1942, the Oakland station was operating around the clock, seven days per week, utilizing 86 volunteers under the supervision of Chief Observer Irvin Rudy and his immediate assistant, F. R. Shaffer.¹ Spotters reported for their shifts at the Observation Post, locally known as the "Spotters' Shack." The shack was an uninsulated, one-story, slant roofed, brick-sided covered shed of about 10x10 feet. Inside was a rough built-in desk with chair, a pot-belly coal

stove, a single bare-bulb hanging lamp, a bulletin board, telephone, coffeepot and a stack of aircraft reporting forms. The four main compass points were painted on the walls. Outside was a bin for coal and kindling wood, and a receptacle for ashes. Spotters were expected to keep the fire going during cold days and frigid nights and to tidy up for subsequent shifts before being relieved. Upon seeing aircraft on clear days, or upon hearing aircraft at night and overcast days, the spotter would, if possible, count and if impossible, estimate the number and type, altitude, distance and direction of flight. He or she would, within a 15 second standard, if possible, call the Oakland switchboard operator (called "Central" in those days) and say "Army Flash" along with the post's phone number. Oakland's Central would then call Cumberland's Central, preempting non-priority calls if necessary, and Cumberland would similarly and preemptorily connect the spotter with the Baltimore Filter Center.² The spotter then reported the observation, utilizing the Flash Message Form. In calling in numbers and letters, spotters were instructed to use the Army's exaggerated pronunciations and phonetic alphabet, e.g., "THUH-REE airplanes," "post SEV-VEN WUN ABLE."

Despite the relative primitivity

¹The 86 as reported by The Republican newspaper were: Lloyd G. Liller, L. M. Fraley, Mrs. Robert J. Ruckert, Wendell Turney, Robert Hart, Wellington E. Yutzy, Robert Stanton, George H. Hanst, Albert L. Walter, Irvin R. Rudy Jr., William Stanton, Mrs. Carl Hinebaugh, Gene D. Helbig, Bill Grimes, Karl Kahl Jr., Ernest Tibbetts, John W. Criss, Baity Ridder, Elza E. Bray, Jean Rush, Allen Naylor, J. Fazzalari, Mrs. Bertie L. Thrasher, Robert Bosley, Maxine Mason, William Hesen, A. G. Gortner, Coral E. McRobie, Tom Stanton, Mrs. Ruth Barnes, Mrs. Helen Buchanan, Virginia Mason, Mrs. Harold Rook, Grover W. Snead, William Treacy, John Browning, Howard Smouse, James Rook, Thomas Currie, Paul A. Turney, T. Joseph Stanton, Mary Emily Butt, Mrs. Wilma Shipley, Mrs. Joseph Hinebaugh, Frederick Thayer III, Frederick Thayer Jr., Mrs. Ray Teets, Harold Ashby, Eleanor Baker, J. C. Davis, Glenn VanSickle, Earl D. Peterson, Lena I. Lambert, B. H. Sincell, Charles H. McIntire, Walter L. Hull, John Murphy Jr., Mrs. Delbert Davis, Donald R. Sincell, Neil C. Fraley, Lewis H. Cornish, Robert L. Smith, Agnes Steele, L. B. Shaffer, C. Milton Sincell, Mrs. D. Edward Offutt, Jack Teets, Howard Naylor, Joseph M. Gonder, T. O. White, Mary Blake Ours, Mrs. Thomas Currie, Barbara Meisenbach, Lloyd C. Liller, Ralph Hoffman, Arnold Whorton, Mrs. E. I. Baumgartner, Edward P. Kahl, Harry Edgar Wolf, McKinley R. Stephens, Joseph Stanton, Madge VanSickle, Walter Peterson, Mrs. Mildred Peterson, Ariel Robinson. Eight additional persons had left Oakland (some entered the armed forces) after volunteering — W. H. McRobie Jr., Walter Haentfiling, Ray E. Cogley, James Pollock, Bill Shriner, Mrs. S. D. Whipkey, Cecil W. Paugh, Earl C. Wolf.

²Oakland's telephones then were without dials and all calls, local and long distance, were operator assisted. Also, there was then no direct line from Oakland to Baltimore, necessitating the relayed connection through the Cumberland switchboard.

of the telephone system, the patriotic and public spirited operators connected the caller with the filter center in a matter of seconds.

At the filter center a huge table-top map with coordinate grid lines superimposed was manned by civilian volunteers who moved symbols representing the spotter reported aircraft

along the grids. Oakland's assigned post code name was 71A which represented the letter-number grid line on the map. The filter center volunteers were supervised by assigned Army Air Corps and W.A.A.C.³ personnel.

³"Women's Auxiliary Army Corps," later designated "Women's Army Corps." Presently women in the armed forces, being fully integrated, have no separate designation.

FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY

AWS Volunteers Earn A.A.F. Awards



These attractive awards from the Army Air Forces recognize devotion to duty by Ground Observers and other AWS volunteers.

★

Three months' service as an Observer earns the golden AWS Wings. Similar wings, suitably inscribed, are awarded to Chief Observers, assistant Chief Observers, Area Supervisors, District Directors and Liaison Officers.

★

The medal "For Merit" (without hour bar) is awarded to Observers who have distinguished themselves by outstanding service above and beyond the line of duty. It is also awarded to observers who hold Certificates of Completion in aircraft recognition and who have served 250 hours on the Post and in classroom recognition work. Hour bars will be added on completion of required hours of service.

★

The 500-Hour Model is awarded to Observers, Chief Observers and assistant Chief Observers who have completed 500 hours or more of duty. Other hour bars are available on completion, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000 hours of duty in the Aircraft Warning Service.

"Wings" Awarded to Observers.

These filter centers, working with such centers in other major coastal cities, reported directly to military authorities charged with coastal defense and with "scrambling" fighter aircraft to intercept, and, if appropriate, to engage unauthorized aircraft.

At the Oakland post many cold winter shifts passed with no aircraft being seen or heard. It was however an electrifying and satisfying experience to spot an airplane, collect required data, and to report to Baltimore within the 15 second time frame. The observer felt he or she by directly assisting the Army was hastening Hitler's defeat. Frederick A. Thayer III, who was then one of Oakland's youngest spotters, recalled reporting two separate sightings during one of his shifts. His first report was received routinely at the Baltimore filter center. The second, however, caused consternation and detailed inquisition of Thayer by authorities at the center since no other spotter stations in the area had reported it and the filter center knew nothing of it. He was vindicated and congratulated later by the same authorities when later reports of the (friendly) flight came in from other spotter stations.

In late January 1943, **The Republican** listed 16 more volunteers as being sworn into spotter service.⁴ A month later, A. G. Heslen, county spotter supervisor,

received notification that the Army Air Force (up until then called the Army Air "Corps") had assumed total command of the Ground Observer Corps, divorcing it entirely from the Office of Civil Defense (Air Raid Wardens, auxiliary firemen, auxiliary police, etc.). Shortly after, the Army announced its desire that spotters be trained to recognize and report aircraft by actual name, rather than mere description. In March, Mrs. Delbert Davis completed an instructors course in Baltimore and commenced a recognition class at the Oakland Elementary School. By May, more than 65 persons had completed the six week, two hours per week, course. Ralph E. Pritts Jr., whose avid interest as a hobbyist had been aircraft configuration, modeling and recognition, scored highest in final examinations, winning not only local, but regional acclaim. By May, 130 volunteers were on the spotter rolls and had been awarded Air Warning Service armbands along with miniature wings (for non-duty wear) in recognition of their having served over 24 hours spotter service.⁵

⁴Louise Casteel, Charles A. Bowman, James W. Cauty, Eugene Carney, James B. Coffey, James A. Cover, Arthur Hanft, Arthur Lawton, Wade H. Mason, Mrs. Arthur Naylor, Margaret E. Rudy, Mrs. Clarence Spear, Earl Selders, Mrs. E. Z. Tower, R. L. Talbott and Howard J. White.

⁵The 44: Mrs. Clarence Spear, J. Fazzalari, Earl Selders, Charles McIntire, Robert Bosley, William Treacy, Bill Grimes, Howard Smouse, William Heslen, Eleanor Baker, Mrs. Thomas Currie, Mrs. Robert Ruckert, F. R. Shaffer, Irvin R. Rudy Jr., Thomas Currie, Mary J. Davis, Coral McRobie, B. H. Sincell, Virginia Mason, Mrs. Arthur Naylor, Agnes Steele, Robert Smith, Edward Kahl, Mrs. Delbert Davis, Tom Stanton, Earl Peterson, Elza Bray, L. B. Shaffer, Mrs. Helen Buchanan, Ariel Robinson, Frederick Thayer III, Frederick Thayer Jr., Mrs. Harold Barnes, James Rook, Louise Casteel, Mrs. Albert Thrasher, D. R. Sincell, Joseph M. Gonder, George Hanst, Mabel Wilt, John Criss, L. M. Fraley, Karl Kahl Jr., Jack Teets. (Newspaper

The armbands were of powder-blue felt, embroidered with gold wings in the center of which was a white circle containing the words "Army Air Force, AWS" and below the circle "Observer." they appeared as follows: Holders were expected to wear their armbands while on duty and all spotters were required to bear their Army issued identification card while serving. The miniature wings were of a bronze metal and enamel and followed the pattern of the wings on the armband.

In July, 1943, during the second six week recognition course, and after seven months of around-the-clock observation, Chief Observer Irvin R. Rudy, was advised by First Fighter Command officials that manning of the local post was no longer deemed necessary. It was asked to remain on standby, however, for recall if necessary. The local post, 71A, was highly commended for its excellence in reporting, with fewer errors noted than almost all posts in the Eastern Defense Command region. A lesser number of observation posts remained operational along the Atlantic coast itself since "nuisance raids" by the Germans were still considered possible. And, because of the possibility of recall locally, Mrs. Davis was requested to complete the second class of spotters in their aircraft recognition course, which she and her students did.

With victory in Europe appearing more certain each passing

week, no recall proved necessary and the final group of 128 volunteers was relieved of further responsibility. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Earl Selders, who had served 326 and 250 hours as spotters were singled out for special recognition and the remainder were commended by the Army. During World War II, more than one million volunteers served as spotters within the Eastern Defense Region between Maine and Florida, including of course, those of Oakland's own Post 71A. Besides providing a vital air defense service to the Army and the country, the volunteer spotters of the Eastern Defense Region were directly credited with saving the lives of crewmen and preventing the loss of aircraft in instances of mechanical or communication failure, foul weather, and navigational error.

The Fraternal Sign of Distress

According to a well preserved story in the Gorman area, Jacob Rhodes was captured three times during the Civil War. The third time it happened, he was shooting at an enemy patrol. They captured him, and were going to execute him on the spot.

Jacob, expecting to die, gave the distress sign of the Odd Fellows Lodge. The officer in charge of the patrol is supposed to have said, "... Wait a minute, I want to question this man privately." Jacob was untied and led by the officer into the woods, where he was allowed to escape by his brother in the fraternity of Odd Fellows.

articles and other sources do not list the names of all of the spotter volunteers. The *Glades Star* would welcome receipt of names not included in this article, for publication in an addendum).



Legion Headquarters in Oakland.



Legion Headquarters in Grantsville

Garrett County's Veteran Organization

by Randall Kahl

Service in our country's armed forces can be a momentous time in a person's life. It is only natural, then, that when the service is ended, the veterans want to gather with other veterans who shared this common experience. The result is national veterans' organizations.

The social aspect of these organizations is their most visible part; however, each one of these organizations has rendered a service to its members in helping to obtain the many benefits that have been allotted to the veterans.

Garrett County's veteran organizations began with the Civil War veterans who were part of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in the winter of 1865. It was responsible for the institution of Memorial Day and it originated the practice of placing American flags on the graves of servicemen.

Sherman Post No. 11, G.A.R. at Friendsville was one of the oldest in the state. At one time it had a large membership as there was an unusually large number of veterans in that area.

Crook Post No. 35, G.A.R. in Oakland was named in honor of Gen. George Crook, and was quite active in Memorial Day programs in the Oakland Cemetery. On Memorial Day 1890 the post placed flags on the following Union veterans, Gen. George Crook, David Chambers,

A.J. Stottlemeyer, James Caton, Eli Reams, Eli Truly, Sames S. Johnson, Henry Haskell, Isaac Hoopes, Capt. Truman West, Michael Pendergast, Michael Burns, and Christian Niner. The following Confederate veterans also received flags, James Daily, John Smith, and Michael Collins.

Frank Thomas Post 30, G.A.R. in Altamont, was also an active post. Their officers for February 1888 were as follows: Commander Dr. J. W. Laughlin; S. V. Commander, J. Z. Browning; J. V. Commander, John Edmunds; Officer of the Guard, Silas Walters; Chaplain, H.B. Friend; O. Day, J. R. Harshberger; Qr. Master, William Wright; Adjutant, John L. Wheeler.

For many years G.A.R. Encampments were held at Mt. Lake Park in connection with the Chautauqua. Both Union and Confederate veterans participated.

PRESENT VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS IN GARRETT COUNTY

Proctor Kildow Post 71: On April 18, 1920, thirty-one ex-service men from World War I, met at the clubroom in the First National Bank building in Oakland, where they organized a post of the American Legion.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion, it was decided to name the post for one of the twenty-eight men from the county who made a supreme sacrifice, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held in life by his former

comrades and to commemorate his name in death the post was to be known as Proctor Kildow Post No. 71.

Dr. John Dade Darby was elected Commander of the Post.

Wilson and Fidler Post No. 113: Wilson and Fidler Post No. 113, American Legion was organized at a meeting of ex-servicemen at Kitzmiller on December 15, 1934. Joseph M. Gonder, Oakland, was elected Post Commander.

Grantsville Post 214: Veterans of World War I and II, of the Grantsville area met October 2, 1946 for the purpose of organizing a Legion Post in Grantsville. The Post is known as Grantsville Post No. 214.

Approximately 75 veterans joined the organization the first year. Harvey Gortner, a World War I veteran was named Commander.

Accident Post 208: Thirty-five candidates of the Accident Post No. 208, American Legion, were initiated at a ceremony conducted at the Accident School, December 17, 1946. John Shoemaker, a veteran of World War I, was chosen Post Commander.

Also active in the county is V. F. W. Post 10077, Garrett County Memorial Post. It was instituted April 28, 1973. George R. Grimm was named Commander. At the present time the Post has a home at Deer Park, Md.

Mt. Chapter No. 29, D. A. V. received their charter and installed officers during ceremonies on June 21, 1976 at Oakland, Md. Robert V. Rentschler, USAF retired, was installed as Commander of the local chapter.

Surplus

To the people who have served in the armed forces, there are a number of things which will remind them of that time. These things range all the way from military music to people in uniform to things "left over" from the war effort.

Of the whole group, things "left over" are probably the greatest reminders of the Service, because of their quantity and variety.

"Left over" things probably go back in civilized time to the very first war. Just how ancient kingdoms disposed of "left over" things would be a whole story in itself. Today, we know it is sold as merchandise in surplus stores which have become a regular business in most communities.

Following World War II, there was a shortage of vehicles for several years. G. I. trucks and Jeeps were a bargain that could not be ignored, they were on the roads . . . everywhere. It seemed that someone knew someone else who had purchased a large crate for \$200 and found it contained a "brand new" Jeep. Circulars advertising sales of G. I. equipment on Army and Navy bases were seen everywhere.

One of the best "someone who knew someone" stories was carried as a feature in the Saturday Evening Post during this time. A man who supplied moving pictures studios with "props" purchased ten B-25 Bombers on a deal where he was the only bidder. After delivery, the 100 octane gasoline which he drained from the airplane tanks was sold

for almost what the whole lot of airplanes had cost him.

As often happens, a person doesn't appreciate an item until years later when it can stand in comparison to something else. For me, this appreciation includes three "surplus" items from three different wars; one each from the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II.

The Spanish-American War item was a big white canvas tent which was bought by my uncle in the early 1900's. Family camping was popular even in those days, but my uncle also took the tent on hunting trips as well as with family outings. During the 1920's, 1930's it was regularly borrowed by the Oakland Boy Scout Troop for their camping trips. Later in the 1930's, it was used by the Girl Scouts as well as the Boy Scouts.

It was during one of the Boy Scout camping trips that I realized that the tent was "surplus". Lying on a cot one day during rest period, I realized that contract numbers were printed on the white canvas. Knowing how many years it had been in use, I suddenly realized that it was surplus from the Spanish-American War.

As a tribute to the material and workmanship expended on it, the tent was still able to be used for camping as late as 1965.

Prior to World War II, there were always stories of World War I airplanes which were sold for practically nothing. Thus, the World War I item of surplus that I didn't appreciate until years later was an airplane. It was one of two World War I Jennys owned

by the late David Sisler of the Friendsville area. Dave kept these two airplanes in a hangar on his farm; one he flew, the other he had for spare parts.

I first became aware of this airplane when I was in Dave's yard one day and saw an airplane propeller in the machine shop beside his garage. Then, I recognized a Jenny OX-5 engine sitting in the shop under the propeller. That was when Dave told me that he had an airplane in the hangar, in the pasture up on the other side of the woods.

We walked up, and there it sat . . . a World War I Jenny. Against the back wall of the hangar was a set of wings which still had the World War I circular markings on them. As near as I can recall, the second fusilage was also sitting against the back wall.

Dave Sisler said that he had flown the airplane for a number of years "off and on." At that particular time its status was that of having a "crippled landing gear." Dave said that he let a man fly it one day (a couple of years before) and he had cracked part of the landing gear. Other than that, the airplane was in "pretty fair shape."

For six or eight years after that, I would make periodic visits to David Sisler's farm to show the Jenny to other aviators or airplane buffs. Then one day it was gone; Dave sold the Jenny to a man in Pittsburgh who wanted to restore the old airplane.

From time to time I would meet an "old timer" who knew about Dave Sisler's Jenny. One man, who had a long career as a barnstormer, had even flown the

World War I surplus airplane. To my knowledge, it was the last one in Garrett or Allegany counties.

The World War II item of "surplus" that I remember best was an Army surplus Jeep that came from Aberdeen Proving Grounds. I bought it early in 1947 from Kermit Glotfelty who was a surplus dealer in McHenry. Originally, the Jeep was a product of the Willys corporation, but this one had Ford stamped on the back of it. Obviously, some-product of the Willys Corporation, but this one had Ford stamped on the back of it. Obviously, sometime during the War, Ford Motor Company had been given the franchise to build the Jeep also.

Since it was wintertime when I bought the Jeep from Kermit, I had to search for a top. Ralph Pritts had a lot full of surplus G. I. trucks next to the B&O station in Oakland. In one of them I found a short piece of canvas which could be attached to the Jeep's windshield. Next, I bought a tarpaulin and had Hub Swartzen-truber sew it to the truck canvas. Finally, I had a top for the Jeep and could take it out in wet weather.

Once again, as a result of good material and fine workmanship of people engaged in the War effort, the Jeep gave me years of almost "trouble free" service. During the winter months I drove it back and forth on weekends to West Virginia University. In the summer months, it was invaluable transportation for engineering work. One summer job took me as far away as Kentucky, where the Jeep's four-

wheel drive had its ultimate test in climbing the Kentucky hills.

The Jeep served me faithfully until it was demolished in an accident in 1950. At that time it had almost 70,000 miles on the odometer.

My particular experience with surplus or things "left over" can be multiplied by the thousands. If there is one characteristic common to every surplus item offered for sale, it is good value. Correspondingly, good value speaks of the meritorious work carried out by the people on the "home front" during times of war.

HONORED VETERANS (Continued from Page 243)

Commander Alex Hesen of the American Legion introduced the key-note speaker for the day, Mayor George Henderson of Cumberland. His speech was followed by a salute to dead comrades by the American Legion firing squad.

The five honored veterans on Memorial Day were Simon Meyers and George Brown, who served in the Spanish American War; and Thomas Nethkin, John Sines, and George Marley, who served in the Civil War. Before leaving the cemetery they were joined by William C. Buncutter, Confederate Army veteran.

All six men posed for the photograph which has been borrowed from The Republican newspaper files. It was taken at the conclusion of the Memorial Day ceremonies. The Packard automobile belonged to William Casteel, former Sheriff of Garrett County, who used it in a number of parades over the years.

Mr. Randall Kahl has supplied the Glades Star with some biographical information about the veterans in the photograph.

Simon Myers, is buried in the Oakland Cemetery, and served with Co. C, 1st Md. Inf. during the Spanish American War.

George Brown, (no information).

Thomas Nethkin, served with Co. 0, 6th W.Va. Inf. during the Civil War, and is buried in the Oakland Cemetery.

John Sines, served with Co. D, 3rd Md. PHB, during the Civil War, and received a pension of \$6.00 per month. He is buried in the Sines Cemetery. He was 95 years old at the time of his death, and had served four years during the war.

George Marley, served with Co. C, 99th N.Y. Reg. Inf. during the Civil War. He was born in England, and bound to a ship at the age of 11 years, following the sea until shortly before the Civil War. He was in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam, and was discharged in June 1865 at the age of 29. He came to Deer Park in 1866 to work for Henry G. Davis, and remained there the rest of his life. Mr. Marley was the last Civil War veteran to die in Garrett County living to the age of 105. He is buried in the Deer Park Cemetery.

William C. Buncutter, was the last survivor of the Confederate Army in Garrett County. Born in Winchester, Va., in 1844 he served directly under General Robert E. Lee, and was a prisoner of war for 18 months. He died July 1934 at the age of 89, and is buried in the Gortner Union

Church Cemetery.

Unknown Soldier

The present tombstone of the Unknown Soldier was erected in the Oakland Cemetery by Proctor Kildow Post of the American Legion in the Spring of 1968. Formal dedication of the stone took place on Memorial Day of that year. This stone replaced a wooden marker that had been erected a number of years ago.

According to research done by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood in 1973, the remains interred in the Cemetery are those of a Civil War soldier. He was wounded in a battle near Winchester, Va., and was put on a train that eventually came to Grantsville. At that time the Casselman Inn was a temporary hospital. Unfortunately, when it came time to unload him, it was found that he had died en-route to Grantsville. All his identification had been lost, and thus he joined the ranks of those honored dead whose names were only "known to God."

Next Issue

Since wintertime in Garrett County is marked by snow, the March, 1989, issue will have an article on how Garrett County people have begun to live with snow, and even make a profit from it.

There will be an article on how residents coped with big snow storms of the past.

Regrettably, there was more Civil War material than could be printed in the December issue. It will be included in the March, 1989, issue of the Glades Star.



Unknown Soldier Grave Stone in Oakland Cemetery.

THE Glades ★ Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

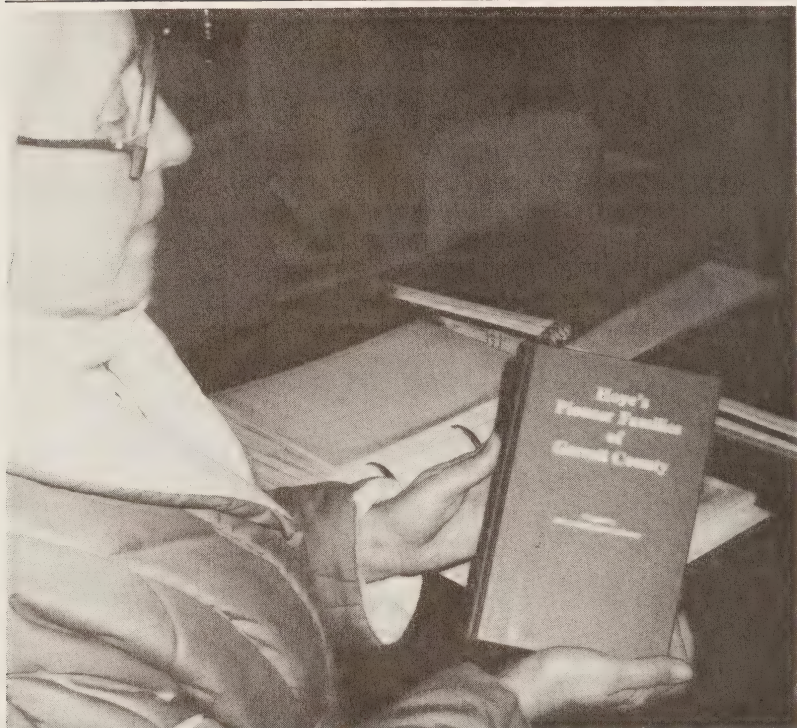
VOL. 6, NO. 13

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1989



Winter Fun in Garrett County — 1900



Mrs. Martha Kahl examines a copy of new book.



Unloading books outside of Museum.

Hoye Book Finally Arrives

Thursday, December 22, 1988, was a "red letter" day for the Garrett County Historical Society. On that date the newly printed volumes of Capt. Hoye's, "Pioneer Families of Garrett County" finally arrived, and were unloaded at the Society's museum in Oakland. It marked the culmination of 30 years of discussion, planning, and work by the Society membership.

Since Capt. Charles Hoye's death in 1951, the Historical Society had been collecting his newspaper columns from different sources. Once it had been determined that majority of them had been salvaged, the typing of the manuscript began. After the column information had been transferred to a typewritten page, it was cross-checked with additional information for corrections that had been obtained since the original printing. Following this came the exacting task of compiling an Index of Names, which is so vital to anyone doing genealogical research. Finally, the completed manuscript had to be retyped onto a special kind of paper required by the printing company.

Unloading of the printed book when it was delivered wasn't the end of the work by a small group charged with the responsibility of publication. Over a thousand copies were delivered from the bindery, and each one had to be checked for proper binding and sequence of printed text. At the sale price of \$30.00, a customer has to receive a properly printed

and bound volume.

A lot of work has been done by many Historical Society members to complete this project. In the past two years a small group of people shouldered the final responsibility and did the "leg work" necessary to make "Pioneer Families" a reality. On behalf of the Society, the Glades Star wishes to publicly thank Mrs. Martha Kahl and her co-workers for their untiring effort in making the publication a success.

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Founded in 1941**

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

*Date Announced For
Annual Banquet*

Plans have now been completed for the annual Historical Society dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 22nd at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md. As presently planned, the dinner will begin at 6:30 p.m.

The June issue of the Glades Star will carry details about the speaker selected for the meeting, and information about the subject of the historical talk to be presented.

Among the items to be discussed at the annual meeting will be any changes in by-laws or other rules governing the conduct of the Society. The Museum is becoming an important part of the dissemination of historical information, and there will be a report on the museum's activity in the past year.

Also included in the business meeting part of the banquet will be election of a new President for the society, and new members to the Board of Directors. Retiring President DeCorsey E. Bolden has declined to serve for another term in office.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Members are asked to mail a check to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, along with the form. Due to the fact that the committee which handles the banquet arrangements has to work against a tight deadline in June, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible.

Small Cemeteries

Editor's Note: In the September, 1988, issue of the Glades Star, material on the Smith Cemetery near Gorman was "to be continued" in the December, 1988 issue. Unfortunately, it was omitted in December, but is continued in the present issue of the Glades Star.

This cemetery is almost non-existent, but roughly covers an area of about 100 feet by 200 feet. There are many graves, most with fieldstone, some with grave markers, but the majority of them are broken, upset, and scattered. One very large granite marker was upset on its face, and we could not lift it to read it. As you stand in the cemetery you can see Route 50 above, and the Potomac River below. I have never seen so much water on top of a hill, everywhere you stepped was the same as a swamp. At one time there must have been a tremendous spring on top of the hill.

Randall and I copied this on Easter day, 1987. After struggling with the wet ground, and all of the briars, which were terrible, I decided to come home and look in Capt. Hoyes families to see if he had written on the Smith family. I was amazed to find the information on Alexander Smith, some of it good, some of it bad, but all interesting. For example in Hoye's article the Spring is mentioned, and that in 1800 Alexander Smith is listed as head of a family of six, with eleven slaves. Apparently he was not good to his slaves, a story followed con-

cerning one of them, and the contents of his will also were revealed. According to Hoye's article the Spring and Alexander Smith's home was on the south side of what is now route 50, directly opposite of old Fort Pendleton.

lead me to believe that the slaves as well as other people from the area, and perhaps the Fort area are all buried in the Smith cemetery. The following is the information from the stones we could find. There was also a partial list of the cemetery in Hoye's article about Smith.

The following graves enclosed in a poured concrete wall.

Alexander Smith, died March 14, 1839, aged 81 years. (his marker had a large wreath carved on the top).

Volender Smith, died November 13, 1836, age 67 years (her marker had a rosebud on the top of it).

Delia Pugh, daughter of Alexander and Volender Smith, died August 27, 1824, age 23 years.

Charles A. Patterson, of Georgetown, D.C., died August 7, 1831, aged 21 years, 8 months, 5 days.

Eliza, wife of Nicholas Lee, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Cupper, died April 15, 1892 in her 64th year.

Belva, daughter of W. R. and R. A. Neville, died April 16, 1888, aged 3 years, 6 months, 29 days.

The following grave enclosed in a poured concrete wall.

Theodore A. Eger, born November 26, 1872, died November 3, 1918.

Annie E. daughter of F. & E.E. Manks, died November 30, 1895,

aged 16 years, 11 months, 8 days.

Sarah A. wife of (marker broken and unreadable).

Christina, wife of Enoch George, born August 12, 1872, died September 21, 1895.

The following grave was enclosed by a wrought iron fence: Benjamin Baxley, died May 7, 1895, age 60 years.

The following graves were enclosed in a poured concrete fence:

John D. Eger, born November 3, 1824, died April 16, 1892 age 67 years, 5 months, 13 days.

Barbara, wife of J. D. Eger, born December 12, 1835, died February 2, 1920.

Mary E. J., daughter of D. J. and B. Eger, born March 15, 1875, died January 10, 1890, age 14 years, 9 months, 25 days.

Ernest E., son of D. J. and B. Eger, born October 28, 1877, died February 28, 1890 age 12 years, 4 months, 22 days.

The initial's on the children's tombstones were reversed from what was given on the parents markers.

Elva L., daughter of J. W. and M. F. Sollers, died November 14, 1895, age 16 years, 3 months, 7 days.

Mary E., wife of I. M. Shrout, died July 15, 1896, age 29 years, 9 months, 10 days.

Sarah E. Shrout, died July 26, 1896, age 72 years, 5 months, 22 days.

by Randall and

Martha Kahl, April 19, 1987

The following information provided by Evelyn Eger Bonner, 1988.

Flossie Vann, daughter of Charles and Jennie Miller Vann,

born September 1896, died at age 4 years, 4 months, 28 days.

Velma Opal Eger, daughter of Theadore and Bessie Ridder Eger, born and died January 17, 1918.

There are Halliways, Vaughns, Nicholas Lee, and others. I was always told that there were slaves buried there also.

Green Cemetery, Avilton-Lonaconing Road.

Additions:

Lloyd Buskirk, 1911-1976.

John J. Buskirk, 1902-1987.

Emma Beeman Hahn, February 1, 1915-.

William A. Green, October 6, 1910-January 9, 1985, h/o.

Ida M. Green, October 30, 1909-.

Charles Eston Green, Pvt. U. S. Army, January 18, 1931-May 27, 1983.

Charles W. Beeman, 1899-1983, h/o.

Catherine A. Beeman, 1898-1972.

Florence E. Beeman, August 25, 1897-August 18, 1987.

Elmer Pifer, January 27, 1921-h/o.

Beatrice B. Pifer, March 31, 1929-January 15, 1985.

Chester Earl Green, 1911-1979, h/o.

Ruth V. Green, 1917-.

Marvin L. Broadwater, 1918-1980, h/o.

Helen O. Broadwater, 1919-.

Edna G. Scrippins, 1911-1978.

James W. Green, 1900-1979 (father of) James Junior Green, died 1987 (no marker as yet).

Ruby E. Layman, 1898-1982.

Clara E. Pierce, August 15, 1912-August 22, 1984.

William Murry, died September 7, 1918, h/o Rhoda, died

about 1921 or 22. (They were buried in unmarked graves below Jane A. Whiteman, a sister of Mrs. Rhoda Murry, and aunt and uncle of James A. E. Whiteman).

Corrections:

Charles E. Green, born 1921 (not 1821), died 1926, brother of Marie, born 1923 (not 1823), died 1926.

Charles was also a twin brother to Catherine E., born 1921, died 1926 (not 1928) they are brother and sisters of Rosley M., 1913-1926; Archie G., 1916-1926; Harry F., 1918-1926; Baby Green died 1928. They were the children of William J. (1885-1958) and Bessie B. Green (1889-1969). All the children except Baby died of an unknown disease during the summer of 1926. It took quite a lot of people, mostly children in the community. The Green family were the hardest hit, losing seven of their children in just a couple weeks.

Copied January 31, 1988 and submitted by Jessie Catherine Whiteman.

The following stones are to be added to the **Elisha Harvey Cemetery**, page 129.

Lena Jane Gough, August 21, 1912-August 10, 1913.

Elijah H., son of G. S. and J. A. Lee, died January 12, 1902, age 43 years, 4 months.

Edna B. daughter of J. W. and L. M. Wilson, May 6 to May 12, 1894.

Mary V., daughter of M. V. and Emma Riley, died October 27, 1918, age 8 years, 5 months, 4 days..

Hazel Ruth, daughter of D. H. and N. B. Rodeheaver, July 15, 1920-October 15, 1921.

William F. Foley, November 18, 1925-June 26, 1926.

James C. Foley, July 22, 1884-May 12, 1942.

Louise G. Harvey, May 21, 1917-September 15, 1917.

Ida V., daughter of Joseph and M. E. Harvey, September 16, 1902-January 24, 1903.

William W. Harvey, January 6, 1860-August 14, 1939.

Julia Lipscomb, daughter of Jane and Joshua, 1871-1898.

Frank Moon, 1884-1950.

Allen Moon, 1882-1964.

Paugh Cemetery, above the former Ruth Callis home.

Charles W. Paugh, died February 5, 1982, aged 24 years; Clarissa, 1862-1942; Jehu, 1835-1909; Rebecca, 1836-1885. ary 2. 1882 son of Jehu and Rebecca.

Hazel Irene, daughter of James and Bessie Boyce, February 23, 1911-December 28, 1911.

Frank Wm. Felda, 1900-1960.

About 8 more unmarked graves.

Copied, May 23, 1987.

Note: Mrs. Vivan Marshall, Charlotte, N. C., provided the following dates on the above stones.

Jehu Paugh, May 31, 1836-August 5, 1909.

Rebecca S. Paugh, January 31, 1836-January 18, 1885 first wife; Clarissa Demmitt Paugh, September 11, 1862-January 18, 1942 second wife; Charles Wesley Paugh, February 9, 1861-February 2, 1882 son of Jehu and Rebecca.

Thus it is with a feeling of respect that issues of the Glades Star include local cemetery information.



Meshach Browning's powder horn and shot pouch.

Note photograph in background of Meshach Browning's cabin at Sang Run.

Historic Treasure Returned To Garrett

by John Hinebaugh

A rare historic treasure returns to Garrett County. A part of our heritage. A treasure reminiscent of the by-gone days when our forefathers pioneered settlement of our county: Meshach Browning's powder horn, shot pouch and belt.

With the help of friends, Richard (Dick) Condon Browning, Meshach's great-great-grandson, found the powder horn, shot pouch and belt in possession of a dealer in historic items located in Manchester, Maryland. They were purchased after research into their authenticity.

The powder horn, made from a cow's horn, is about 2½ inches in diameter at the large end and tapers to about 5/8 inch diameter at the small end. To keep the powder intact and dry, both ends are

friction secured with hand carved tapered wooden plugs convexly rounded at their outer ends to avoid snagging.

The leather shot pouch is about nine inches in length and eight inches deep with an elongated flap. The pouch was probably made of calfskin or a "summer" deer with hair intact to better shed water and keep its contents dry. However, about all of the hair is worn off and several leather patches are indicative of its extensive use. In several areas the leather is worn thin. All is hand sewn with leather lace, evidently by Meshach himself.

The shoulder belt or strap to which the horn and pouch are attached is tapered from one inch in width with a metal buckle of the type crafted in Meshech's

time. Also attached to the belt is a metal elongated tube for measuring powder loads.

The powder horn, shot pouch and belt were on temporary display during October at Friend's Store in Sang Run. There it hung next to an exquisite painting of Meshach in all his regal apparel and hunting gear. The painting, entitled "Spirit of the Hunter" is by Lee Teter, noted for his careful research and authentic paintings.

The legendary Meshech Browning (b 1781 — d 1859), the sturdy pioneer of varied accomplishments; farmer, miller, politician, author — is most noted as Maryland's foremost hunter. His book, "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," is an ever popular account of his hunting experiences and of pioneer days in Garrett County. His recorded adventures as a pioneer hunter has won him fame into posterity. Over the years there have been numerous printings of his book. A few copies of the latest printing are still available at the Appalachian Book Store in Oakland.

Meshach Browning was born in Frederick County, Maryland in 1781. When nine years of age he came with his Uncle John Spurgin to Blooming Rose. There he married a school mate, Mary McMullen. In 1801, the Brownings moved to Bear Creek Glades; six years later they moved again to Sang Run and in 1816 Meshach bought of Charles Friend 75 acres of land in the Sang Run Valley and there made his permanent home. In 1826, he built a grist mill which remained in operation for many decades. His wife Mary,

died in 1839, and in 1841 married Mary M. Smith. He died in November 1859, and was buried in the Catholic church cemetery at Hoyaes, Md.

Meshach Browning, the penniless boy, became a prosperous and respected citizen. As written by Lee Teter, researcher and painter of Meshach Browning, "This man is unique among men. It is he who embodies the spirit of us all who partakes of the bountiful pleasure of the forest. Within him dwells the soul stirring spirit that has for ages prompted man to a dog and gun; the "Spirit of the Hunter."

Publications For Sale

The Garrett County Historical Society has for sale the following publications.

"Pioneer Families of Garrett County" by Capt. Chas. E. Hoya. An excellent source book for both the genealogist and the historian. Price \$32.00.

"Maryland's Garrett County Graves" a listing of more than 20,000 graves, and excellent genealogy source. Price \$29.00.

"Brown's Miscellaneous Writings" a source of both history and genealogy dealing primarily with the northern section of Garrett County. Price \$10.00.

"Volume 5, of the Glades Star" a bound edition containing Index, and 716 pages. Covering the years 1977 through 1985. An excellent history source. Price \$39.50.

The above prices include postage and handling, and can be ordered by contacting Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md.

Robinson Savage . . . Early Pioneer

by R. Blair Savage

Robinson Savage, early pioneer of present day Garrett County, who was reported to have come from New Jersey, actually came from Sussex County, Delaware. His father, Robinson Savage, Yeoman, owned a 236 acre plantation in Broadkill Hundred, north of Lewes, Delaware. Robinson Sr. bought the Sussex County plantation on August 27, 1779 and the deed noted that he was "of Accomack County in the State of Virginia." Robinson Sr. died in April, 1786 and left his plantation to his son, our "Maryland" Robinson, who according to Allegany County census records must have been approximately 12 years of age.

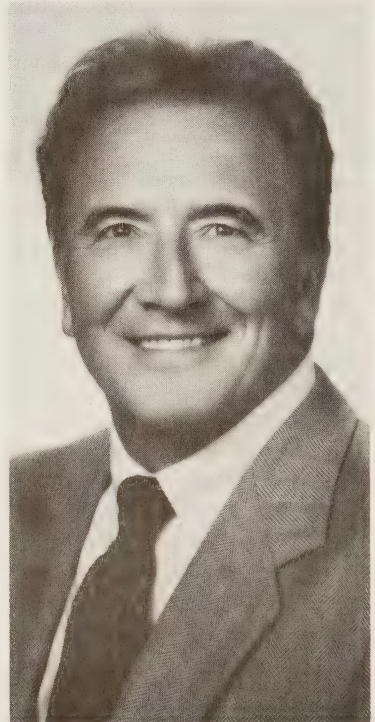
The Will of Robinson Sr. seems to confirm that Robinson Jr. was of a young age as it stipulates that before the plantation passed to his son it was to be rented out for a term of four years with the rental income going to his two daughters, Nancy and Peggy. It further specified that an annual clothing allowance of six pounds should be paid to Robinson from the rental income. Additionally, Robinson Jr. was to receive his father's wearing apparel, gun, horse, bridle and saddle.

Apparently the arrangement worked as planned and Robinson Jr. sold the plantation on February 5, 1792. By that time he was married, as his wife Mary is identified in the transaction.

The senior Robinson's estate was finally settled on November 27, 1793 with Nancy and Peggy

sharing equally the funds from the sale of the personal estate. Nancy was the executrix and was by then married to a William Argo. (Interestingly, we find an Allegany County marriage record of Margaret Savage and John Coleman, May 24, 1794. Could this be Robinson's sister Peggy)?

On January 4, 1794, approximately five weeks after the estate was settled, Robinson bought a 55½ acre parcel "called Silaces Race lying and being on Dry Run, Allegany County." Also included were "The Guardian Fencing and Houses, Orchard,



Mr. R. Blair Savage

and all other improvements.” This property, which was reportedly located near Cumberland, was sold by Robinson and Mary in 1796 and they then apparently settled at Blooming Rose and were the progenitors of the Garrett County Savages.

I was born in Morgantown, West Virginia on December 12, 1934 and until recently had little knowledge of my Savage ancestry. In 1986 I began a serious effort to trace the family line. The journey took me to Uniontown, Pennsylvania where my father, Russell Milton Savage (married Violet Bucklew) was born, to Markleysburg, Pennsylvania where my grandfather, Milford or Milton Savage (married 1st Ollie Fike and 2nd Florence Myers) was born, and to the Sand Spring or Blooming Rose area of Garrett County, Maryland where: my great grandfather, Nelson Savage (married 1st Lucretia Clark and 2nd Barbara Crise), my great-great-grandfather, Robert Savage (married Nancy Savage) and my great-great-great-grandfather Evan Savage (married Mary Markley) all were born; Evan being the son of Robinson and Mary.

The journey back to the Garrett County Robinson took only a matter of months, but the effort to discover where he came from and who his father was has taken me almost two years and several hundred hours of research.

The Garrett County historian, Captain Charles E. Hoyer, speculated that Robinson came from Monmouth County, New Jersey and that he was the son of Robert

and Hannah Savage. Hoyer evidently assumed that since Robinson settled near the Frazeees, Coddingtons and Rutans, who were from New Jersey, then Robinson was probably from the same area.

After considerable research in New Jersey, I was unable to find our Robinson and I turned to other eastern seaboard states — concentrating on those between Massachusetts and the Carolinas. I finally found him in Delaware.

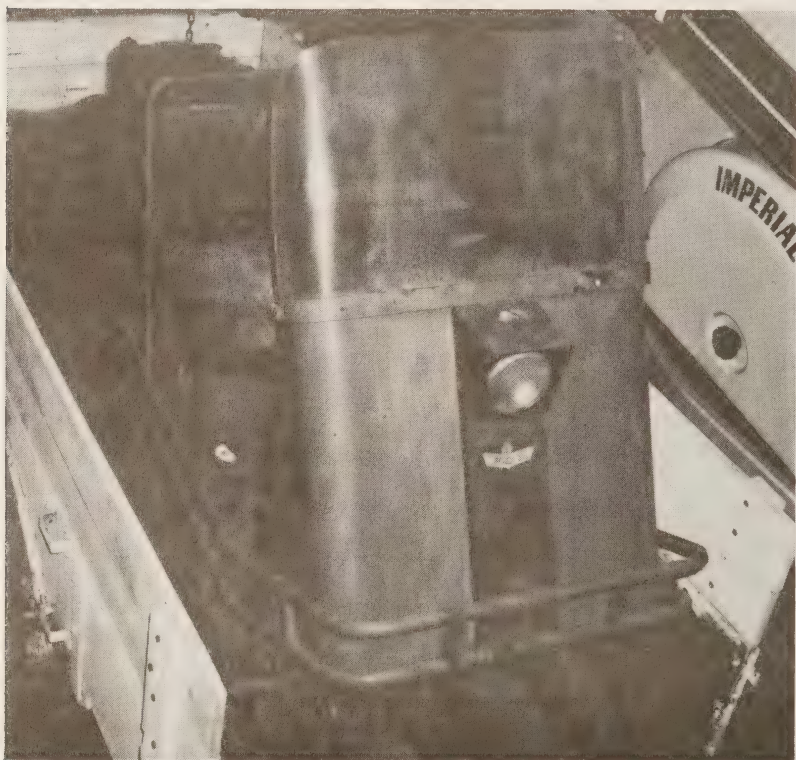
Since Robinson Sr. relocated to Delaware from Accomack County, Virginia in 1779, we may assume that Robinson Jr. was born in Virginia's eastern shore as were several generations before him.

It should be safe to assume there are a few thousand descendants of Robinson Savage and it appears unlikely that any of them have traced the family line beyond Robinson of Blooming Rose. If there has been work done in that regard, I certainly would be interested in exchanging information. I would also be happy to share my information on the Savages with any interested reader. Let's join together to learn as much as we can about one of Garrett County's early pioneers, Robinson Savage.

Note: I believe that I have identified the Savage ancestry in Accomack and Northampton counties on the eastern shore of Virginia; but, to date, I do not have adequate confirmation. When my research confirms the lineage to my Savage ancestor who first arrived in America, I hope to do a follow-up article for the Glades Star.



"Skeeter" Bowman beside trailer with Fox Trac snowmobile.
Note steering wheel on snowmobile.



1965 Model Fox Trac snowmobile

"Skeeter" Bowman Of McHenry

First Snowmobile Dealer In Garrett County

"One day back in 1965 a salesman for the Fox Corporation stopped at the marina and told me about the snowmobiles they were manufacturing. At that time I was operating Bowman's Marina and handling a whole variety of summer recreational items. The salesman talked about winter recreation and the part snowmobiles could play in it. Somewhere in the conversation I accepted their terms and became a dealer for the Fox Trac snowmobile."

With this opening, Charles "Skeeter" Bowman described how he became the first snowmobile dealer in Garrett County. Surprisingly, the salesman had emphasized the recreational use of the snowmobile, but his first customer was a mail carrier. He sold the first Fox Trac to Mr. Stemple of Aurora to ride on his West Virginia mail route.

A whole shift of operation came to Bowman's Marina with the snowmobile dealership. Originally operated as a summer time business, it became busy all year long. The snowmobiles had to be maintained and that meant expanding the boat repair shop to include work on the snowmobiles too.

The Fox Trac snowmobile was manufactured by a corporation in Janesville, Wisconsin. They had two basic designs for their machines. One of them was built so that the passengers sat side-by-side and this machine was guided by a steering wheel. The

other design was one where the passengers sat behind one another and this machine was guided by handle bars.

Fox also manufactured an Ice Cycle which was for use on frozen lakes. It was propelled by a spiked wheel rather than a belt and was a single passenger vehicle.

Some of the early Fox Trac literature shows that the recreation potential of the snowmobile was not emphasized so heavily in 1965. Descriptive paragraphs talk of "hauling bigger payloads," "professional trapper or hunter," "commercial work horse," and "utility linemen." The cleats on the wide track belt of the Fox Trac enabled it to "pull Herculean loads up sharp inclines."

Although no longer a dealer, "Skeeter" Bowman still has one of the 1965 Fox Trac snowmobiles. It's the side-by-side, eight horsepower, model which he used as his first demonstrator snowmobile. Now retired to the storage building, the machine is still operative. "Clean up the points and adjust the carburetor," says "Skeeter," "and it'll run just as good as the day I first got it."

Today there are three large snowmobile dealerships in Garrett County: Mellinger Enterprises, who sells Yamaha snowmobiles; Bill's Marine Service, who sells Arctic Cat and Polaris; Bowman's Equipment Co., which sells Ski-Doo snowmobiles.



Bombardier beside Glendale Road

Whistlers' Bombardier

It's a different looking half-track type of vehicle that's parked near B. J. Whistlers on Glendale Road. the "different look" comes from the fact that it resembles some kind of an Army surplus truck. In reality, it is known as a Bombardier Snowmobile, belonging to Mr. Robert, "B. J." Queen owner of B. J. Whistlers.

Normally, we associate the word "snowmobile" with something a fraction of the size of the Bombardier. However, this is the size of over-the-snow vehicles designed and built from 1925 onward. This particular design was patented by Joseph-Armand Bombardier in 1937, and it has changed very little since that time.

The machine parked outside B. J. Whistlers is a 1956 model Bombardier known as a "Snow Coach." It is powered by a 318 Chrysler V8 engine, and carries 15 passengers. Mr. Queen pur-

chased it at Old Forge, N. Y., and brought it to Garrett County for some renovation work. Unfortunately, John Kennedy who was doing the work, was killed near Romney, W.Va. in a fall from a ladder. Hence, the present unfinished look to the vehicle.

If you think the machine has a semi-Army surplus look, you are seeing some of the heritage of the Bombardier. It went into large scale production during World War II when the Canadian Army wanted something to use against the Nazis in Norway. Joseph-Armand designed the "B-1" an armored over-the-snow vehicle. with a flexible suspension system and wide rubberized tracks.

Future plans for the Whistlers Bombardier are somewhat indefinite; however, Mr. Queen would like to use it as some form of advertisement for the tavern with the B. J. Whistlers' logo painted on the side.

Snowmobile History

Years ago someone made the statement that the small gasoline engine was the workingman's friend. The reference, of course, was to the many machines powered by little gasoline engines. They powered everything from small electric generators to chain saws to riding lawn mowers.

But the application of small engines isn't to work saving machines alone; small engines now power recreation vehicles also. To use an old phrase, they are on the land and sea and even in the air. Now, we have trails for snowmobiles in the winter and all size of trail vehicles on them in the summer. Deep Creek Lake is alive with a variety of water vehicles in the summer, all powered by small engines. The most unusual application of all is in the "ultra-lite" airplanes. Sounding like an airborne chain saw, looking like a giant kite, these aircraft allow mankind to free himself from earth in an uncomplicated way.

However, the focus of this article is on the snowmobile, and looking back into its history, it is apparent that no one had addressed the problem of producing an inexpensive one for recreation prior to 1930. In years before there were only adaptations of existing vehicles rather than something new.

For example, back in 1901, Alvin Lombard devised an over-the-snow steam powered log hauler. Although not a snowmobile, Lombard was the first person to adopt the "lag tread"

which is now a part of the modern snowmobile.

Speed over the snow was first achieved by a man named Gilbertson of Karlstad, Minn. In 1910 he used an automobile engine, mounted on a wooden chassis, to power a spiked drive wheel. With two support runners behind and a single steering runner in the front, his "sleigh mobile" could attain speeds of 50 mph.

Virgil D. White of New Hampshire, is credited with the first conversion of an automobile into a snowmobile. In 1912, he replaced the front wheels of a Model T Ford with skis. Then he added an extra set of wheels in the rear, placing a traction belt over the two wheels on each side.

This conversion of automobiles was fairly popular in the 1920's, and eventually the Ford Motor Company took a commercial interest in this use of their cars. However, they eventually backed away from commercial marketing of the adaptation. One of their vehicles, produced for the Admiral Byrd Polar expedition, stopped running a hundred miles from the base camp.

Ellison-Bombardier-Hetteen

Carl Ellison shares credit with Joseph-Armand Bombardier as "father of the snowmobile." Working from different perspectives, both men proved that small, reliable, inexpensive snowmobiles could be produced on a sustained production basis. With their machines they paved the way for a "recreation" over-the-snow vehicle.

(Continued on Page 298)



Sixteen-Foot Snowdrift

To look at the site today half way between Sand Flat and Deer Park, its hard to imagine a sixteen foot snowdrift blocking the roadway. Yet, the giant drift was there and it stymied road crews for three days in 1936. Machines were useless against it, and the roadway had to be opened by hand.

A combination of two opposite factors is what made it so difficult for the crews. First there was a 10-inch snowfall of light, dry snow in the whole area. Road crews were able to plow this snow in the normal fashion. It wasn't easy, but on the other hand it wasn't too unusual for Garrett County in the winter time.

Then a second factor entered the picture. The wind started to blow and it blew long enough to strip the light dry snow from the adjoining fields and dump it into the roadway. Unfortunately, the wind was harbinger of a sudden change in the weather; it got warm and rained. The rain only

lasted a few hours, but just as quickly as it had gotten warm and rained, the weather changed and the temperature suddenly plunged to below freezing and stayed there.

Result . . . the light dry snow became a heavy frozen mass.

The first crew on the scene came from the direction of Sand Flat on Friday morning with a truck mounted snow plow. As they came down the road, they began encountering successively higher drifts. One off-road drift that sprawled onto the highway was as high as the cross arm on an old telephone pole.

Finally, the crew reached the biggest drift and there they stopped. No matter how they maneuvered the truck, they couldn't clear away the snow. The drift was impenetrable.

When the crew reported back to the Roads Garage, it was decided to open the drift with the Rotary Plow. This was a huge Caterpillar machine with fan blades

mounted beside the "V" shaped plow in the front. It had been used for years as a back-up plow for difficult places on Garrett County roads. By the time the Rotary Plow arrived on the scene Friday evening, it was already dark, so further work was postponed until Saturday morning.

Saturday dawned cold and clear, and the Rotary Plow operator tackled the giant drift with fan blades spinning. All seemed to go easily for the machine in the beginning; the big fan blades threw snow up and over the edge of the drift. But as the plow got further into the drift, the snow began tumbling back onto the machine. Finally, it reached the point where it rolled back as quickly as it was thrown out, and the Rotary Plow was in danger of being covered up.

Since the field above the drift was bare, the Rotary Plow was moved around to the Deer Park side of the drift. It started into that end of the drift, but once again the Rotary Plow was swamped with snow.

Finally, it was decided that the only way to open the road was to shovel the snow out by hand down to a point where the plows could plow it. A call went out for all available road workers to report to the snow drift Sunday morning.

When a person looks closely at a photograph of the drift, it is apparent that the hand work was carried out in a logical manner. There was the ever present danger of a man stepping into a soft spot, floundering in the drift and being smothered by the snow. Great care was taken to

insure that everyone had good footing wherever he worked.

It took about seven hours working by hand to cut a path through the drift. Then, the Rotary Plow moved through from the Deer Park end of the drift and widened the path cut by the men.

Honor for the first automobile through the drift was given to Dr. Edward Peck, Garrett County Health Doctor. He had driven around through Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park Sunday afternoon to watch the work in progress and to be on hand if any of the men got injured.

Old Books . . .

When you walk into his shop, you step into history. There you see row-upon-row of all kinds of old books. Each book has its own story to tell, and the owner of the Appalachian Book Shop, Ivan Rowe, can relate any one of them.

Not only does this apply to books in stock, but Rowe has a superb memory for what his customers want. Old books are constantly coming into the shop and he will set aside one he thinks might be of interest to a customer.

Some years ago, Rowe kept getting requests for Meshach Browning's book, "Forty Years Of The Life Of A Hunter." Convinced that no more copies were available, he sponsored the reprinting of this famous book.

If you are a history buff who enjoys browsing through a book store or talking with a knowledgeable proprietor, stop by the Appalachian Book Shop in Oakland, and chat with Ivan Rowe.



Wisp Ski Slope 1958 (Crabtree photo)

Wisp Resort — A Plan Completed

Back in the 1930s, people who knew about skiing would speculate on the future of the north slope of Marsh Mountain. It was steep and there were cleared fields part way to the top. Snow would lay in those high fields

until late April; sometimes even until May. Artificial snow making machines were unknown in those days, and an early thaw could bring an abrupt end to skiing in Garrett County.

In 1947, speculation turned into



Same Wisp area 1989

a real plan to develop the area of Marsh Mountain. Although much of the work put into the plan was fruitless, Mr. Kenneth Clark of Northhampton, Mass., made an attempt to promote the idea of year round use of Marsh Mountain. Clark was a member of the Kenstro-Clark Corporation which planned to build a resort hotel on top of the mountain. It would have included a golf course, cottages, and hiking trails. Clark, who had skied in Vermont, also planned a ski trail down the north slope of the mountain. It was to be complete with a chair lift of the type used at New England ski resorts.

Unfortunately, Kenneth Clark's plans never came to fruition, but the seed had been planted. Winter recreation in Garrett County was a reasonable concept, and the north slope of Marsh Mountain was the best place in the Deep Creek Lake area for a commercial ski slope.

It has to be remembered that all ski slopes in this area at that time were dependent on natural snowfall. Some years there would be an abundance of snow all winter long. Then, the cold weather cycle would shift, and there would be several years of warm periods with rain and only sporadic snow storms.

Skiing at Guntertown and Happy Hills was always questionable. Mr. Howard Naylor leased some land on top of Hooppole Ridge above Sand Flat and cleared a ski trail during the spring and summer of 1947. He installed a rope-tow and was ready for business when the first snow storm came that winter.

Yet, he sometimes had the disappointing task of reporting to potential customers, "...no snow this weekend."

New Germany had enough sheltered trails so that snow could be found in the woods somewhere when it didn't exist anywhere else. However, this was not conducive to planning a weekend of skiing.

The result was that by the mid-1950s, the State Parks were the only places where any ski trails existed in the county.

Finally, it took the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Helmuth Heise to establish a commercial ski slope on Marsh Mountain. He owned the Will O' the Wisp cabins and motel group three miles away on U.S. 219. He leased the Marsh Mountain land from Webster Brenneman. Then, he began a project with the physical and financial assistance of the business men in the newly organized Deep Creek Lake/Garrett County Promotional Council.

Trails were cut and brush was removed from the open fields. Mr. Heise, himself, drove an old Ford truck to Stowe, Vermont, to purchase a used rope-tow for the ski slope. When the 1956-57 season arrived, the ski slope was ready for customers.

From the beginning, Helmuth Heise envisioned the Marsh Mountain area as being part of a four season year-round recreation section of Deep Creek Lake. This meant "out-of-town" customers coming to the area in the winter as well as the summer. The question arose, however, of how best to accomplish the tran-

(Continued on Page 282)



DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1989, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1989, shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet

RESERVATIONS

June 22, 1989

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550 for delivery by June 16, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$7.50, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

Please mail this form by June 16, 1989



sition from summer time to wintertime activities.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad provided one reliable means of getting "out-of-town" customers to the new ski slope. They tagged the National Limited as a "Ski Train" on Friday evenings, and provided special coaches for passengers to Oakland from Washington and east.

What happened after the Ski Train arrived in Oakland is best described by Mr. Charles "Skeeter" Bowman, one of the Deep Creek business men who participated in the wintertime program.

"It was a real cooperative project. First the business men of the Lake invested money in the project to provide some of the necessary capital. Then, we volunteered to work on the slope, getting it ready for winter. When winter came, we met the Ski Train with school buses, and drove the people to the Lake area.

"Back in those days, there were very few motels that were equipped to be open in the wintertime, so the skiers stayed in private homes in the area. We'd figured out who went where, drop them off at night, pick them up in the day for skiing, and so forth until it was time for the train on Sunday night.

"Looking back on it, I would say they got a pretty good deal — transportation from Washington, room and meals, ski slope fees, and a ride to and from the train station — all for \$21.00.

"Most of the time it went pretty smoothly, but no plan can ever

operate one hundred percent. One time the train didn't stop in Oakland, and we had to take the school buses to Terra Alta to pick up everyone. Then, another time, it blew up such a snow storm that the roads were closed, and the skiers had to spend the night in the Oakland Fire Hall."

The cooperation between Mr. Heise and the Lake business men also extended to the slope operation. Mr. Bowman remembers taking gasoline to the Ford utility engine that powered the ropetow.

"It was located at the top of the hill. I had an Army surplus four-wheel drive, and it was the only thing that could get up there with the gasoline cans. It was one of those kinds that had a winch on the front, and later Bill Sisler rigged it up to operate a snow plow. We used it to plow off the parking lot."

Looking at the Wisp complex today, it is hard to imagine it without any buildings. Yet, back in 1957 the only building there was a small 10 x 20 "warming hut." It was heated by a potbellied stove, and hot coffee was generally available for the skiers. At that time, the ski rentals were handled from the back of a pickup truck.

As each ski season progressed, it was obvious that a larger investment of time and money was required. The beginning novelty of the ski slope had "worn-off" for the most of the men in the area. Very naturally, their primary concern was for their own particular business and the ski slope was secondary. Despite the fact that the north

slope of Marsh Mountain had great potential, its ultimate development was beyond the resources of almost all the original investors in the Promotion Council.

Unpredictable winter weather with its frequent thaws was an underlying worry for most of them. For example, there was an abandoned limestone quarry on the north slope where snow would accumulate six to eight feet deep in the winter. Several different times, truck loads of snow had to be hauled out of this quarry and spread by hand so there would be enough snow on the ski slope.

The remaining small group of men organized themselves under the name of Recreation Industries. Investors in this new organization were David Marple, Lonnie Long, and Lowell Loomis. David and Lonnie were Deep Creek Lake people; Lowell was an Oakland business man. Eventually, Long sold his shares to Marple, and he along with Heise and Loomis headed up Recreation Industries.

One of the first things the new organization did was to invest in a series of snow making machines. Looking back, Mr. Heise now describes them as "lawn sprinklers being run in the winter." Yet, they worked and gave the ski slope the degree of permanence it needed to maintain skiing during the winter season.

The 1958-59 season saw the addition of more trails and the installation of the Poma Lift to replace the original rope-tow.

During the 1960s there was a

transformation in property development on Deep Creek Lake. Summer residents began to remodel their cottages for winter use. New cottage construction included heating systems with automatic controls to keep them from freezing between weekends. The summer residents were interested in winter sports, and the ski slope at the Wisp became more and more popular. Additional trails were built, and a chair lift and "T" bar tows were added in 1965.

Very gradually, more buildings began to appear. One of the first was a building to house the machinery for the chair lift and an auxiliary diesel electric supply. Then, other utility buildings were added, and the parking lot was enlarged. In 1969, lights were added for night skiing, and a new phase of skiing was added to the Wisp trails.

Skiing has its social aspect too. Skiers have to be fed, and they also like to gather in the evenings to reminisce about the day just ended or plan for the weekend to come. The McHenry House was built in 1958 to fill this need as well as provide a shelter for the skiers while the slopes were operating. Within a short time, the Bavarian Room of the McHenry House was one of the most popular nite spots on the lake.

To operate a ski slope in a responsible manner requires an adjunct group of people who are organized to promote safety, to prevent reckless skiing, and to assist anyone who is injured on the ski slope. This adjunct group is known as the ski patrol.

For a number of years, the Washington Ski Club had been skiing at various places in Garrett County. Quite naturally, as the Wisp trails developed, they began to ski there more and more. Later, they were joined by clubs from the Baltimore area. Both groups had members of the National Ski Patrol in their organizations who volunteered their services on the Wisp ski slopes. Their interest in safe skiing provided the stimulus for the formation of a local chapter of the National Ski Patrol.

Back in the 1950s, overnight lodging was an important part of the "package" offered by the Promotion Council. Although there was no longer a tie with the train and bus system, future lodging at the ski slope was still a part of the development plan. The first step in providing this service was undertaken in 1971 when William Thoman constructed the Village Inn, a 48 room motel. From that time onward, McHenry House and the Village Inn were able to attract customers on a year-round basis.

Helmuth Heise's four-season concept for the Wisp was a reality.

During the next few years, more trails and snow making machines were added. In a brief ten years, snow making machines had developed far beyond the "lawn sprinkler in the wintertime" description. Not only had the Wisp acquired better snow making machines, but it had acquired large rubber tired vehicles for grooming the new snow that had been made by the machines. The result was a thick

base for season-long skiing.

By 1985, the Wisp could boast of one of the largest snow making systems on the East Coast. This, coupled with the multiple chair lifts, meant that every day 4,800 people per hour could be transported to the top of Marsh Mountain to ski down the 18 different trails in operation.

Then began the latest stage of growth for the Wisp; the building of deluxe condominiums, the renovation of McHenry House, and the building of town houses at Village of Wisp. These various accommodations were completed when the first 45 units of town houses were finished in 1988. The plan included a new ski trail which snaked around and between the town houses.

Back in 1957, when the first snow making machines were installed, the ski slopes achieved a degree of permanence. It established them as a reality which could attract people to the Deep Creek Lake area in the winter-time. The Wisp ski trails could only move forward from that point in time. Ironically, such a forward movement can only be seen in retrospect.

By contrast, the building of luxury condominiums and town houses on Marsh Mountain has established another permanence to the whole area, which does not have to be seen in retrospect. It is a moving force in the area today. Whereas the old Wisp ski trails were once on the fringe of activity, the present Wisp Resort is the center of the fastest growing area in Garrett County.

This growth of the Wisp has triggered growth in the whole

district around McHenry. New private homes are being built; condominiums and motels are developing; and shopping malls and restaurants are opening.

Helmuth Heise can look back with pride on his perseverance and ingenuity which have produced this center of activity. "I guess it's been worth it," he com-

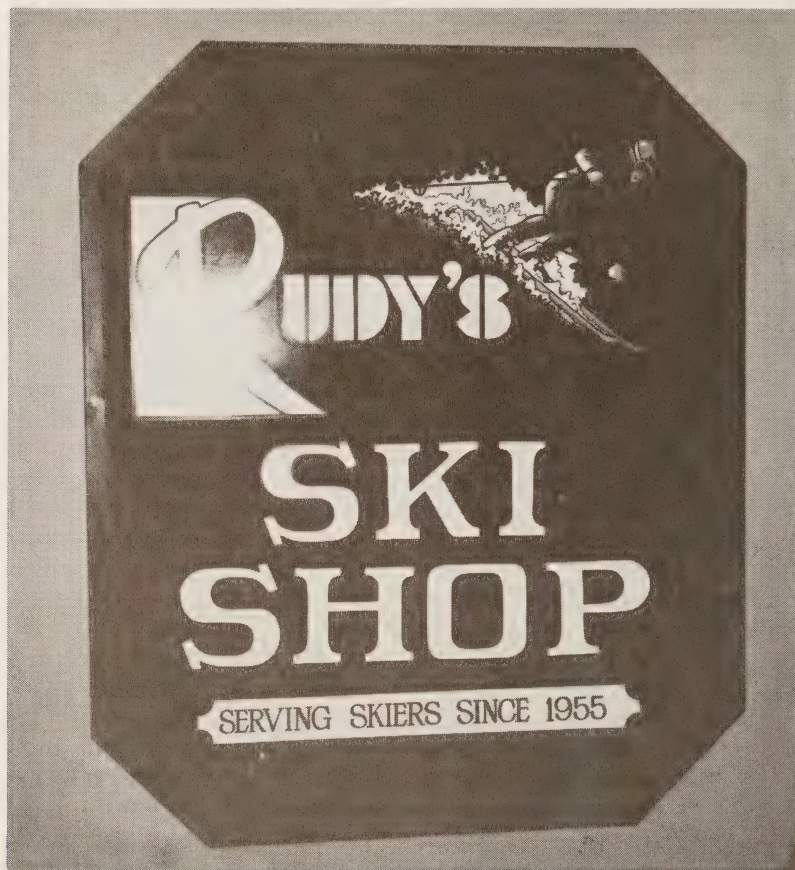
ments whenever he pauses in his busy schedule to look at the complex of buildings and ski slopes. Then, he smiles wistfully as he remembers the day years ago when he asked his friend "Skeeter" Bowman, "Who did you say owns that cow pasture over there on Marsh Mountain?"



B&O Ski Train of the '50s with "sleeper" accommodations in the baggage rack.



County school buses transported skiers from the Oakland B&O Station to Marsh Mountain for the weekend of skiing.



Rudy's Ski Shop

Accessories

With upward to six thousand people on a Saturday skiing at the Wisp, there is a real need for "accessory services" in the Deep Creek Lake area. These services range all the way from ski rentals to food and clothing sales. With a varied influx of skiers, the Wisp Resort by design can only supply services for a limited number of customers. The remainder of the people have to go elsewhere to fulfill their needs. The result is that the McHenry area has become a growing business center for supplying "accessory services."

Within the Wisp Resort itself, there is an excellent store. This is the branch of Rudy's Department Store in the lower level of McHenry House. Visitors who have skied at Seven Springs or on some of the ski slopes in West Virginia are amazed at the size of the store known as Rudy's Ski Shop. Well lighted and spacious, the shop has just about everything to supply a skier's need.

Food and drink are also available within the resort. For patrons still clambering around in their ski togs, there is an excellent lunch counter in McHenry House. When the day ends, there is a large bar and cocktail lounge for liquid refreshment and fellowship. Under the same roof is an excellent dining room with food for the most discerning palate.

A large number of skiers bring their own skiing equipment with them. A common sight on the highway in the winter time is an automobile with a ski rack on top full of skis. For those who haven't

made the big investment, hundreds of skis, boots and poles are available for rent on the lower level of McHenry House.

"Ski rentals" is a growing business in the whole McHenry area. Before a person even gets to the Wisp, he passes the Tips Up Ski Shop at the entrance to Marsh Hill Road. In business for over twenty years, the shop carries a complete line of skis for rent, and skis, boots and clothing for sale. An interesting part of the Tips Up store is their complete machine shop where they can custom fit any ski offered for sale.

The tall sign at the entrance to the McHenry Plaza lists the names of fourteen different business establishments in the plaza. This listing probably carries the whole story about recreation "accessories." There is in the plaza everything from a restaurant to a laundromat. A busy place both summer and winter, this cluster of shops also has good "eye appeal." The care in design and choice of construction materials is representative of all the new work going on around Deep Creek Lake today.

"Eye appeal" can be used in a number of different ways. For example, the dining room of McClives Restaurant has a spectacular view of the Wisp ski trails. Patrons can watch the activity on the slopes day or night. McClives, however, is the latest in a whole group of restaurants and bars around the lake. Point View Inn, Will O' the Wisp, Silver Tree Inn, and Red Run Inn have been supplying good food and pleasant surroundings for several decades to visitors of

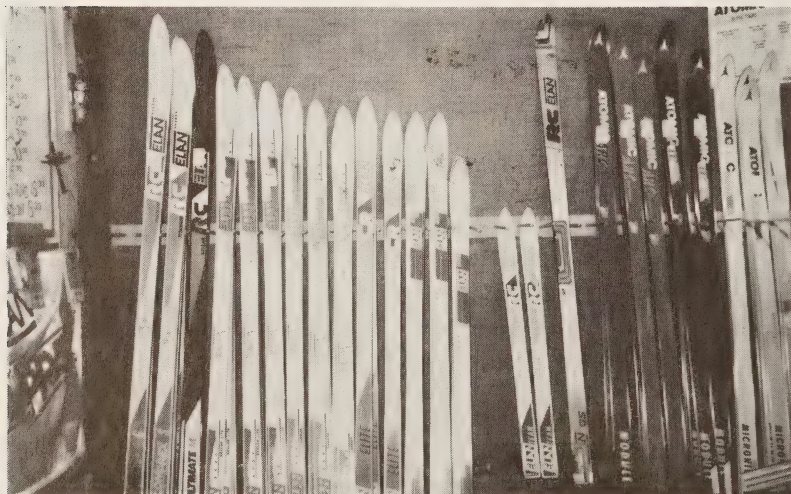


Tips Up shop

Deep Creek Lake.

With a growing number of "accessory services" in the area, a person begins to realize that there is business to be conducted in addition to the operation of the

ski slope. This business generates jobs and income and enlarges the whole concept of recreation and its importance to the economy of Garrett County.



Tips Up supply of skis



Plaza sign

Wisp Ski Patrol

To operate a ski slope in a responsible manner requires an adjunct group of people who are organized to promote safety, to prevent accidents from reckless skiing, and to assist anyone who is injured on the ski slope. This adjunct group is known as the ski patrol.

When the original Wisp ski slopes began to expand to new trails, skiers from clubs in the Washington and Baltimore areas became regular weekend patrons. Some members of these clubs were members of the National Ski Patrol, and they could very quickly see where their services were needed at the Wisp.

Ski patrolling has a long European heritage, and many of the foreign principles have been incorporated into American patrols. The present National Ski Patrol was founded in 1938 by Charles Dole to provide first aid at ski races. However, it soon expanded its services to all types of skiing, and at the present time is the world's largest winter rescue organization with more than 23,000 volunteers.

The ski patrol at the Wisp was an unofficial organization until 1965, when it decided to affiliate itself with the national organization. Ten people formed the first official unit, with Mr. George Kerens as their leader. Within the next few years the membership in the patrol had reached 35. A tribute to the enthusiasm of the members is that many of these early 35 are still serving on patrol duty.

A good example is Dr. William Savage. One of the original 10 members of the patrol, he is on the slope almost every weekend there is skiing.

Membership in the Wisp Ski Patrol has continued to grow, until the present number of registered members exceeds 100.

Obviously, the skiing skills of a patrol member must be above average. They must be prepared to ski on any slope at any time under any conditions. Since they assume responsibility for the "well being" of others, strict training is required to be certified as a ski patrol member.

First aid is the foremost service which a patrol member must be able to provide, and members patrolling the slope always wear a first aid "fanny pack." In addition, they must be able to bring the rescue toboggan down the steepest trail without aggravating the injury a person has received. Finally, once at the bottom, they must be able to further treat an injury and to arrange transportation to a medical care facility.

Being a member of the Ski Patrol carries with it the obligation of doing patrol duty a certain number of days each year. It also means that a member will attend annual training courses and refreshers. To be accepted for training, a prospective candidate must be 15 years old to qualify as junior patroller, or 18 years old to qualify as basic patroller.

At the Wisp, the Ski Patrol has its headquarters in the building at the bottom of Number One Chair Lift. (This location gives



Wisp Ski Patrol sign

members quick access to the top of Marsh Mountain where many of the trails begin). The headquarters has one room for an infirmary and another one which serves as a dormitory/equipment room for the members.

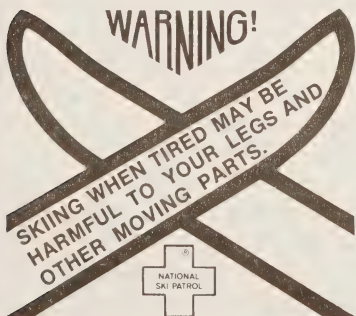
An outsider may not realize it, but the members of the Wisp Ski Patrol consider themselves lucky to be in the organization. In

return for their volunteer help, they get to ski free on any of the slopes. They get to ski more than the average patron since they begin early in the morning and are often there late at night.

However, the ultimate "perk" for being a member is that their rust colored jackets with big gold crosses guarantees that they can step into the front of any line of people waiting to ride the lift to the top of the hill.



Dr. William Savage, one of the early members of the Wisp Ski Patrol.



First Commercial Ski Slope

Deep Creek Ski Trail, which once existed on Hooppole Ridge above Sand Flat, holds the unofficial title of the "First Commercial Ski Slope" in Garrett County. Built and operated by Mr. Howard Naylor, it opened for business in the winter season 1947-48. At that time there were also ski slopes at Guntertown and Happy Hills on U.S. 40. However, they were not strictly independent slopes, but part of an attraction for the restaurant business conducted at both places.

At the time Howard Naylor built his ski slope, he had been skiing for over twenty years. He taught himself the rudiments of down-hill skiing in the open pastures around Oakland. Through the family business in Oakland, Naylor's Hardware, good skis and ski equipment were available. Along with them came all kinds of skiing literature, which probably gave him the idea for building the slope.

As a business man, Howard Naylor could see the potential of winter recreation in Garrett County. One profitable way to attract customers for winter recreation was a commercial ski slope. He reasoned that a profitable slope had to have both accessibility and visibility; it had to be easy to get to, and it had to attract attention. One of the best locations which fulfilled these requirements was the open land along U.S. 219 on Hooppole Ridge above Sand Flat.

In July of 1947, he leased the land and began clearing away

rocks and stumps on the proposed ski slope. As the summer went by, he installed the poles for the 1,000 foot rope-tow, and smoothed out the ground for the 1,400 foot downhill trail. He purchased an Army surplus truck to power the rope-tow, which he adapted by jacking up the rear wheels and wrapping the rope around one of the tire rims. (When it was finally in operation, it could pull eight skiers at a time up the hill in less than three minutes.)

During the fall of 1947, Howard Naylor began generating publicity for his new ski slope, which he had named Deep Creek Ski Trails. He enlisted help from the Deep Creek Lake Promotion Council; the Western Maryland Ski Club, many of whose members lived in Cumberland; and even publicized his new venture with the Ski Club of Washington, D.C.

Cold weather and an early snow fall put the new ski slope into operation in December of 1947. During the Christmas holidays the slope was busy, and some members of the Ski Club of Washington came up for the skiing. Two weeks later they returned with a bus load of 40 skiers. Their enthusiasm is best remembered in part of a letter which one of the members wrote and was printed in the Republican on January 29, 1948.

".....Mr. Howard Naylor, the developer, should be commended for the work he has done."

"The Ski Club of Washington is tremendously interested in

developments of this kind within motoring distance of Washington, especially since the boom in this sport is already causing the nearby Pennsylvania resorts to become crowded on weekends. Not only is such a development appreciated by Washingtonians but it can become very important

in the recreational plans for the young people of Oakland."

Unfortunately, Garrett County weather is changeable, and the ski slope depended on natural snow for operation. Some weekends there would be abundant snow and the slope was crowded with customers. Other times,



Deep Creek Ski Trails

1,000-FT. TOW NIGHT SKIING

Tow Open as Follows:

SATURDAY & SUNDAY — ALL DAY

THURSDAY — 1:00 to 11:00 P. M.

ALL HOLIDAYS

OTHER DAYS — BY RESERVATION ONLY

Admission:---Ski All Day

UNDER 14 — 50c. INC. TAX

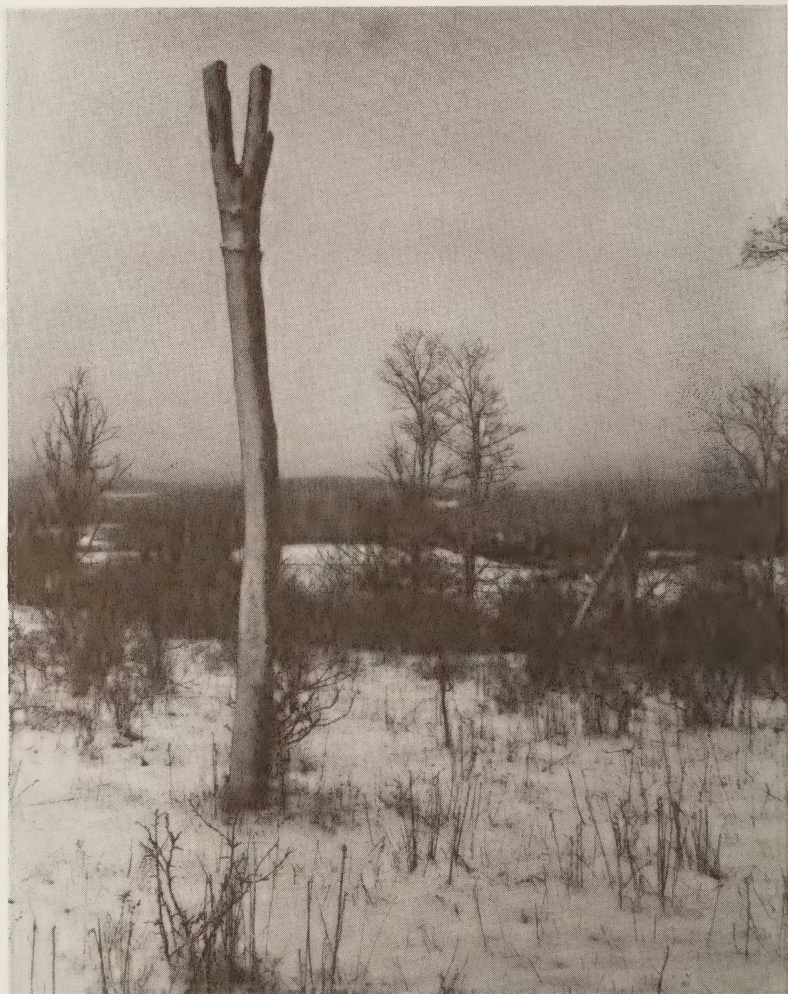
14 OR OVER — \$1.00 INC. TAX

there would be warming spells, and Howard Naylor had the disappointing task of saying, "No skiing this weekend." The south-facing position of the trail on Hooppole Ridge made it particularly vulnerable to thawing conditions.

After two years of weather related "on-again and off again" operations, Howard Naylor decided to abandon the Deep

Creek Ski Trails. He dismantled the rope-tow equipment and sold it to a slope operator from Virginia.

Today, forty years later, two poles remain standing in the open field on Hooppole Ridge. They have become reminders that Deep Creek Ski Trails once existed there, and that it was the "First Commercial Ski Slope" in Garrett County.



One of two remaining rope-tow poles of Deep Creek Trails on Hooppole Ridge.

New Germany . . .

50 Years of Winter Recreation

Late in December, 1938, State Forester F.W. Besley brought a group of Baltimore business and professional men to New Germany park. His purpose was to show them what was in Garrett County in the winter, and to learn

their opinion of the winter recreational potential of the State forest area. They spent several days skating, tobogganing, and skiing at the park, where there was also a CCC Camp. When they left, they were most enthusiastic



Abandoned Guntertown ski slope today



Happy Hills restaurant building today



Sign marking ski trail

about the further development of the area.

Since that visit fifty years ago, there has been continuous winter recreation at New Germany State Park.

The Republican for January 5, 1939, carried a report of the visit. Mr. Besley didn't waste any time on a "follow-up" of the Baltimore group's suggestions. The follow-

ing week, January 12, 1939, there was another news report in The Republican giving detailed plans for the recreational development. There were to be 4 miles of ski trails, a togoggan slide, and the construction of 15 new cabins in the park area. With the labor to be supplied by the CCC camp men, all the work was to be completed by the next fall.



Where the rope-tow was located 50 years ago

Not only was New Germany area to be developed, but Herrington Manor and Swallow Falls were also to be included in future development for winter as well as summer recreation.

When the Spring of 1939 came, the Forestry Department began simultaneous development of New Germany and Herrington Manor. The small dam at New Germany was enlarged, and construction was started on a whole lake at Herrington Manor. Rustic cabins for winter and summer tourist occupation were begun.

One of the ski trails at New Germany was to be the longest one in the tri-state area. The CCC camp program was part of a National program in the 1930's, and CCC men worked in state parks in neighboring counties of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Part of their wood's recreation program was the development of hiking trails, which in the winter time often became skiing trails. However, the one planned for New Germany was 4 miles long and had an 800 foot drop from beginning to end. (Although not operated on a regular basis, there were special occasions when the Forestry Department trucks were used to bring the skiers back to the top of the trail).

It took several years to complete all of the planned recreation facilities, but by December of 1939 one long ski trail and a toboggan slide were completed. Ironically, the ski slope which got the most publicity was one that wasn't even planned. It was a short incline just south of the lake at New Germany in an open field near the CCC camp barracks.

(This area now has small pine trees growing in it and is the location of a number of picnic tables).

The Forestry Department developed a "portable" 400 foot rope-tow which was operated on Saturdays and Sundays when there was snow. It was powered by an automobile engine, and had shive wheels mounted on posts and tied to several big trees. Designed to pull skiers up the gentle slope, it was used for several seasons, but was discontinued during World War II.

Today, fifty years later, New Germany State Park is the center for winter recreation in the Savage River State Forest. Tall evergreen trees covered with snow during the winter months give the area a picture post-card appearance. Well marked ski trails guide cross-country skiers through miles of meadows and forests. A warming hut is available for skiers where the portable rope-tow used to be hooked up years ago.

A toboggan slide was planned in the original scheme for use of the park land. It is still used occasionally but the old wooden toboggan has been eclipsed by a motorized version called a snowmobile. Savage River State Forest has many miles of snowmobile trails which are well used throughout the winter season.

The same story is true for the development of Herrington Manor State Park. Week-end tenants of the cabins find themselves in the center of excellent cross-country ski trails. The topography of this park allows for long and short trails looping into

one another for a total of six miles of cross-country skiing.

Years ago, the Skipnish Railroad, a logging railroad, passed through the Herrington Manor area going toward Swallow Falls. Today, the old road-bed has been incorporated into a long, smooth cross country ski trail that connects the two parks.

Looking back over the fifty year period, one retired Forester, who was a young man when it started, shakes his head in amazement at the development. Thinking about State Forester F. W. Besley, he commented, "I guess if Mr. Besley were alive today, he'd be making plans for next year . . . And I guess he would be right to do it . . . Winter recreation in Garrett County will keep getting bigger and bigger with every year that goes by."

Snowmobile History

(Continued from Page 275)

Ellison, who was an outboard motor dealer in Sayner, Wisc., began with a motorized toboggan which he built in 1917. By 1922, he had perfected a practical machine and placed it on the market for sale. He used a 2.5 hp outboard motor for power. When he patented his snowmobile in 1927, he had already built forty of them.

Ellison did not have a large manufacturing capability to market his machine on a broad basis. However, he kept improving each model and in 1932, produced a larger and sturdier snowmobile. Powered by a converted motorcycle engine it could run at 40 mph.

Unlike Ellison, Joseph-Armand

Bombardier eventually gained the capacity for large scale production. He proceeded to develop over-the-snow vehicles along two distance lines — large and small. In 1922, he put skis on the front of a Model T Ford to make a snowmobile. Later, he used a Model T engine to power an airplane propeller for a relatively light weight "air-sled." Yet, it wasn't until the 1950's that he really returned to mass-produced, lightweight snowmobiles. This is when he began to produce and market the popular Ski-Doo snowmobile.

By the time the Ski-Doo was on the market, Bombardier had already made a name for himself with his large, auto-like, snowmobiles. A family tragedy brought about the development of these large vehicles. In 1934 one of his sons died of appendicitis because the snowmobile Bombardier was testing at that time was too small to take his son to the hospital forty miles away.

Edgar Hetteen is the founder of two of the biggest modern snowmobile companies in the United States; Arctic Enterprises and Polaris. His entrance into the market was from his company which could "build anything that anybody wanted." In 1955, the company built a power sled for a local customer, and eventually built five more "autoboggans" that year. The following year they produced 75 and the Polaris Industries was born. Six years later, 1961, Hetteen formed a new company which produced the Arctic Cat.

Today, there are over a hundred companies producing snowmobiles on a world wide basis.

Japanese machines are now in stiff competition with American and Canadian snowmobiles for an ever popular recreation market. German and Swedish companies now contribute to the market with excellent, high performance machines. Coupled with a clothing market and other accessories for snowmobile riders, the winter sport of snowmobiling has become a large, recreation industry in Garrett County. Among the highlights of the winter are snowmobile races at McHenry.

Veteran's Photograph

On page 243, third page of the December, 1988, issue of the Glades Star, there is a photograph of Veterans taken on Memorial Day, 1932. Mrs. Dorothy Frame, niece of Simon Meyers, has a correction of men identified in the photograph. Simon Meyers is seated on the left, rather than standing to the left. This means that the seated man, identified as Thomas Nethkin is in error. Further clarification of the names would be appreciated by the Glades Star.



Predecessor to motor power was wind power as evidenced by this ice boat on Deep Creek Lake.



Former President of Historical Society Dies

Dr. Harold C. Ashby, 62, of 606 South Third Street, died Saturday, Jan. 28, 1989 in Ruby Memorial Hospital, Morgantown, W.Va.

Born in Oakland Dec. 5, 1926, he was a son of the late Jessie J. Ashby and Edna (Edwards) Ashby. Dr. Ashby graduated from Oakland High School in 1943. He attended Potomac State College and West Virginia Wesleyan College and graduated from Southern College of Optometry, Memphis, Tenn., in 1950. He practiced in Oakland from 1951 until his death. He was a Navy veteran, having served from 1943 to 1946 on the USS Brooklyn and the USS Los Angeles. He was stationed in China and Hong Kong. He was a member and Past Master of Oakland Lodge 192, AF&AM. He was also a Grand Inspector of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. He was a member of Garrett Lodge 113, K Of P, the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park Lions Club, a member and former president of the Garrett County Historical Society, a member of Camp No. 11, WOW, a member of the American Optometry Association. He was also a member of the Wisp Ski Patrol and the National Ski Patrol. Dr. Ashby was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist

Church.

He is survived by his wife, Martha Lou Ashby; four sons, C. Stephen Ashby, Springdale, Pa., James C. Ashby, Mt. Lake Park, Mark R. Ashby, Accident, and William S. Ashby, Germantown; two sisters, Mrs. Eloise A. Andrus, the Netherlands, and Ms. Crystal Elliott, Carmel, Calif.; and eight grandchildren.

Services were conducted at St. Paul's United Methodist Church on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 11 a.m. with the Rev. Dr. Allen Ridenour officiating.

Next Issue . . .

Back in 1949, Oakland celebrated its 100th anniversary. There were pageants, displays, and parades to mark the historic event. Now, 40 years later, the Glades Star will have an article, the Centennial Celebration, as remembered by people who took part in it.

One manner of preserving history in a community is to name a street or road in honor of someone or something. Beginning in the June, 1989 issue, we will have a series on place names and people of Garrett County.

Last June, one of the features in the Glades Star was the renovation of the one room school at Red House. In the June, 1989 issue, there will be an up-date on the Red House school and others around the county.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

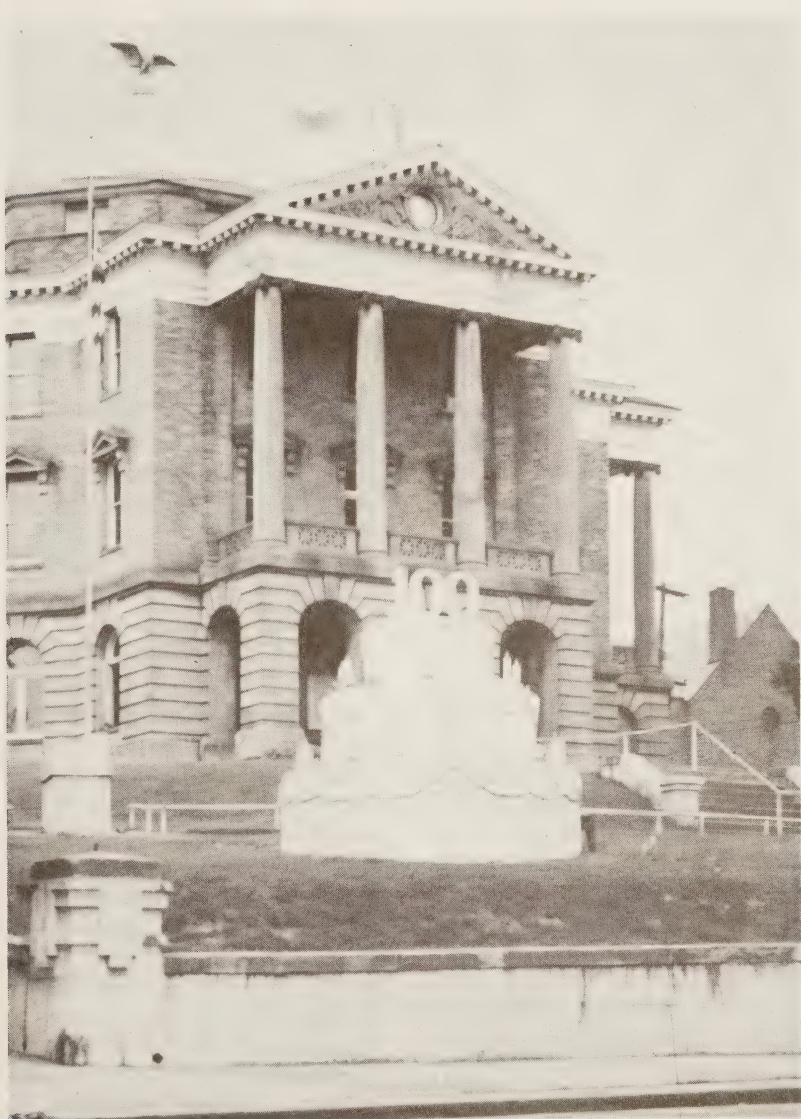
— Published By —

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 14

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1989



Oakland's Birthday Cake, 1949.



Court House Lawn, 1989.

Oakland Centennial, 40 Years Ago

It began with a public meeting in the Town Hall on October 18, 1948. It ended ten months later after one extra performance of the pageant, "Song Of The Oaks," on August 14, 1949. Tired but happy, everyone involved agreed that Oakland's Centennial celebration had been an overwhelming success.

Actually, the settlement which became the town of Oakland was over 100 years old. Originally known as "Yough Glades," it was one of the later towns to be developed in the county. The name "Oakland" was suggested by Ingaba McCarty, daughter of Edward McCarty. Her father had been speculating on a proper name for 64 building lots that he had had surveyed along the Little Youghiogheny River in 1849. Finally, he printed the name "Oakland" on the map of the lots,

and thus the town of Oakland was started.

It was the historical interest of a non-Oaklander, however, who really aroused public interest in the 100th anniversary of the town. This was Capt. Charles Hoyer, one of the founding members of the Garrett County Historical Society. He began talking about "something special" to mark the anniversary. His idea was a reflection that all parts of the county had contributed to the continued life of the town, and that a celebration could be a recognition of these contributions.

Adopted by the Centennial Committee at the first meeting in October, this kind of recognition became the backbone of the week-long celebration. One day of the week was set aside as Farm Day, another as Home-

makers' Day, another as Railroad Day, and so forth until the whole week was filled out with "special days." As a result, they highlighted the contributions of all Garrett County residents to the continued life of the town of Oakland.

Considering the potential historical value of the planned "special days"; a pageant about the development of the town; and the invitations to famous people to attend the celebration, the Committee adopted a phrase which expressed the entire theme of the celebration. It was the phrase which underlined all subsequent considerations of the whole week — "An appreciation of the present through recognition of the past."

Publications For Sale

The Garrett County Historical Society has for sale the following publications:

"Pioneer Families of Garrett County" by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer. An excellent source book for both the genealogist and the historian. Price \$32.00.

"Maryland's, Garrett County Graves" a listing of more than 20,000 graves, an excellent genealogy source. Price \$29.00.

"Brown's Miscellaneous Writings" a source for both history and genealogy dealing primarily with the northern section of Garrett County. Price \$10.00.

"Volume 5, of the Glades Star" a bound edition containing Index, and 716 pages. Covering the years 1977 through 1985. An excellent history source. Price \$39.50.

The above prices include postage and handling, and can be

ordered by contacting Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Small Cemeteries

Editor's Note: Included in this issue's material about small cemeteries, is a letter written to Mrs. Alice Proudfoot about the Biggs Cemetery. It is followed by information supplied by Clifford DeWitt of Crellin; Orville Gaster, Huntsburg, Ohio; and Wilma Sanders, Waterloo, Iowa. Their individual contributions are noted in the following Small Cemeteries article.

(Letter dated 2/15/88)

Dear Mrs. Proudfoot,

I did get a chance to look over my BIGGS records and attach a list of those who are known to be buried in the Biggs cemetery. Fortunately, when I visited the cemetery, I took some photographs of the existing area and they were dated April 1959. The late Albert E. Biggs of Mountain

(Continued on Page 305)

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1987-88

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Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough
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Managing Editor . Elwood Groves II

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Al Feldstein To Speak At Banquet

Guest speaker for the annual dinner of the Society will be Mr. Al Feldstein, noted author from Cumberland. As in the past the annual meeting and dinner will be held at the Bittering Community Center, Bittering, Md., beginning at 6:30 p.m. Price for the dinner this year will be \$7.50.

Mr. Feldstein's talk to the Society will be on his historical research as depicted on old postcards. The material for his talk, of course, will be from his accumulation of knowledge in the 14 books which he has authored on the Western Maryland region. He plans to accompany his talk with a slide presentation to illustrate some of the material he has accumulated.

The business meeting of the annual banquet will include news of the societies activities during the past year, a report from the museum's curator, and financial reports. A slate of nominations for the elected positions in the Society will also be presented at this meeting.

Dues Payable

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1989, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1989, shall automatically be

dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

SMALL CEMETERIES

(Continued from Page 303)

Lake Park, and I spent a lot of time together in interviews and the records as I am sending them to you, were all recorded in his Bible. Also the late Jacob Lawson Biggs, of Ridgeley, had another Bible which complemented Albert's information.

The photographs show a general "jumble" of grave-markers, all out of place and in different positions; only one of which was legible. It appeared that some one had removed them from their original positions and "thrown" them into a heap near the base of a large tree. The one that was legible was in three pieces and I was able to make-out: "Fannie Smith Biggs, d/o William Hebb and w/o Joseph Biggs 1788-1851.

Known burials in Biggs Cemetery, Ryans Glade, by Karl K. Gower.

Biggs, (infant) 1794-1804 s/o Joseph and Fannie.

Biggs, Ambrose 1826 ? s/o Joseph and Fannie.

Biggs, Elizabeth b. 1824 - d.?

Biggs, Fannie Smith d/o William Hebb, and w/o Joseph Biggs 1788-1851.

Biggs, John H. b. 1814 (died before 1861).

Biggs, Joseph 1987-September 27, 1843.

Biggs, Margaret Smith, Feb. 4, 1819 - Oct. 24, 1823.

Biggs, Nancy 1822 - 1858.

Biggs, Odelia Benson, Dec. 9, 1831 - Aug. 12, 1839.

Biggs, Upton F., 1816 - 1872 (Bible of Jacob L. Biggs states that he had two wives, sisters, Nancy Emily Wilson and second, Mary Jane Wilson. Nancy could be the above named, Nancy).

Biggs, Upton Robert, Feb. 16, 1858 - Mar. 30, 1874.

Irons, Elizabeth Susan, Dec. 18, 1824 - Mar. 15, 1850.

Harvey, Rebecca E. dau. of T.E. & A.A. died July 7, 1851, age 1 year, 6 months, 25 days.

Biggs, Elizabeth, wife of M.S. Biggs, died March 4, 1872 in her 33 or 35 year ? her maiden name was Lee, the husband was Middleton Samuel Biggs.

Corrections

Page 3

Ashby Cemetery
(Tom Graham Farm, near Underwood) Eusebius Winfield Ashby b. 1859 d. 1935.

Sarah Rebecca Ashby b. 1874 d. 1947. H & W.

James William Ashby b. 1846 d. 1928.

Parker Ashby b. 1841 d. 1919.

(Continued on Page 323)



Centennial Pageant Grounds Today.



Exhibition Grounds, Today.

The Oakland Centennial Celebration

A lot of preliminary work had been done prior to the first public meeting held in the Town Hall on October 18, 1948. Prof. Frank E. Rathbun, retired Supt. of Schools, had been asked to "chair" the meeting. Members of the Town Council had all given tentative assent to serve on various committees. Capt. Charles Hoyer, the Rev. Felix Robinson, and several other people had prepared a general outline for a week-long celebration. Capt. Hoyer had already been in correspondence with the B&O Railroad for festival assistance, since the railroad had been such a prominent factor in the development of the Oakland area.

During the meeting itself, an Official Centennial Committee was selected. Frank Rathbun was chosen as Chairman. Other members included Joseph Hinebaugh, Mayor of Oakland; Dr. E. I. Baumgartner, President of the Council; Sen. B. I. Gonder; and Mrs. George (Polly) Hanst. (Later Mr. Newton Coplin, Advertising Manager for the H. P. Stores, became a member of the committee).

A second committee, which had already been formed, was given official recognition at the October meeting. This was the Historical Committee, consisting of Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, Chairman, Mrs. Thekla Fundenberg Weeks, Frederick A. Thayer, Mrs. Edward F. Smouse, and Miss Elizabeth West.

Division of the week-long celebration into "days" was also done at the first meeting. These

days would feature certain aspects of Garrett County life which had been important to the growth of Oakland. These were identified as Railroad Day, Farmers' Day, Firemen's Day, Church Day, Youth Day, and Conservation Day.

The "day" celebration plan called for a committee to be completely responsible for the activities of that particular day. It was not surprising that membership and work of several of the committees overlapped, since there was a lot of talent and energy possessed by a large number of people.

One of the final actions during the first meeting was the selection of the week of August 7th to 13th of 1949, for the Oakland Centennial Celebration. Also adopted was the theme expression for the celebration: "An appreciation of the present through recognition of the past."

The Republican Newspaper for Thursday of that October week quoted Chairman Rathbun as saying he had never been involved in a meeting which had gone so smoothly and where there was so much enthusiasm shown for the project. He set the next meeting date for one month later, in November.

More details of the celebration was settled at the November meeting. Mr. Newton Coplin was added as a member of the Centennial Committee. His duty was to handle publicity and related matters for the celebration. A proposal for an "Official Program of Events" was accepted as

a means of raising money to cover expenses of the celebration. Miss Susy Smith, who worked for the Mountain Democrat, assumed the task of selling advertising space in the program. (Miss Smith eventually sold over \$5,000 worth of advertisements).

A solution was put forth at this meeting for handling the problem of additional money that would be needed for the celebration. The necessity for additional money was anticipated when it was pointed out that if the celebration attracted crowds of visitors, it would be necessary to lease a tent for the proposed exhibition grounds. Also, there would be expenses associated with the production of a pageant. To cover these expenses it was suggested a group of 100 people be solicited for a pledge of \$100. In this manner, \$10,000 of expense money could be raised; if not completely used, each donor would be refunded an equal share of the remainder.

This plan was eventually adopted, and by Spring of 1949, the necessary \$10,000 had been raised. It was a real "venture of dedication" for the individual citizens and business places of Garrett County. It is felt that, even after 40 years, their dedication should not be forgotten. Listed below are the names of "The Committee of 100."

Adams and Adams
Ruth F. Barnes
Dr. E. I. Baumgartner
H. L. Bittner
Bolden Funeral Home
Ira J. Bosley
Carlton E. Bowser

W. R. Browning
City Roller Mills
N. A. Coplin
W. D. Craig
Cee-Dee Tavern
Walter E. Dawson
Walter W. Dawson
Prentice Deberry
Emeric G. Dusic
Englander's Pharmacy
Irvin Feld
Audrey Feld
Lawrence M. Fraley
Neil C. Fraley
Garrett Lodge No. 113,
Knights of Pythias
Garrett Truck & Implement Co.
Emile L. Germain
Dr. H. R. Gibson
F. B. Glotfelty
Mason Glotfelty
Glotfelty's Restaurant
Bernard I. Gonder
Gonder's Cut Rate
Gortner's Store
Spencer Graham
Grange Supply Center
Edgar T. Hardesty
R. Bowen Hardesty
Hardesty Brothers
D. E. Helbig, Jewelers
J. Edward Helbig
Joseph Hinebaugh
Hinebaugh's Restaurant
H. Ward Hinebaugh
Elizabeth G. Howard
Julia McHenry Howard
Paul W. Hoyer
Jones & Jones
Karl F. Kahl
C. Melvin Kight
Karl M. Lehman
Leighton Brothers
Leighton Funeral Home
Lowell Loomis
Michael Candy Co.
Mountain Democrat

Mt. Lake Motor Co.
 The Music Shop
 Loyal Order of Moose
 James B. Nally
 A. D. Naylor & Co.
 Paul B. Naylor
 Arthur Naylor
 S. Townshend Naylor
 Howard Naylor
 William E. Naylor
 Oakland Hardware -
 & Furniture Co.
 The Oakland Lumber Co.
 Oakland Pharmacy
 William R. Offutt
 Orange Crush Bottling Co.
 Piedmont Grocery Co.
 Ralph Pritts
 Proctor Kildow Post 71,
 American Legion
 F. E. Rathbun
 Erval W. Ream
 Harold E. Ream
 C. C. Reckard
 W. R. Ridder
 Irvin R. Rudy
 R&P Store
 H. C. Riggs
 Sanders Motor Freight, Inc.
 Sharps Motor Co.
 Earl W. Shartzter
 Thomas B. Sheehe
 W. E. Shirer & Son
 Mrs. Lillian B. Sincell
 Cecil Smith
 Fulcher P. Smith
 F. A. Smouse
 W. E. Spoerlein
 Grover C. Stemple
 H. Clay Stickel
 Teats & Fisher
 F. A. Thayer Ins. Agency
 A. C. Warnick
 R. E. Weber
 Dr. J. W. Wenzel
 Mrs. Lester C. Yutzzy
 Lester C. Yutzzy
 Anonymous

Early in 1949, it became apparent that the celebration was fast becoming a large scale affair. With its enlarged scope, came obligations and legal responsibilities. The result was that the committee became incorporated. From May onward, the committee became the Oakland Centennial Commission, Inc. Frank Rathbun was named Resident Agent in the incorporation charter. Mayor Hinebaugh, Dr. Baumgartner, Frank Rathbun, Newton Coplin and Mrs. George Hanst were named Directors.

Due to the necessity of long range commitments by groups involved, the final order of the "week" began to take shape in March. Originally scheduled for Sunday, August 7th to Saturday, August 13th, the activities were shifted one day later, so that the beginning was on Monday, August 8th, and ending on Sunday, August 14th. The order of special "days" was settled to the following sequence:

Monday, August 8
 Wild Life, Conservation,
 Fraternal Day
 Tuesday, August 9
 Farmers' & Homemakers' Day
 Wednesday, August 10
 Firemen's & Youth Day
 Thursday, August 11
 B & O Railroad Day
 Friday, August 12
 Veterans' Day
 Saturday, August 13
 Homecoming & Governor's Day
 Sunday, August 14
 Church Day

Meanwhile, progress was being made on the pageant which was

given the title, "Song Of The Oaks." Based on a ballad composed by the Rev. Felix Robinson, the text for the pageant became a cooperative enterprise. The original script was written by Joseph Sollars, assisted by his sister Helen (later Mrs. Helen Friend). However, with all such endeavors, the original script underwent many revisions prior to its official acceptance in May, 1949. Capt. Charles Hoyer, Miss Elizabeth West, and many other citizens offered valuable historical information that was incorporated into the final draft of the text.

In the end the pageant was so successful and well attended, that by popular demand one extra performance was given. This was an unscheduled performance on the last night of the celebration, Sunday evening, August 14th.

Even removed by 40 years, it is evident that the creative ability of the Rev. Felix Robinson had much to do with the pageant's success. His inspiration for the ballad, which formed its structure, had both a light and serious side to it. He recalled that he was searching for a true, native, light theme to be incorporated in it while he listened to a Meadow Mountain folk song being played. Suddenly, he had his inspiration from the tune being played, much as it had been played over a century before. Later, he would smile as he told the name of the tune, "Hell Around The Hen House."

The month of May was the time that everything seemed to "fall into shape." The incorporation

charter was issued; most of the honored guests had accepted invitations to be in Oakland on certain "days;" contracts had been signed with an amusement show; and the Committee of 100 was near its goal of \$10,000.

Two activity sites were selected on opposite sides of Oakland. The Exhibition Ground was located in an open field on the south side of the newly completed U. S. 219, just beyond the end of Third Street. Plans were to erect three tents 40'x100' to house the exhibits on the grounds. The pageant, "Song of the Oaks," was to be presented in a field donated for that purpose by Mr. G. Stuart Hamill, beside the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park Road. (Now the location of Southern High School).

June and July was a busy, preparation time for all members of the committees associated with the Centennial. Leadership changed in several of the committees, but early enough in the period so they did not affect the function of the committee.

Much of the committee work proceeded as follows: Mrs. Mary Jones, for example, Chairman of the Pageant Committee, had the three-fold task of preparing the pageant performance, gathering props, and seeing to the physical preparation of the site. Within about three weeks, her committee had completed most of the necessary preliminary three-fold work. During the last week in June rehearsals began, and the running time of the pageant was brought into the time frame of one hour and forty-five minutes.

Meanwhile the people of Oakland began to see other prepa-

rations. A log school house was erected on the lawn of the William James Hotel. It was to be part of the Youth Program and Miss Marion Leary made plans to conduct classes there as they had been conducted 100 years before.

On the Court House lawn, Aza Stanton began construction of the Centennial Birthday Cake. Aza, then a student at Maryland Art Institute, was assisted by Thurl Tower, local architect and builder. When it was completed three weeks later, Aza had used over 700 lineal feet of lumber, 250 feet of chicken wire fence, 210 feet of electric wire, a ton of old newspapers (for papiermache), 25 gallons of paste, and 5 gallons of paint. The completed cake stood over 12 feet high; topped with the number 100.

At that time the B & O limited train, The Cincinnati was still running. True to its original offer of cooperation, the Railroad announced that both east and west-bound Cincinnatians would stop in Oakland during Centennial Week.

"Enthusiasm breeds enthusiasm." One factor in the initial growth of Oakland was recreation emphasized by the big hotels built at the turn of the Century. When the hotel phase passed, the recreation emphasis was replaced by activities on Deep Creek Lake. In recognition of this tie with Oakland, the newly formed Deep Creek Lake association planned a week-long period of water activities to entertain visitors to Garrett County during the Centennial.

A large publicity event was Oakland Day at the Cumberland

Fair, during the last week in July. All was in readiness in Oakland, and a large group of citizens, dressed in period costumes, went to the Fair on Tuesday, June 28th. Many of them, dressed as they would be during Centennial Week, mixed in with the crowd. Mayor Hinebaugh awarded prizes that day, and the Oakland Band provided the music.

By the time the Centennial Week arrived, all of the committee chairmen had everything arranged that was required of their particular group. Many of those people are still living in the Oakland area. As a tribute to all of them, listed below are the names of the committees, and their chairmen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Captain Charles E. Hoye, Chairman; Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Thekla F. Weeks, Mrs. Edward Smouse, Miss Elizabeth West, Frederick A. Thayer Jr.

HISTORICAL WINDOW DISPLAYS

Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Chairman; Mrs. Howard Riggs, Mrs. Franklin E. Rathbun, Mrs. O. T. Graser, Miss Coral McCrobie, Mrs. Paul Naylor.

FINANCIAL

Bernard I. Gonder, Chairman; Lowell Loomis, Emroy Bolden, Irvin Feld, Mason Glotfelty, J. Edward Helbig, Paul B. Naylor, Howard C. Riggs, Irvin R. Rudy Sr., Cecil Smith.

RECEPTION

W. R. Offutt and Mrs. E. I. Baumgartner, Chairmen; Neil C. Fraley, Joseph Hinebaugh, Dr. E. I. Baumgartner, Franklin E.



Band In Centennial Parade.



Officer Sweeney Receives Decoration.

Rathbun, A. D. Naylor, Mrs. Leo Helbig, Mrs. Earl Zepp, Mrs. Victoria Ingram, Susan Turner (4-H Club), Elaine Graham (Girl Scouts), Boy Scout to be selected.

DECORATING

Mrs. Ed. Sincell, Chairman; Mrs. Emory Bolden, Mrs. Paul Naylor, Mrs. W. W. Grant, Mrs. H. L. Bennett, Mrs. Arthur Naylor, Mrs. Frederick Thayer Jr., Miss Susy Smith, Mrs. E. Z. Tower, Mrs. Lawrence Fraley.

WILD LIFE AND CONSERVATION

Lester Yutzy, Chairman; Fulcher P. Smith, William Browning, Dr. B. F. Selby, E. W. Adams, B. I. Gonder.

OLDER CITIZENS

A. D. Naylor, Chairman; Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, Mrs. Charles F. White, Mrs. E. I. West, Mr. Robert Townshend, Mrs. J. M. Falkenstein.

ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT

Nelson Langan, Chairman; Robert Hoffman, Gordon McRobie, Maurice Brookhart, Guy Wm. Hinebaugh, Tom Sheehe.

HOUSING

Mrs. Robert Stanton, Chairman; Mrs. Lowell Loomis, Mrs. Hugh Echard, Mrs. Ralph Pritts, Mrs. Arthur Naylor, Mrs. Michael Kildow.

PUBLICITY

Wilbur W. Close and George H. Hanst, Chairmen; James Bell Jr., Howard Naylor.

FIRST AID

Lowell Loomis and Julius Littman, Chairman; C. E. MacMurray, Mrs. E. Z. Tower.

PAGEANT

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Chair-

man; Mrs. Robert Ruckert, Mrs. Ray Crowthers, Joseph Sollars (Narrative), Rev. Felix Robinson (Ballad), Mrs. Paul Naylor and Mrs. Ralph Weber (Costumes), James Bell Jr. and Arthur Naylor Jr. (Lighting), Herbert Leighton (Large Properties), Mrs. Mary Lynn Warfield and Mrs. Catherine Spoerlein (Small Properties).

FARM AND HOME

Howard White & Eleanor Dearborn, Chairmen; William W. Nace, Mrs. Harold Bittinger, Frank Kley, Paige Hickman, Beeson Snyder.

FIREMEN

Emroy Bolden, Chairman; Leo Helbig, Robert Lohr, Joe Stanton, Robert Stanton, Percy Thayer, John Criss, Harold Schell, Grover Stemple, Don Browning, A. G. Gortner, William Spiker.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Joseph Sollars, Chairman; Mrs. Emeric Dusic, Miss Cara Weber, Mrs. Frederick Thayer Jr., Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Lewis R. Jones, Bruce Jenkins.

FRATERNAL

A. G. Gortner, Chairman; Walter W. Dawson, Reaford Purbaugh, Mrs. Jane Humbertson, Robert Stanton.

BALTIMORE & OHIO DAY

Charles Briner, Chairman; Emeric Dusic, Ralph Pritts.

VETERANS' ACTIVITIES

John H. Stevenson Jr., Chairman; Paul A. Turney, Edward Kahl, Arthur Calhoun, Paul W. Hoyer, H. Ward Hinebaugh Jr., Neil C. Fraley, Fred Kisner.

HOMECOMING AND GOVERNOR'S DAY

N. A. Coplin, Chairman; Bernard I. Gonder Sr., Mrs. H. L.

Bennett, R. Bowen Hardesty, Ray Crowthers.

CHURCH DAY

Rev. Austin F. Schildwachter and The Mt. Top Ministerial Association.

On Monday, August 8th, the Centennial Celebration started off with a "bang" at 10:00 a.m. Fireworks were exploded, church bells were rung, and the fire whistle was blown . . . all at the same time. During the week, came scheduled parades with visiting dignitaries. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, the pageant was presented at 8 p.m. Beam's Attractions, a carnival, was in town and each afternoon and evening there was an aerial act by the Silver Condors. In addition, Pastor Luther Hare exhibited his model collection called, "The World In Miniature" at the Lutheran Parsonage several times each day.

The first of the parade series began on Tuesday, Farmers' and Homemakers' Day. Honored guests were Sen. Millard Tydings and Dr. Harry Byrd, President of the University of Maryland. On Wednesday, there were two parades. At 2 p.m., there was a parade of 10 Youth Organizations and floats, each depicting a decade of Oakland's hundred-year history. That evening, at 7 p.m., there was a Firemen's parade, with companies from the whole tri-state area.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Day was on Thursday. Not only was Col. Roy B. White, President of the railroad, an honored guest, but he brought with him the famous B&O Glee Club. Friday was Veterans' Day with an

exhibition of military equipment in the morning, and it was followed by a military parade in the afternoon. Not to be outdone, the Youth Committee sponsored a Soap Box Derby on Pennington Street that same day.

Saturday was probably the climax of the whole week's activities. This was Homecoming and Governor's Day, with thousands of people pouring into town for the parade, carnival, and pageant that evening. Honored guest for the day was W. Preston Lane, Governor of Maryland.

By comparison, Sunday was a relatively quiet day. The union outdoor worship service was held at the pageant grounds in the afternoon. Music was provided by a combined choir under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer. Guest preacher for the service was the Rt. Rev. Noble C. Powell, Episcopal Bishop of Maryland.

That evening, an unscheduled performance of the pageant, "Song of The Oaks" was presented. During the week, many people had been turned away, because there was no more standing room. By popular demand, an extra performance was given that Sunday. Over 7,000 people paid to see the three regular and one extra performance of the pageant.

Like all affairs of this nature, it took the participants some time to unwind after the exhilarating week. Each segment of the celebration chose its own method. For example, the pageant actors and crew built a gigantic bonfire of the non-salvagable scenery and had a weinie roast.

As if on cue, the weather which had been beautiful all during the week, took an abrupt turn late Tuesday night. The local weather station at Weber's

recorded a record rainfall for the following two days.

So ended the 100th Anniversary celebration of the Town of Oakland.

Centennial Reflections

As Told by Mrs. Polly Hanst

"I was one of a number of people who expressed an interest in holding a celebration to mark the 100th anniversary of the town of Oakland. We had been talking about it for some time, and I had some ideas about what could be done. I guess it was only natural, then, that I got chosen for the Centennial Committee.

"There were a lot of people at the October meeting held in the Town Hall, and everyone had ideas about the celebration. Some of the committees were formed that night, and as I look back on it, they functioned pretty well."

"Frank Rathbun became chairman of the committee, and Joe Hinebaugh, Dr. Baumgartner, and B. I. Gonder, along with myself, were members of the committee to run the celebration. Frank called for another meeting in November, and by that time Newt Coplin had also become a member of the Centennial Committee.

"Even though it was over half-a-year away, we felt that some publicity should begin even then, and Newt Coplin was given the job. He worked hard at it, and his efforts paid off.

"Another person who comes to mind as working with publicity for the Centennial was Susy Smith. She did a lot, and sold ads for the Official Program.

"My husband, George, and

Wilbur Close, of the Mountain Democrat, did a lot of the detail work on publicity. Jim Bell and Howard Naylor also worked on publicity . . . but this also shows how people got involved in several aspects of the celebration. Both Jim and Howard were very active in the production of the pageant.

"Surprisingly, the pageant seemed to be one area where the Centennial Committee was divided. Dr. Baumgartner and one or two others were not in favor of it. They wanted something more in the line of a carnival or circus entertainment. In the end, we had both; I wanted a pageant because I had been engaged in a number of them over the years, and I knew the message they could carry.

"As a result, it seemed to me that after the first of the year, I was involved in some kind of a meeting about the pageant every week. First it was Felix Robinson's 'Ballad of Oakland.' He wrote it and then recorded it on a wire recorder. Please remember that this was in the days before tape recorders. Felix lived next door, and we, along with members of the committee, would sit around and consider what was appropriate and what could be omitted. Joe Sollars, who wrote the pageant, 'Song of the Oaks,' suggested the 10 year

sequence division of the 100-year history of Oakland. Along with his sister, Helen, they put together a pretty good script. Then, we had to reduce it to an acceptable time frame, which we decided should be an hour and forty-five minutes.

"Speaking of the pageant brings up a lot of memories. Mary Jones did a lot of work on it, and some years later went on to be a responsible person in the Garrett County Playhouse. 'Tink' Sincell Ruckert had a lot of suggestions . . . Oh, I could go on and on, but I feel that the pageant, somehow, became the center of all the various Centennial activities. There were a number of special days, but they were just that . . . one day . . . but the pageant was presented throughout the whole week.

"One person's name which didn't seem to be in any official listing was Mrs. Mary Elliot. She was chosen secretary to the committee at the very first meeting. She attended a multitude of meetings and we relied heavily on her to keep us straight about what had been done and what had not been done. She was very faithful in her job and must have answered the telephone calls for every one that the rest of us had to handle.

"Money was one of the necessary items of the celebration, and the committee concluded that it would take about \$10,000 to do it up right. We raised that amount, and in the end, people who gave \$100 got a lot of it back . . . What I'm trying to say is that the Centennial celebration was a financial success.

"Looking back over that time, one thing I feel a little bad about is the resignation of some of the first committee chairmen. The Centennial was a consuming affair, and some of the people who volunteered in the beginning simply could not give it the necessary time required. I've forgotten who some of them were, but they did give it an honest try.

"It's too bad the old William James Hotel is gone. It was the center of so much activity; our honored guests stayed there, every parade passed in front of it, and many Centennial luncheons were hosted in the dining room.

"One luncheon that stands out in my mind was the one held when Mr. Robert Garrett was an honored guest. His grandfather was once President of the B&O Railroad and Garrett County was named in honor of Mr. Garrett. At that time he presented a marble bust of his grandfather, which is still on display in the Historical Society Museum.

"I think the generosity of some of the people of Oakland should be remembered. On the north end of Oakland, where the Exhibition Grounds were located, there, the Kahl family, and other property owners let us use their open fields. Stuart Hamill did the same with his land where the pageant was held. These people were only too happy to have it used as a part of the Centennial celebration.

"Over the years people have asked about Mrs. Roosevelt. This is probably due to the fact that Felix Robinson had been teaching over at Arthurdale, W.Va., and still had ties with it when the celebration was held. Mrs.

Roosevelt made Arthurdale one of her pet projects, but she was not among the honored guests that we had during Centennial Week.

"I think we lived for almost a year with our fingers crossed about good weather. One of the very first things we had to do back in October of 1948, was to set a date for the Centennial celebration. As it turned out there wasn't

any rain during the week except for a shower about 5 p.m. one afternoon. A lot of people said, 'Wasn't it lucky to have such good weather.' As a matter of fact, back in October we got a Hagerstown Almanac and figured out when would be the best date for the celebration. We chose the 2nd week in August of 1949, . . . and it worked out just fine."

Grantsville's Dorsey Hotel

Numbers can sometimes be just that . . . digits on a piece of paper. Other times they present an interesting puzzle. Take for example, the first census figures published about Garrett County's schools back in 1876. The census lists 77 frame school buildings, one log and one brick building. Presumably, the one log school was the Compton School near Chestnut Ridge Road. The question remained, however, where was the one brick school located?

This puzzle persisted for



Grantsville Street Sign.



Bricks From Hotel In Former Grantsville School.

several years, until one day the Glades Star came in possession of some old issues of the Garrett Journal. There in the December 17, 1908, issue was an article about the "Oldest Homes in Garrett County." The clue to the one brick school building was in the Grantsville section of that article concerning the Dorsey Hotel.

" . . . In 1845, Adam Schultz built a fine brick hotel in the

same town. It was kept as such as long as the rush of business lasted on the grand old highway. After that, it was torn down and the material used in building a fine school house, about the best in the county."

Evidently the brick school was the Grantsville school, and some of those same bricks were used in the present building that stands on the school property.

The Glotfelty Family Bible

by Thomas A. Glotfelty

The ancestral Bible of the Glotfelty Family will be on exhibition at the Garrett Community College Library from July 8 to August 9, 1989. Printed in 1734 in Basel, Switzerland, this Bible is now part of the rare German Bible Collection at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Since many of the older families of Garrett County are related to the Glotfelyts, its history, really the history of the family, should be of some interest.

The Glotfelty family has been one of the easier families to trace. They were established in northern Switzerland at least as early as 1000 A. D. Their early involvement in the Reformation and excellent church records yield considerable detail after 1570. Written records reveal that Arnold Glattfelder witnessed a deed in 1130 A. D. and that John Glattfelder was a member of the Council of Knights in 1157. Glattfelder was the family name, the literal meaning being "Glad Fields." A better interpretation would be, "Pleasant Meadows."

This name is probably derived from their land holdings, which were reputed to contain the largest tract of level land in Switzerland.

In all probability the family descended from the Germanic tribe known as the Alemanni, which aligned itself to the larger, more powerful Franks, driving the Romans out of the area that is now northern Switzerland and France. A portion of this ancestral land is still in family hands to this day.

Apparently the Glattfelders, at least our lineage, broke with the Roman Catholic Church very early in the Reformation. This is not surprising since the ancestral home, Glattfelden, is barely ten miles from Zurich. The Swiss Reformed Church in Glattfelden lists the baptism of Adam Glattfelder on July 29, 1570. Because of these church records, every child descended from Adam has their baptism and marriage recorded.

On July 25, 1709, Casper Glattfelder was baptized. On April 3, 1731, he married Elizabeth Lauffer. As for their children,

Felix and Anna died before they were a year old. The Bible, printed the same year Anna Margaret was born (1734), was likely bought about that time. Between then and 1742, Elizabeth bore Solomon (1736-1736), Solomon #2 (our ancestor, February 23, 1738 - August 13, 1818), Anna #2 (1740-?) and Johannes (John Adam 1742-1743).

Family history relates that Grandmother Elizabeth was most likely the reason that Casper decided to leave Switzerland for America. Tradition states that she was determined that her sons would not have to fight and possibly die for a foreign king. Wars, religious and otherwise, were being fought all over Europe. The men of Switzerland were in heavy demand as mercenaries because of their war-like nature. The Pope is still surrounded by his "Swiss Guard," a vestige of the era between 1500 and 1848. Oddly, we of this day consider the Swiss traditionally neutral, but it would be another 100 years after Grandmother Elizabeth before public sentiment would express general frustration with war. In any event, there has been a complete revolution of the Swiss nature.

Two stories are told concerning Hans Peter Glottfelder, Casper's older brother. One account states that he left for America with his family in 1742, only to die before the family reached the German border. The other account states that he left with Casper and others from Glattfelden in 1743 and died aboard ship. Accounts of the voyage down the Rhine to Rotterdam, thence to Cowes,

England, and finally to Philadelphia are sad, to say the least. Many died making the journey. Grandmother Elizabeth apparently died during the journey or shortly after landing. There is no record of her, but we do know that her father, Jacob Lauffer, left Rotterdam with the family and was not present on the ship at Philadelphia. Baby John Adam died on the voyage and Grandfather Casper was too sick to take his oath until several days after the ship docked in Philadelphia.

Casper, along with the remnants of his and Hans Peter's family arrived in Philadelphia on August 30, 1743, aboard the Francis and Elizabeth, George North, Captain. Eighty-nine (89) males above the age of fourteen (14) arrived at Philadelphia. Four of these were recorded as dead, two were missing and six more were sick — meaning, I am sure, much more than the common cold. Among the former inhabitants of Glattfelden, these lists include "Casper Gladfelder," age 33, "sick;" "Felix Waltter" (Walther), age 26, "sick;" and "Henderick" (Henry) "Waltter," age 30. Another family, from nearby Bulach, lists "Hannes Hilderbrand," age 26. The marriage of Hans Peter Glattfelder's daughter, Barbara, into the Hildebrand family provides the only known record of Hans Peter's family.

In the fall of 1743, Casper Glattfelder and Henry Walther obtained land patents for land west of the Susquehanna River. Casper's patent was the twenty-sixth issued across the river. Only a very few more were

granted until nearly twenty years later because the Penns suspended the sale of patents west of the Susquehanna when Indian troubles erupted. In the meantime, Casper remarried. His wife's name was Anna Maria, but we have no record of her last name. We do know that their first child, Felix, was born in 1747. During this time Casper and Henry Walther developed an unhappiness with their 224 acres on Great Conewago Creek and sold it in 1746. They apparently were homesick and wished to find land more like their native Switzerland. They are said to have squatted on some unoccupied land near what is Hoke's Mill in York County but found the timber too heavy for them. They finally settled on the south branch of Codorus Creek at a place that was to become Glattfelder's Station. Family members that have been to Switzerland remark that this portion of York County looks like the farm land around Glattfelden. It is interesting to note that the Codorus, like the Glatt River, flows northward. Solomon's later settlement at Salisbury was along the northward flowing Casselman (Little Youghiogheny), beneath the highest mountains in Pennsylvania. The land on Codorus Creek was not officially in family hands until April 3, 1770. William Coleman, a land speculator, had bought the land in March. He sold it to Casper and Henry Walther ten days later. John Hildebrand, husband of Casper's niece, Barbara, was apparently the wiser of the three. He obtained his land in December, 1749.

It is time to turn our attention to Solomon, Casper's eldest son. He and his two sisters, Anna Margaret and Anna #2, were all that were left of the marriage to Elizabeth Lauffer. Casper started his new family when Solomon was less than nine years old. There may have been some tension between the new family and the old. It is speculation on my part, but I sense it in the wording of old Casper's will more than anywhere else. Life on the frontier had to be rough. I am sure that the four or five years of moving were a strain, perhaps too much for a family making so many other adjustments.

Friction between Solomon and his father developed into a full-blown war about the time Solomon turned eighteen. Family tradition states that Solomon was apprenticed out to a blacksmith as a teenager and apparently learned the trade well. It was customary in Germany and Switzerland for a young man to be completely subject to his father until the age of twenty-one, turning over any wage he made in exchange for an allowance. Solomon was earning a wage by the time he became eighteen and apparently feeling very independent. Upon obtaining his pay, he refused to give it to his father, as was his custom until this time. The argument became so severe that Casper drove Solomon from the house and disowned him. The rift was so deep that while they may have later started speaking, Casper never fully forgave him. Casper's will gives some indication of his bitterness. From his death bed, he willed the plan-

tation (his words) and care of his wife to Felix, his next eldest son. Anna Margaret is mentioned; as the eldest daughter, she received twenty pounds as her inheritance. It may be best to quote the English translation of the will concerning Solomon.

“Sixthly, I Bequeath unto Solomon my Eldest Son Fifteen pounds, and Ten pounds He Did Receive of His Master Which should belong to His Father because he Had not His Age, I therefore Bequeath unto Him One English Shilling for all his Hereditary right and Inheritance which He Has to Seek of us.”

I might mention that the Bible was there through all of this and remained in the house on Codorus Creek until Casper's death in March, 1775.

Solomon's disinheritance happened sometime in 1756. What happened between then and 1766 is a matter of speculation. Was he drawn into the French and Indian War? Was he one of those employed to construct forts across Pennsylvania? Did he simply go back to work in the blacksmith shop? I should like to learn the answers and hope to dispel the mystery someday. Our next record is of Solomon's marriage to Maria Eva Frienschin (Friend) about 1766. Their first child, Maria Magdalena, was born July 12, 1767, in York County. Eva Margaret was born in York County April 21, 1769.

The Baptisms of John Adam (October 23, 1770), Anna Maria (April 14, 1773), and Elizabeth (April 2, 1775) are recorded in the German Reformed Church at Frederick, Maryland. Ap-

parently, Solomon continued his work as a blacksmith in the Frederick area. He is listed as one of the early pioneers in Frederick County. Please note that Solomon's first born son is named after his baby brother, who died traveling to America.

The family Bible was willed to Casper's youngest son, also called Casper, in 1775, when the old man died. It was young Casper's only inheritance and the only book specifically bequeathed. The rest of Casper's books were to be divided among the family, his only stipulation was that they not be sold. Contrary to many of the immigrants from Europe, Casper could read and write, a practice that had its roots in the Reformation. The family has always put great stock in learning, particularly reading.

How Solomon got the Bible is a matter of conjecture. He may have bought it, or young Casper, just twenty-one, may have given it to him. One can understand that this Bible meant the most to Solomon. He was the eldest son, and the only one who could remember Switzerland. The Bible was his link with the homeland and more importantly, his mother. However it was obtained, it became a proud possession in his household. Some of the pages listing the family have been removed, perhaps by Casper or perhaps by Solomon. In their place, Solomon added a sheet of paper, written in German, listing the births of his children.

Early in 1776, about a year after his father's death, Solomon left Frederick, traveling to the

southern end of the Brothersvalley Twp., Pennsylvania, settling on 50 acres just east of what was to become the settlement of Elk Lick (later Salisbury, Pa.) The town was formed and called Elk Lick in 1785. He called his farm "Green Park." It is interesting to note the similarity of the area to the farm on Codorus Creek, even though the hills are higher. Was it home sickness that brought him to this beautiful valley? Or did he move because of the hot winds of war sweeping the Atlantic Coast? The battles at Lexington, Concord, and Boston had taken place. Thinking of Grandmother Elizabeth's desires for her children, was this his way of honoring her? Was Solomon a pacifist?

It would be foolhardy to think the frontier of Southwestern Pennsylvania was out of harms way. The Indians proved capable allies for the British and many lives were forfeited even in this region. The settlement did survive the uprisings, perhaps because of the friendship they had shown to the Indians in the past. Solomon was indeed an early settler, but the Anabaptist settlement had been there many, many years previous to the official opening of the Alleghenies in 1769. Their good relations with the Indians are almost legend.

Solomon and his family were active in organizing two German Reformed Churches in the Brothersvalley. The first was at what was to become Berlin, Pa. Solomon's sixth child was the third baby baptized in the new church at Berlin, October 9, 1777. It was a boy, named Casper, an

indication that Solomon had finally resolved any difference he had with his father, however belated. This is also the year known as the "bloody year of the three sevens," in early histories of the time. Later the family would be instrumental in organizing the German Reformed church at Salisbury, Pa.

Solomon's seventh child, John Henry, born November 4, 1779, is the ancestor of the Glotfeltys who settled in Garrett County, Maryland. He married Mary Hare, March 4, 1798. His third son, William, married Esther Livengood, daughter of Christian Livengood and moved to the Cherry Tree Meadows, Garrett (then Alleghany) County, Maryland.

Solomon's last two children, Jacob (born January 17, 1784) and Catherine (born October 16, 1789), completed the family of five girls and four boys.

Knowing how to read and write, Solomon began "tinkering" with his surname. A census of the Brothersvalley Twp. in 1779 lists a Solomon Gladfield, a literal English interpretation of the family name. By 1783, the name was changed to Cladfelty and by 1784 to Claudfelty. A friend of mine who has studied German has led me to believe that Solomon was trying to arrive at a phonetic pronunciation of the old family name. The family language was a German dialect, known as Alemanni German. The pronunciation would have been more Frankish, or French like, than German as we know it today. I believe that Glotfelty is the closest Solomon could get to the sound of the old family name

in an English speaking world.

The barn on the home place was built in 1818 and is still standing. On August 13th of the same year, old Solomon died and was buried in the cemetery near the Union Church (consisting of Lutheran and German Reformed congregations). Eva Margaret married "Lightfoot" John Durst and settled on the Cassleman River. John Adam married Elizabeth Newman and moved to Greene County, Ohio. Elizabeth married John Welsh and moved to Anderson, Indiana. Casper married Julia Easter and settled in the Harnedsville area. John Henry and Jacob remained in the Salisbury area, both farming and developing the blacksmith shop into a foundry. Catherine married Frederick Deal and settled in Ashland, Ohio.

The old Bible must have remained at Green Park for several years following Solomon's death, but as English became the adopted language of his children and grandchildren, it was just an item of curiosity. I have not been able to trace the exact path as yet, but I do know that Noah Lint and his family were fascinated with an old German Bible in their possession, particularly with the hand written paper it contained. Early in perhaps 1932 or 1933, they loaned the Bible to the scholars at Franklin and Marshall College and the Lancaster Theological Seminary for study. They determined that it was the Glotfelty Family Bible. Beneath the English translation is the statement:

"The above records are contained in an old Bible in pos-

session of the Noah Lint Family in Greenville Twp., Somerset County, Pa., Sandpatch R. D., September 17, 1933. Printed in 1734. (E.C.S.)."

How long the Bible was retained by the Lints, I have not determined. Presumably after talking with some of the family, it was decided to allow Franklin and Marshall College to store the Bible in their Archives and Special Collections Department, where it remains to this day.

I had the opportunity to handle the old Bible in 1987. As I was turning the pages, admiring how the edges had been worn away, I was suddenly overwhelmed with emotion. It dawned on me that this was my physical link with my ancestral family. I pictured Casper and Elizabeth and their pride in their new Bible. I then could imagine the journey to America, the suffering, sorrow, struggles, and beginning again. Then the wars, the family troubles, and the new beginnings in what is known as the "Switzerland" of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It's just another book until you realize that it is the one link we have to who we are and why we are here. Like Solomon, it is our physical link to another land and time we would do well to remember.

SMALL CEMETERIES

(Continued from Page 305)

Thomas Lafayette Ashby b. 1858 d. 1950.

Thomas Wilson Ashby b. 1809 d. 1896.

Ellen Jane Ashby b. 1820 d. 1886. H & W.

Nathan Ferguson b. ? d. ?

Hester Ashby Ferguson, b. 1855



d. 1932. H & W.

Alexander Dumire b. ? d.?

Alice Ashby Dumire b. ? d. ? H
& W.

Infant child of Percy & Mabel
Gank b. ? d. ?

Foster Infant b. ? d. ?

Information supplied by Clif-
ford C. DeWitt.

Page 78

Shank listed in Flatwoods
Cemetery at old Pea Vinery
should be on page 239 and 240 with
the Specht Cemetery, at Flat-
woods.

Page 59, Dellinger Cemetery.

The two unmarked graves
beside Delbert V. Broadwater,
are Benjamin Franklin Broad-
water, 1871 - 1952. Rachel Jane
Broadwater, 1879-Sept. 20, 1937.

Information given by Orville R.
Gaster, Huntsburg, Ohio.

Page 259, Thayerville Cemetery.

John Lauchrey, d. Nov. 26,
1887, age 76 years, 25 days.
Nancy, wife of John Lauchrey
(note the difference in spelling)
April 30, 1812 - April 26, 1911.

Mary M. Lauchrey, d. June 19,
1899, age 33 years, 10 months, 27
days.

Infant son of James and Mary
Lauchrey, d. June 19, 1899. Infant
son of James and Mary
Lauchrey, d. June 19, 1899.

(Mary M. Shank Lauchrey died
during the childbirth of twin sons.
She was buried with a baby in
each arm).

Annie May Lauchrey, August 8,

1887 - Nov. 19, 1894.

Loughrey, Roy, Sept. 12, 1895 -
Oct. 2, 1895.

Lauchrey, Ray, Sept. 12, 1895 -
Oct. 14, 1895.

Nellie Frances Lauchrey, June
1889 - Feb. 22, 1968 (no marker).

William Edward Lauchrey,
May 1885 - Sept. 21, 1969 (no
marker).

Page 281, Wolfe Cemetery.

Uphold, Jasper F., Dec. 10, 1886
- Nov. 2, 1971.

Laura Mae, Dec. 14, 1891 - Jan.
23, 1963.

(Continued next issue)

Next Issue . . .

The Glades Star has received
letters about snow storms and
winter after the publication of the
March 1989 issue which recorded
much about winter in Garrett
County. They are interesting, and
if space allows, they will be pub-
lished in the next issue of the
magazine.

The northern part of the county
participated in the National
Roads festival this year. High-
lights of festival events will be in
the September issue of the Glades
Star. Along with this material,
will be an article or two about the
growing industry of "White
Watering" in the county and the
Savage River championships.

Last March, an article on one
room schools was promised, but
space didn't allow its inclusion in
this issue. Look for it in Sep-
tember.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 15

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1989



Whitewater Preparations - 1906 Style.



Modern transportation for whitewatering.

Whitewater Preparations - 1906 Style

In the Davis Collection of glass plate negatives at the museum, the editor came across this photograph of camping preparations in 1906. It shows a wagon loaded with tents, food, and a canoe. Presumably, it was taken before the group set off on their camping trip, because the wagon is so full.

Judging by the young men who are in the photograph the group are members of the Youghiogheny Club Campers. Other photographs in the collection show tents erected which reinforces this assumption; one photograph even shows the canoe in the water.

One person who can be identified in the photograph is the late Paul Naylor. Since Ralph Weber

was also a member of the club, he must be in the picture too, but could not be identified.

An article, "Youghiogheny River Adventure — 1906 Style" appears on page 339 of this issue of the Glades Star. Perhaps the canoe resting on top of the wagon is the same one which made the trip down the Youghiogheny River that same year.

Modern transportation of "whitewater" craft has become a common sight in Garrett County in the past 10 years. Light in weight, the modern canoe and kayak can be quickly and easily strapped to the top of an automobile. As such it is in keeping with both the "whitewater" enthusiasm in Garrett County and the availability of good streams for the sport.

"Contemporary History"

"Contemporary history" is one of those terms guaranteed to make English teachers groan. "History is history," they contend, "and it doesn't matter whether it is ancient, modern, or contemporary." However, the term "contemporary history" carries with it the understanding that today's events will be tomorrow's history.

With this in mind, the Glades Star has gotten into some "contemporary history" during this past year. In March there were articles on winter sports in Garrett County; the June issue featured the 1949 Centennial Celebration in Oakland; the present September issue carries an extensive article on Garrett County's "whitewater."

There are probably several reasons for recording this type of "contemporary history." One of the best is to get facts and names in print so that future historians will be able to use Glade Star material as a reference. Hopefully, these winter and summer forms of recreation will still be in vogue a hundred years from now, and participants will be curious, "... how did it all begin?"

Small Cemeteries

In keeping with the small cemetery records compiled by the Youghiogheny chapter of the DAR, the Glades Star is including in this issue material presented by the DAR. Their book, Maryland's Garrett Graves is recommended to all who are interested in having this information as an historical research tool. Page

numbers listed below are pages from the book.

Page 281, Wolfe Cemetery:

Uphold, Jasper F., December 10, 1886-November 2, 1971; Laura Mae, December 14, 1891-January 23, 1963.

Jasper and all three wives are buried in this cemetery. His first wife was Bertha A. (Roy) Uphold.

His second wife was Lerah Catherine (Wagner) Uphold.

His third wife was Laura Mae (Uphold) Uphold.

Information given by Roy Lockhart, Parkersburg, W.Va.

Charity Ann (Wilhelm) Kisner,

(continued on Page 331)

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1987-88

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Banquet Held At Bittering

Over seventy members and friends of the Garrett County Historical Society gathered for the annual banquet and business meeting at the Bittering Community Center on June 22. Guest speaker for the meeting was Mr. Al Fieldstein, noted author from Cumberland.

The meeting was called to order by President DeCorsey Bolden at 6:30 p.m. Following a prayer by the Rev. William Carlson, the group was served a dinner by the Women's Auxiliary of the Bittering Fire Department. After the dinner, President Bolden conducted the business meeting, asking for reports from various individuals.

Mrs. Dorothy Cathell, secretary and treasurer, gave a report on the finances of the Society. (A motion was made to omit the reading of the minutes from the last meeting.) A copy of the financial statement of the Society is on another page of this issue of the Glades Star. Following this report, Mrs. Martha Kahl gave information about books being published by the Society. Next, Mrs. Beth Friend, curator, gave a report on the museum and proposed events this summer. One pending event is a reunion of the crew of the U.S.S. Garrett County. Following Mrs. Friend's report, a brief report was given by John Grant, editor of the Glades Star.

A slate of candidates was presented for election to the Board of
(Continued on Page 352)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 23, 1988 to June 22, 1989

Balance in Checking Account, June 23, 1988		\$ 1,651.99
Receipts		24,279.64
Donations:		
County Commissioners	\$2,500.00	
Proctor Kildow Post #71	190.50	
VFW	63.50	
Lodge #192, AF&AM	100.00	2,854.00
Total Receipts		28,785.63
Less Total Disbursements		24,257.41
Balance in Checking Account, June 22, 1989		4,528.22

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Savings Account,		
Garrett National Bank	\$ 1,057.74	
CD, First United		
National Bank & Trust	1,000.00	
Premium Passbook, First		
Federal Savings Bank	17,815.24	19,872.98

TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT \$24,401.20

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell
Treasurer

Dues . . . Payable

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1989, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

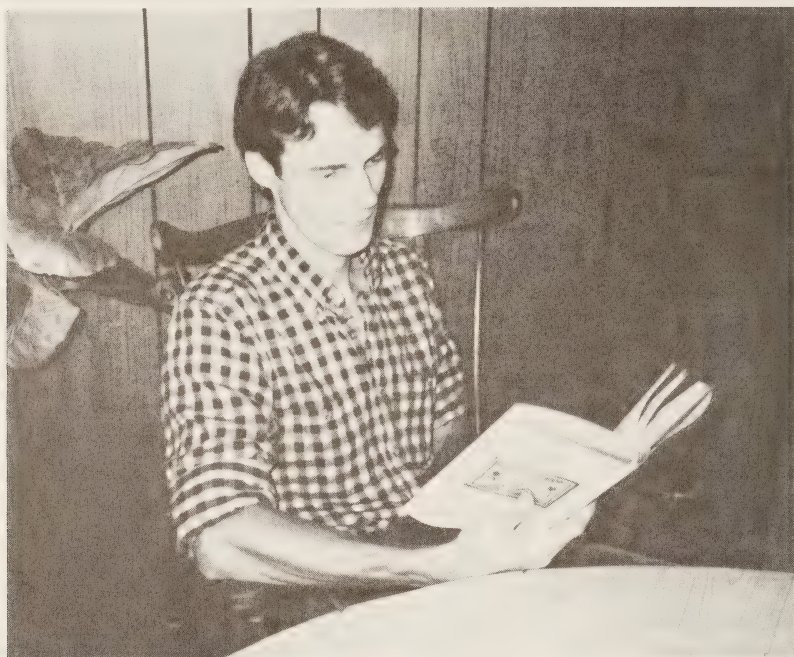
Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1989, shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4,

Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary



Stephen Schlosnagle looks at republished history.



Examining a map of Garrett County included in new volume.

County History Re-Published By Society

Friday, August 18, 1989, became a special day for the Garrett County Historical Society. On that date the reprinted volumes of "Garrett County — A History of Maryland's Tableland" finally arrived, and were unloaded at the Society's museum in Oakland. As a publishing undertaking, the reprint became the second publication completed by the Society within a year. (Last December, Capt. Hoyer's "Pioneer Families of Garrett County" was published and put on sale).

Almost the same size and color as the 1978 first edition, the history book was printed by the McClain Printing Company of Parsons, West Virginia. This company printed the first edition, and the "printer's pages" of that text survived the disastrous flood of November 1985, which destroyed many of McClain's manuscript files.

During the years which have followed the printing of the first edition, the Society has received a number of suggestions which would add to the book's enjoyment, if it were ever reprinted. Although some of them were impractical to use from a financial standpoint, many of the suggestions have been used here and there in the new edition.

One of the most practical suggestions was for the inclusion of a map of Garrett County. This would give the reader a quick geographical reference to the location of items in the book.

A search was made for a map which would fulfill the require-

ments needed for a county reference. The most practical map turned out to be the one prepared by the Garrett County Promotional Council and folded into their publications. The Council gave permission for the Society to reprint their county map and include it in the new edition of the "history."

At this point, the Garrett County Historical Society extends its "thanks" to the Council for its generosity in allowing the map to be used.

Now on sale at the museum, the branches of the Ruth Enlow Library, and certain book stores throughout the county, the new volume costs \$20.00. If a purchaser would like to receive it by mail, add an extra \$2.00 to cover postage and handling costs. Send a check or money order to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Maryland 21550.

Small Cemeteries

(continued from Page 327)

born 1856-died January 1900, wife of Jerome Kisner, (her grave is unmarked).

Information supplied by Emma Shaffer, Oakland, Md.
Page 161, McRobie Cemetery, Green Glade Road.

John W. McRobie, born 1789-died, February 19, 1877.

Delilah Murphy McRobie, born 1800-died, May 3, 1886.

Elisha McCrobie, born 1789-died, April 22, 1873.

Azenath Tasker McCrobie, born 1804-died, February 19, 1876.

Francis M. McRobie, May 19,
(continued on Page 351)



Two Whitewater experts with kayaks.



Rafts on Youghiogheny River at Friendsville.

Whitewater - The Enchanting Spray

Avid whitewater enthusiasts say a person can enjoy white water simply by sitting next to a stream. They point out that thousands of people will travel hundreds of miles to see water tumbling over rocks or falls. The popular example they cite is Niagara Falls which has been a tourist attraction for 150 years.

Whitewater appeal for human beings is a combination of the serpentine flow of water around boulders, the roaring sound of a falls, and the fine mist floating up from the tumbling water.

A whitewater enthusiast will always add that the ultimate enjoyment of whitewater is to be right in the middle of it . . . either on a raft or in a canoe or kayak. They say whitewater is a ole world in itself, where a man and his companions exist all by themselves.

Garrett County's rivers have long been a source of recreation. Fishing and camping beside the streams have had their lure for many years. However, aside from a few selected places, swimming and boating on Garrett County rivers has been somewhat limited due to the shallow depth of the water. Yet, the regular release of impounded water on the Youghiogheny and Savage rivers has led to a whole new recreation adventure called whitewatering.

To a limited degree, some whitewatering has been done on the Potomac and Casselman rivers, but the greatest attention at the present time is on the

Youghiogheny and Savage rivers.

This past June, Garrett Countains were made intensely aware of whitewatering by the publicity surrounding the World Championship Races which were held on the Savage River. Much of this awareness came from the public relations efforts. Many local residents joined the thousands of visitors along the banks of the Savage River to watch contestants bouncing down the rapids as they paddled through various gates on the race course.

Athletes from different countries competed on the Savage River for honors in their particular boat class. Their presence lent an international flavor to the whitewater activities. Very subtly, they also underlined the fact that whitewater boating is a world wide sport.

Most of the whitewater recreation in Garrett and surrounding counties can be dated to the 1950s. Adventurous people bought inflatable Army surplus rafts, and began floating down local rivers. In all probability, every stream in our three state area was tried at one time or the other. Eventually, activities were confined to the Youghiogheny and Savage rivers in Maryland, and the Cheat River and South Branch of the Potomac in West Virginia.

Observers of river activities credit the introduction of the aluminum canoe early in 1950

with "opening the door" to the whitewater enthusiasts. For years, the only practical way to navigate a relatively shallow river was in a canoe.

Yet, rocks and snags easily punctured the canvas and thin wood hulls of even the most sturdy canoes. Then, following World War II, the aluminum canoe was developed. Rocks and snags only made small dents in these newly designed crafts. Suddenly, the whole world of shallow rivers was open to people with aluminum canoes. What the canoe paddlers found when they began to explore these rivers were long stretches of idyllic, calm water interspersed by challenging whitewater rapids.

In the beginning, they only tried those reaches of a river where their canoes would not be swamped by the rapids. Then, as a precaution against swamping, they started to cover their canoes with canvas. From this point, it was a short step to the kayak and larger, two man kayak-type also called a canoe.

However, the less expensive Army surplus inflatable rafts were available for people who didn't mind getting wet. Soon, whitewater enthusiasts were paddling through rapids in small one man rafts or in the larger group rafts. It was in this period of time that rafters found they could paddle through rapids denied the covered canoes . . . and the sport of whitewatering was born.

Parallel with the use of the inflatable rafts, the covered canoe progressed to the light weight, fiberglass kayaks and

two man canoes. As the owners of these light weight crafts became more experienced, they found whitewater rapids available to them which were too dangerous for inflatable rafts.

The Youghiogheny River has a whole variety of water courses in its 132 mile length. Beginning in Garrett County, veering into Preston County, then flowing the entire length of Garrett County, it finally ends with its junction of the Monongahela at McKeesport, Pa. On the river there are miles of gently flowing water that delight paddlers of canoes. Between these calm stretches are sections of some of the most treacherous rapids in the Eastern United States.

In all probability, the Youghiogheny River was used by Indians with canoes for centuries before the appearance of white men. Later, when white men did find its banks, they adopted the Indian canoe as a means of traversing the river. However, the first written report of white men's use of canoes on the Youghiogheny River was made by George Washington, during one of his campaigns in this area. He wrote the following about one small stretch of the river on May 4, 1754.

"Embarked in a canoe with Lieutenant West, three soldiers, and one Indian . . . followed the river for about half a mile . . . I ordered my men to wade as the water was shallow enough, and continued myself going down the river. Now finding our canoes were too small for six men, we stopped and built a boat; with which, together with our canoe,

we reached Turkey Foot.”

From a whitewatering point of view, there are three major stretches of the Youghiogheny River which receive the greatest attention. First is the section from Sang Run to Friendsville; second a canoeing section below Confluence; and third, the section downriver from Ohiopyle.

The Sang Run to Friendsville section has been described as the “top whitewater run in the East”. It has five Class V rapids, which makes it a difficult trip for even the experts. The normal gradient of the Youghiogheny River is approximately 10 feet per mile; in places the Sang Run to Friendsville section drops 120 feet per mile. (In recent years this section of the Youghiogheny has been the focus of a three-way controversy between the whitewater boaters, the land owners, and the State of Maryland.)

In an attempt to give some order to the disorder of rapidly flowing water, the American Whitewater Affiliation has devised a number series for rapids. Class I includes gentle riffles; Class IV includes long, difficult rapids with constricted passages that often require precise maneuvering in very turbulent waters; Class V is even more dangerous than Class IV, and only recommended for experts.

What makes this section of the Youghiogheny so special is that in the nine and a half miles from Sang Run to Friendsville there are four miles of concentrated rapids. There are piles of boulders in the river, ledges, blocked view of the rest of the river, passages with menacing under-

cuts, and turbulent pools that could drown a man in an overturned kayak.

During the mid-1950s, when there was still much exploration of this section of the river, a man from Oakland found out the hard way that it was impossible to navigate in an open canoe. He and his son put their canoe into the river at Sang Run intending to make the run to Friendsville in one afternoon. They ended up walking out of the wilderness area the next morning, carrying their canoe, and thankful not to have any broken bones.

Another exploration trip from Sang Run to Friendsville was made in the summer of 1959 by Dave Kurtz, Tom Smyth, and Bill Bickham who almost made the trip without mishap. They started from Sang Run with three aluminum canoes and ended at Friendsville with two of them intact.

Rafting, with Army surplus rafts was tried on the Potomac by Jean and Sayre Rodman back in 1956. They put in at Gorman and floated down to Kitzmiller. Others have made the same trip since that time; however, this section of the Potomac River has never been too popular as a whitewater rafting area. Perhaps the reason lies in the fact that it lacks a regular release of impounded water which can be found on the Savage River and the Youghiogheny River.

Jean and Sayre Rodman also hold the distinction of perhaps being the first people to raft down the Youghiogheny from Ohiopyle to Connellsville. They did this in 1956, when conditions for such a

trip were exactly right; it is not the normal practice to run the entire distance by present day rafters.

Whitewater activities on the Youghiogheny River gradually passed from the amateur exploration period to the era of professional guided tours. During the 1960s it became obvious that providing rides through the rapids could be made a thriving business venture. Each year, more and more people took raft and kayak trips down the rapids from Sang Run to Friendsville, and from Ohiopyle down the lower reaches of the Youghiogheny.

Rafting and kayak runs became so popular at Ohiopyle that the State of Pennsylvania eventually opened a State Park in the area. In the latter part of this decade, the number of people participating in the sport at that location exceeded two million.

In 1989, the State of Maryland counted 10 different professional rafting companies operating on the Youghiogheny River. Some of the 10 are out-of-state companies who bring customers to this area for whitewatering sport. Ironically, the fee which the customers pay, over \$35 per trip on a weekend, is almost as much as an Army surplus raft cost back in the 1950s.

Today, Garrett County residents are used to seeing kayaks and canoes tied on automobile tops as enthusiasts ride to their favorite whitewatering area. Small and lightweight, these crafts seem to be more numerous than the bulky inflatable rafts. Most of the kayaks are of fiber-

glass or moulded plastic, and weigh about 35 pounds. Quite a few of them have patches on the hulls, testifying to collisions with rocks and snags, still the menace of whitewater rivers. At 35 pounds, these kayaks are somewhat heavier than the 18 pound racing models used in the whitewater championship races on the Savage River.

Economists point out that each year citizens of the United States have more and more time for recreation. Whitewatering, of course, is one of the sources for recreation time. Yet, plunging through rapids is dangerous, the states involved are giving close attention to whitewatering from a safety point of view.

Undoubtedly, the coming years will see more regulations placed on both amateur and professional activities. Yet, nothing will really deter the enthusiasts from being in the pounding rapids of whitewater, "The Enchanting Spray."

References for this article: "Youghiogheny Appalachian River" by Tim Palmer. University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985. "The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799." Cambridge, Mass. 1925.

Dr. John Fullmer

by Victor D. Dozzi

Some of the Fulmers and Wilsons of Garrett County are descended from a Dr. John A. Fullmer. The Fulmers, Fullmers, and Follmers are of German ancestry. The original German spelling of the name was Vollmer or von Vollmer. According to the Marion County, Va. (W.VA.) census of 1860 Dr. John was born in Virginia about 1815. He appears to have married Margaret Anne Lower, daughter

of William Lower and Drusilla Harvey, however, I have found no evidence of a marriage. They had a daughter, Virginia E. Fulmer, who was born in Marion County, Va. (W.Va.) December 11, 1858 (Old register Page 78). This family appears in the 1860 census of Marion County near Boothsville.

1860 Census, Marion County, Va. (W.Va.), page 16.

John Fullmer, age 45, born Va., Physician.

Margaret Anne, age 30, born Md.

Virginia, age 1, born Va.

Joseph, age 21, born Md.

Mary E. Tucker, age 23, born Va.

Dr. John was sued in 1860 because he didn't pay for land which he had purchased (Marion County Circuit Court #CC 635). He lost the land and apparently moved to Ohio. Dr. John and Margaret Anne had a son George William Fulmer who was born in Ohio about 1860.

Frank Fulmer of Maryville, Tenn., is the great grandson of Dr. John and the grandson of George. Frank was told by his grandfather, George, that Dr. John left for the Civil War when George was an infant and never returned from the war. It also appears that the mother, Margaret Anne Lower, died not long afterward. In the 1870 census of Alleghany County, Md., daughter Virginia E., age 11, was living with Rudolph Foglepole and son George, age 10, was living with Hugh Moore. Frank Fulmer knows that his great grandmother's maiden name was Lower. He also knows that she

was not Dr. John's first wife and that George Fulmer had a half brother in Preston County, W.Va., named James. Frank had visited his great uncle James and was acquainted with him and his sons. In the 1860 census of Preston County, Va. (W.Va.), James Preston Fullmer, aged 4, is living with his mother Margaret Soverns, aged 32, and his grandmother Katherine Soverns, aged 58. In the 1880 census of Preston County, W.Va., James P. Fullmer, aged 24, and his family are living with his mother Margaret Fullmer (widow), aged 52, and his grandmother, Katherine Soverns, aged 76. I spoke with James Fullmer's grandson, Dr. John Lee Fulmer of Morgantown. His father had told him that he suspected that the original Dr. John had several families going simultaneously. He left Preston County because he wasn't able to earn a decent living there as a physician. When he left Preston County Soverns refused to go with him. Further, they weren't sure that Dr. John left for the Civil War. They thought that perhaps he abandoned his families and went to Utah. A branch of the Fulmer (Follmer) family of Pennsylvania joined the Mormon Church in Kirtland, Ohio in 1836 and migrated with the church to Utah. David Fulmer (Follmer) 1803-1879 became High Priest, Missionary, and President of Salt Lake Stake in 1849. I have been unable to find any documentary information on Dr. John A. Fullmer after 1860.

George W. Fullmer, son of Dr.

Youghiogheny River Adventure—1906 Style

Ralph Weber and Paul Naylor didn't know anything about Class IV rapids when they started down the Youghiogheny River in 1906. The nomenclature for rapids hadn't even been applied to the Garrett County river at that time. But the two young men did know the river and how to portage around "rough places."

Both of them had spent many summers camping with their families along the Youghiogheny. Two favorite spots for camping were located at different places on the river. One was near Oakland at Coddington's Riffles and

the other was in the bottom land near Sang Run. Many evenings they would sit around the campfire and talk with others about going all the way down the river to Pittsburgh.

Finally, in June of 1906, Ralph and Paul decided to make the trip. They carefully selected their supplies, and bought a small canvas tent. Putting their canoe into the Little Youghiogheny River by the B&O station in Oakland, they set off for Pittsburgh.

Their first portage was around Shaffer's dam, half a mile down stream from Oakland. Later,

John A. Fullmer and Margaret Anne Lower, married Jennie Greene at Keyser, W.Va., 16 March, 1879. He died at Oakland, Md., 12 January, 1948.

Virginia E. Fulmer, daughter of Dr. John Fullmer and Margaret Anne Lower, married Stephen Wilson on 14 March, 1882 at Foglepole's farm in Garrett County (the residence of the bride). Stephen and Virginia had nine children: Rudolph, William Jerome, Elizabeth J., Marshall Ney, Amy Viola, Ezrum S. (Ed.), Cicely Mae Susan, Anna J., and Hellen Virginia. Stephen and Virginia were divorced 26 December, 1900. The second child of this marriage, William Jerome Wilson, was my wife's grandfather. Virginia E. Fulmer Wilson died 12 November, 1917 in Oakland, Md. Stephen was the son of William R. Wilson and Elizabeth Jones. William R. Wilson was the youngest son of Thomas Wilson II, the pioneer

settler of Garrett County. Since Virginia was the granddaughter of Drusilla Harvey, the marriage of Stephen Wilson and Virginia E. Fulmer is another union of the Wilson and Harvey families.

I have gathered this information in searching the ancestry of my wife, Alice Mae Wilson. I have written this article to share what I have found with others and also in the hope that someone might have additional information on these people. If anyone knows of any errors in what I have written, I would be anxious to hear from them.

Many people assisted me in researching this data: Rick Toothman of Mannington, W.Va.; Beth Friend of Oakland, Md.; Rev. Wilson Ward Harvey of Keyser, W.Va.; Frank Fulmer of Maryville, Tenn.; Dr. John Lee Fulmer of Morgantown, W.Va.; Janice Cale Sisler of Bruceton Mills, W.Va.; and Marie Brown of Severna Park, Md.

they said this was their first and most difficult portage of the whole trip; they got the process down to a routine afterwards.

June is not a "high water" month on the Youghiogheny River, and June of 1906 wasn't any exception. As a result, it took Ralph and Paul two days to reach Swallow Falls.

Going around the falls and rapids at Swallow Falls was the first of several long difficult portages. They had to carry their gear almost four miles along the logging tram road which ran beside the river. It was almost dark of the third day when they arrived at Sang Run.

By this time both young men were tired and disgusted with the whole trip. In later years they laughed about it, but they said that if they hadn't talked so much about going to Pittsburgh, they would have quit at Sang Run. They were familiar with the Sang Run camp ground, and decided to spend one whole day there "taking it easy."

They knew that more portages lay ahead of them from Sang Run to Friendsville; however, they paddled down river from Sang Run as far as possible. Near Gap Falls they decided to take out the canoe and once more portaged around the rapids. This time they carried the canoe and their supplies about four miles along the Kendall Lumber Company tram road. Finally, they put their canoe into the river again, and arrived at Friendsville late in the evening of the following day.

The trip from Friendsville to Ohiopyle was less eventful. Their portages were relatively minor,

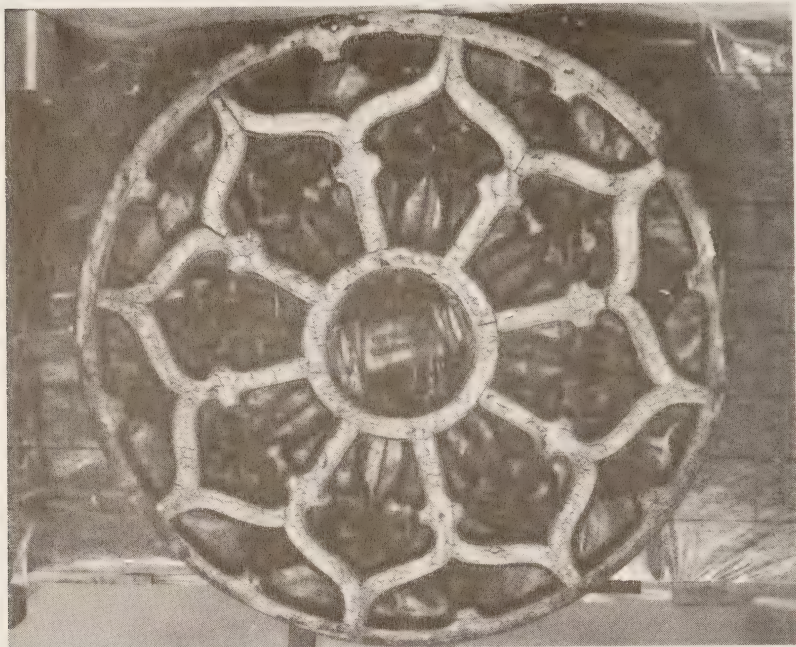
but it took them three days to get there. When they finally got to Ohiopyle, both men decided they had had enough of portaging, and put their gear on a local B&O train for Connellsville.

Almost another day was gone before they put their canoe in the river again. However, one big change had come about; they were in civilization and could buy food along the way. Thus, the only thing they had to worry about in the canoe was their tent. This was probably just as well, since the canoe had hit so many rocks that it was leaking very badly.

As the first half mile of the trip from Oakland to Shaffer's Mill was very enjoyable, the trip on down to McKeesport took on the same aura. Unfortunately, their exact time to cover the final phase of their trip has been lost, but it was three days after they left Connellsville they climbed aboard a B&O train and headed home. The canoe was so "beatup" by the trip, that Ralph and Paul abandoned it on the river bank at McKeesport.

Ralph Weber and Paul Naylor didn't abandon the paddles for the canoe, but kept them for a number of years. They eventually saw service on Deep Creek Lake, where they were passed on to the next generation of adventurers.

The memory of the trip down the Youghiogheny River was something which the men never forgot. They would always laugh about it and shake their heads; it was an adventure of high degree, but one neither of them wanted to repeat.



Grussendorf window in California.



Grussendorf home near Hutton.

Garrett County Window In California

There it was, etched in a stained glass window, "Grusendorfs of Hutton, Md." Only trouble was, the man in California who bought the window at an antique auction had never heard of Hutton, Md. Thus began a search for the original setting of a stained glass window from Garrett County which was found in California.

Mr. Christopher Toy of South Layuna, Calif., is a collector of antiques. As befits any true collector, he likes to know the history of the old pieces which he buys. As a result, when he bought a beautiful stained glass window at an antique auction in Pasadena, Calif., he launched into a prolonged historical search that led to Garrett County, Maryland.

His only clue to the origin of the window as a rather cryptic phrase in the glass, "Grusendorfs of Hutton, Md." "where," he asked himself, "is Hutton, Md.?" The answer to his question came a week later after many hours spent in studying a map of Maryland; he found that Hutton was in Garrett County.

Next came a series of rather frustrating telephone calls to various places in Garrett County to find someone who knew the Grusendorf name and could tie it to the town of Hutton. Eventually, he was referred to the Editor of the Glades Star who did know the name and its relationship to Hutton.

At one time, the Editor worked for Mr. C. Milton Sincell, County Surveyor. His father, Mr. Ed-

ward Sincell, was a prominent Oakland lawyer for a number of years, and Milton heard a lot of his father's conversations about business affairs. One of them involved the tannery company at Hutton. Years later, while surveying a house lot in the town of Hutton, Milton began to talk to the Editor about the old tannery ruins and the business that had once flourished there. He related how Christian Grusendorf and Orlando Crane had salvaged the bankrupt tanning factory and turned it into a competitive business.

Thus, when Mr. Christopher Toy of California made his telephone call to the Editor of the Glades Star asking about the Grusendorfs of Hutton, he was one person who could give him an answer. Even though it had been almost 50 years since the conversation with Milton Sincell, he was able to recall Grusendorf's connection with the tanning company.

The tannery at Hutton underwent a whole series of business crises during its existence there. It was first organized as the Enterprise Tanning Company, then re-organized as the Commonwealth Tanning Company, then as the Garrett Leather Company, and finally as Tioga Tanning Company.

Its final operation as Tioga Tanning Company was begun in 1908, when Christian Grusendorf and Orlando Crane relinquished their control of the company to a Pennsylvania firm which had

several other tanneries.

Unfortunately, the tannery at Hutton was destroyed by fire in 1925. Afterwards, a corporate decision was made by the Tioga Company not to rebuild the plant, because the tanning process had undergone technical changes. Acid was starting to be used much more in tanning the hides in place of the leaching process of bark from trees. To give some idea of the scope of the Hutton plant's use of tree bark, there were twelve 12,000 gallon soaking pits in the "leach house."

It was back in 1904, after one of the businesses re-organization, that Christian Grusendorf and Orlando Crane took over the tannery and changed the name to Garrett Leather Corporation. Several reasons may have prompted them to do this. For Christian, one reason was that he lived on a farm near Hutton, and supplied a lot of tanning bark for the business. For both men, another reason must have been that the trustees of the former, bankrupt tanning company made a very attractive offer. It is to be remembered that with the lumber mills, coal mines, and coke ovens near-by, Hutton was the center of a thriving business community at that time.

Whatever reason prompted his venture into the tanning business, Christian Grusendorf's house reflected the taste of a successful man. Located along the B&O Railroad at Edgewood Station (2 miles east of Hutton), the three story house still stands where it was built at the turn-of-the-century.

Mr. Russell Rodeheaver, long-

time resident of Hutton remembers when the Grusendorfs lived there. "I faintly remember a stained glass window," he told the Editor, "perhaps it's the one you are asking about. I clearly remember that the whole front porch of the house was glassed in, and it seems to me that the front door had a stained glass in it. That porch had a mixture of clear and stained glass."

Referring to the window found in California, Mr. Rodeheaver speculated that it might have been one which Christian Grusendorf ordered prior to his death in 1925. "Perhaps it was never delivered, or else it was delivered and removed from the property when the porch was remodeled some years later. Maybe that could account for its appearance in an antique auction."

Then he added, "It was probably made in Cumberland. That's not too far away, and a lot of people bought stained glass windows from a company that used to be there."

So . . . like parts of a continued story, there still remains some un-answered questions about the whole affair. Why would a window from a house in Hutton, Maryland be offered for sale at an antique auction in Pasadena, California? There is an "in between" question. How many auction sales did the window pass through before it arrived in California? Perhaps, the new owner of the window, Mr. Christopher Toy, will be able to write the final chapter of the window's cross-country trip.

The Editor would like to thank Joseph Frantz, Hutton business man, for putting him in touch with Russell Rodeheaver.

Correspondence From Mr. Toy About The Grusendorf Window

Some of the information on the stained glass window was based on a telephone conversation with Mr. Toy. A copy of the article was mailed to him, and he very graciously replied with a few minor corrections in the text along with more information on the window. Below is a portion of Mr. Toy's letter to the Glades Star.

I suspect that the window was not installed in the structure (home) which you so kindly sent pictures of. I have several reasons for this belief. One, the "theme" of the window is quite Victorian and, even though the home has been remodeled, I question that it would have been remodeled to the extent of voiding a Victorian theme. Two, by measuring the front door and scaling according to my measurement, the house appears to be 20 feet to the lower roof line and eighteen and one half feet (18½' wide). The window (which I am restoring) is just over six feet in diameter and should it have been installed in the structure you have sent photographs of, it would have been significantly out of proportion to the rest of the structure.

Enclosed are several photographs taken of the window just after I had applied the first of many applications of paint remover. There were 8 detectable coats of paint with most coats being white, one yellow and one green. Also, there were

several layers of window putty used to seal the windows into the wooden frame. (Putty is required only to seal against the elements. The frame was designed to contain and support the individual window sections as well as being architecturally quite significant. The window was apparently used in an exterior wall and was probably installed for a significant time period).

Stained glass window work is one of my hobbies and a significant amount of work is required in restoring this particular window. Over 40% of the glass was broken, all of the lead and cement joints were in failure and the supportive frame was unstable including one section which had been destroyed (probably from being dropped). To date over 200 hours have been vested in the frames stabilizing and restoration with approximately 100 additional hours required to make same ready for the glass. Over 100 hours have been vested in the disassembly of the stained glass sections and cutting of the replacement glass. I estimate an additional 200 hours will be required to clean the unbroken pieces of glass, reassemble/relead the old and new and solder and cement. Estimated restoration time will exceed 600 hours (or 3½ man months).

Once restored, the window will become a skylight in a home located approximately 500 yards from the Pacific Ocean, in the city of Corona Del Mar, California. This is a small community adjacent to Newport Beach, California.



Fort Pleasant sign at Old Fields, W.Va.



Fort Pleasant meeting house where Isaac VanMeter is buried. (Present structure dates from 1812).

Beginning Point of McCulloch's Path?

Historical clues appear in unusual places, and are often found when a person is looking for something else. A case in point is the beginning location of McCulloch's Pack Horse Path. Here and there information exists as to where it traversed through these parts of Maryland and westward into West Virginia. However, with only vague references to Moorefield, W.Va., there are very few notations as to where the path actually began.

One good clue to its beginning is to be found in Wiley's "History of Preston County" (W.Va.). However, to understand the importance of this clue it is necessary to review some of Samuel McCulloch's history.

Samuel McCulloch was born in the South Branch Potomac Valley (near present Moorefield, W.Va.) in 1750. When he was nineteen years old, Samuel McCulloch along with Ebenezer, John and Silas Zane blazed a trail westward through Western Maryland toward the Ohio River and the present day Wheeling area. (The Zanes became the founders of Zanesville, Ohio). Their trail followed portions of the old Great War Path of the Indians. In 1770, McCulloch and the Zanes gathered their families together with other interested neighbors for a move westward. They followed the pack horse path which McCulloch had pioneered the previous year. Contemporaries who were included in the group of settlers were members of the VanMeter family.

It is through the VanMeters that and where they lived in the South Branch area the clue exists as to the beginning of the Pack Horse Path.

The South Branch group were not the first settlers to migrate along parts of the Great War Path. Wiley in his Preston County history book records that a Dr. Thomas Eckarly and his family members moved to a piece of fertile land along the Cheat River later known as Dunkards Bottom. This was in 1755 or 1756, and they lived there for two years building their cabins and tilling the soil. Finally, their ammunition and other supplies were exhausted, and Dr. Eckarly set off toward the Shenadoah area for new supplies. Loading up the furs they had collected for trading, he followed the Great War Path eastward to the South Branch and onward to the Shenandoah country.

Disposing of his pack of furs, he laid in the necessary supplies and started homeward. On the way, he stopped at Fort Pleasant where he was detained because members of the garrison thought he might be a spy for the Indians. Eventually, he was allowed to leave in the company of two soldiers who went back to the Cheat River settlement with him. Unfortunately, while he was gone, there had been an Indian raid, and all of the members of his family had been murdered.

It is Wiley's mention of Fort Pleasant in this story that gives clues to the beginning point of

(continued on Page 349)

The Battle of Bloomington Bridge

In military language it might only have been called a "skirmish," but for the people of Bloomington and Piedmont, it will always be the Battle of Bloomington Bridge.

Marking 125 years since the battle took place, an historical pageant called "McNeill's Rangers Ride Again" was presented in Bloomington on Saturday evening, June 17. The massive stone arch railroad bridge formed a backdrop for the pageant action which took place on both sides of the Potomac River. Spectators sat in a parking lot on the Maryland side, and watched Confederate and Union soldiers fire at one another on both sides of the river.

The mock battle between the two groups began with the firing of a "six pounder" cannon by the Confederates on the Maryland side. Few of the spectators were prepared for the loud "bang" of the cannon. Equally loud was the return fire from a Union mortar fired on the W.Va. side.

As the battle progressed the Confederates also captured a steam locomotive and train as it pulled through the arches of the bridge on the W.Va. side. A short time later, they were driven off by Union forces and the mock battle ended.

"McNeill's Rangers Ride Again" received its title from a raid made by Capt. Hanse McNeill on May 5, 1864. The action of the pageant reflected only a small part of the events which took place on that day. The raiders were unsuccessful in

their attempt to blow-up the bridge, but they did an enormous amount of damage to the railroad property in the few hours they were in the Bloomington area.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was a vital transportation link during the Civil War. History shows that for the very first time, in that war, railroads were employed in the massive movement of soldiers and equipment. Prior to that time, generals were faced with long marches, and plagued with almost insurmountable problems of keeping troops supplied in rough terrain.

However, by using the railroads they could move troops hundreds of miles . . . almost overnight.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was an east-west railroad that roughly paralleled the division line between the Union and the Confederacy. As a transportation link, it meant that the Union generals could quickly counteract any Confederate military move along a 400 mile front.

Obviously, the Confederate generals also recognized the importance of the railroad. One of their aims was to interrupt passage over the railroad as much as possible. Destroying a railroad bridge was a very quick way of stopping movement on the railroad.

One of the first things which the Rangers did when they arrived at Bloomington on May 5, 1864, was to capture a freight train in the station. A small number of the Rangers uncoupled the locomotive, and rode it down to Pied-

mont. There, the troops forced the surrender of a small Union garrison. Then, the troops set about the destruction of the railroad's facilities at Piedmont.

They set fires which destroyed seven machine shops, nine locomotives, and over 100 loaded railroad cars. In less than an hour, they did over a million dollars worth of damage to the railroad.

While this was taking place, the Rangers who had stayed behind in Bloomington captured two more short freight trains. However, before setting the railroad cars on fire, they allowed the people of the town to carry away as much merchandise as they could.

Unexpectedly, a passenger train from the west came down the grade to Bloomington, and it was also captured. Among the passengers aboard the train were 100 Union soldiers. The small group of Confederates bluffed the Union soldiers into surrendering.

Meanwhile, two additional actions were taking place in the area; one Confederate and the other Union. A small group of Rangers were busy planting explosives in the stone arch railroad bridge. Their work was in vain, however, for when the explosive charges were fired, the bridge did not collapse.

The Union action involved soldiers stationed at New Creek (now Keyser, W.Va.). A troop of over 75 men set out for Piedmont as soon as the news of the raid reached them. Arriving in Piedmont, they found that the Confederate soldiers had already left. Catching up with them at Bloomington, the Union troops

surprised the Confederates and opened fire on them.

Faced with what they thought was a much larger force, the Rangers departed, and the battle of Bloomington Bridge became one more event in the history of the Civil War.

The re-enactment of the raid was sponsored by the Garrett National Bank as part of the Whitewater activities. As a pageant, the enactment had four parts to its program: singing of Civil War songs by the children of Short Gap, W.Va., elementary school; musical selections from "McNeill's Rangers," an annual Civil War outdoor musical presented at Burlington, W.Va.; the mock battle between the Confederate and Union soldiers; and a finale by the cast of McNeill's Rangers.

There were over fifty volunteers involved in the production of the pageant. Confederate soldiers came from the Laurel Brigade of the Confederate States of America, under the command of Major Herbert Williams of Burlington, W.Va. The Union troops came from the 43rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank A. Foight III. The steam locomotive and train were furnished by the Allegany Central Railroad of Cumberland.

Together with the singing groups, the soldiers made "McNeill's Rangers Ride Again" a success. Once again the skirmish known locally as the Battle of Bloomington Bridge came to life. It will be remembered for a long time by all who came to enjoy the pageant.



Boundary Marker No. 23 before and after repairs.



Thanks To County Commissioners

Last year, there was a story in the September, 1988 issue of the Glades Star about a Maryland-West Virginia boundary marker which had been knocked over. This was Monument No. 12 in the Underwood area. One of the residents of the area brought this matter to the attention of the Historical Society early in 1988.

Since the boundary marker was a governmental matter, the information about the monument's condition was presented to the County Commissioners. They, in turn, called upon Mr. Paul Shockey and the Roads Department to re-erect the monument. Within three weeks, the monument was back on its base.

In April of this year, the Historical Society was again notified of a damaged marker. This was Monument No. 23, near Cranesville. Instead of simply being knocked over, the marker had been broken into three or more pieces. Once more, the County Commissioners were notified, and Mr. Paul Shockey and the Roads Department was authorized to have the marker repaired.

Now, Monument No. 23 has been put back together again, and restored to its original position. A word of thanks for prompt action goes to the County Commissioners and to Mr. Paul Shockey and his men who did the work of repairing the monument.

McCulloch's Path (continued from Page 345)

McCulloch's Pack Horse Path. It fills in what could be the route of the Path from Fort Ogden in the Mount Storm area to the South Branch of the Potomac River. This route of the Path is the part which has always been vague.

If Dr. Eckarly traveled over an existing trail, the Great War Path, to get to the Fort Pleasant area, then he must have gone through a series of open passes in the mountains.

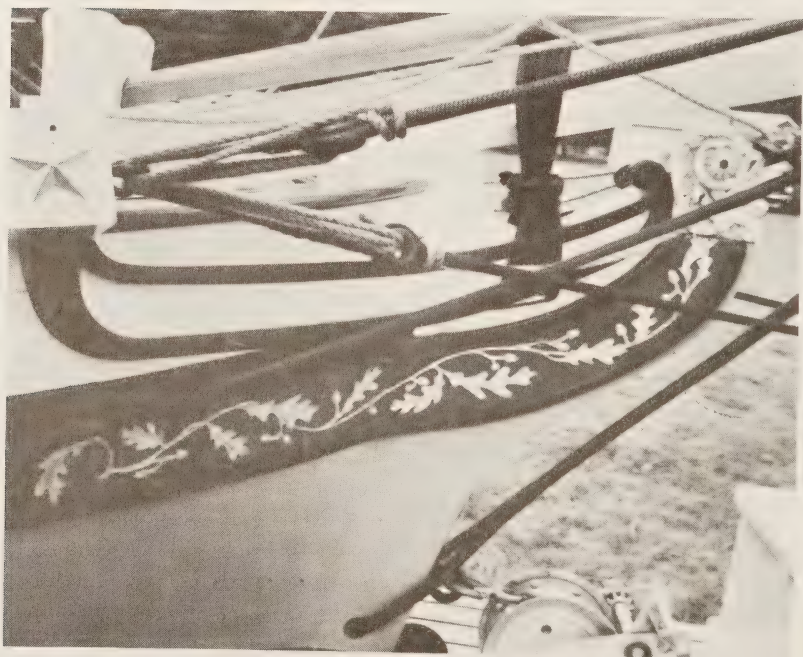
Fort Pleasant was located in the Old Fields area in the South Branch valley east of the present town of Moorefield. It was built prior to 1750 on lands owned by Isaac VanMeter, who settled at Old Fields in 1744. Thus the VanMeter family was well established in the area when Samuel McCulloch was born in 1750, presumably on a farm near by.

From Fort Pleasant there is an ancient road that leads to a gap in the first mountain westward. On the other side of the gap this road continues down Mill Creek to Williamsport on Patterson's Creek, another Colonial era settlement. From there it follows Patterson's Creek westward, then swings slightly north through Greenland Gap, another passage through the mountains.

Assuming that travelers would pick the easiest route to travel, it is reasonable to assume that this was the route followed by McCulloch for his pack horse path. The result is that it would be reasonable to conclude that Fort Pleasant at Old Fields was the beginning point of McCulloch's Path.



Federalist in Friendsville, 1989.



Carving on bowsprit of Federalist.

Reproduction of Famous Ship At Friendsville

A replica of the "Federalist," famous small sailing craft was in the parade held in Friendsville on Saturday, August 5. Later, it was on exhibit at the Elementary School grounds where the program of the annual festival took place on Saturday.

Named the "Federalist," the original boat was given to George Washington as part of the celebration surrounding Maryland's signing of the U.S. Constitution in 1788. The original Federalist was pulled through the streets of Baltimore in April, 1788, as part of a parade connected with the celebration. One month later it was sailed to Mt. Vernon on the Potomac and presented to Gen. Washington as a gift from the State of Maryland.

According to traditions surrounding the original Federalist, it sank six weeks later in a hurricane.

The present 15 foot sail boat is a duplicate of the original Federalist, and was designed by Melbourne Smith of Annapolis. It was completed in 1987, and commissioned at Fort McHenry in Baltimore on June 14 of that year. Its first official appearance was in Philadelphia's Constitution Day parade on September 17, 1987. Since that time it has been a part of celebrations held all over the State of Maryland.

Weighing almost 900 pounds and looking like a miniature schooner, the sail boat's seven

sails coincide with Maryland being the seventh state to sign the Constitution in 1788. Under the bow-sprit are carved oak leaves and a Black-Eyed Susan flower, representing the State tree and State flower. Also carrying out another State of Maryland motif, the ship's hull is trimmed in gold and black of the State's flag colors.

Small Cemeteries

(continued from Page 331)

1840-April 15, 1904.

Lucy "McCrobie" McRobie, June 18, 1843-September 11, 1922.

"John" Wagner born 1836.

Elizabeth McRobie Wagner, born 1838.

John and Delilah had a daughter Elizabeth who married a Wagner. I do not know his first name for sure.

Information: by Wilma Sanders, Waterloo, Iowa.

Page 45, Cemetery:

William Casteel is buried beside his wife Charlotte Jane. Alice V. was their child. William was the son of Nathaniel, and Nathaniel's wife Jane, was Jane McMullen, sister of Mary McMullen who married Meshach Browning.

(Information by Eleanor Robey, White Plans, Md.).

Page 103, Glotfelty Cemetery:

Across the road from where the Rock Lodge Road is — there was the OLDER cemetery, where the parents of Adrian, Nimrod, Jesse, and Mahlon are all buried. My parents told me that the OLD GRAVEYARD across the road was plowed up by a new owner, when my parents rode horseback from Oakland to those graveyards (before we had a car) so

before 1916. The fieldstone markers were then piled in the fence corner, so no records are available.

(Information by Eleanor Robey, White Plains, Md.).

Page 272, Upperman Farm Cemetery, should read Upole Family Cemetery.

Annual Banquet

(continued from Page 328)

Directors, officers of the Society, and editor of the Glades Star. Mrs. Mary Strauss, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the slate, and since there were not any nominations from the floor, the slate was given a unanimous vote. (The names of all persons are printed on the masthead on page 328).

Mr. Al Fieldstein's talk consisted of a slide presentation and a narration in conjunction with it. His subject centered on old postcard scenes from Garrett County, and a few relevant ones from Allegany County. He showed early photographs of Grantsville, the National Road, Jennings, Accident, Kitzmiller, Deep Creek Lake, and the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park area. The old picture postcards gave a complete coverage of the county. One interesting photograph was of the town of Davis, Md., near Grantsville, with the exception of a few houses, the town does not exist any longer.

The annual dinner meeting and

banquet concluded at 8:30 p.m. with a benediction by the Rev. John Grant.

Next Issue . . .

Whitewater activity has become a big recreation item in Garrett County. So much material was available on this sport that all of it couldn't be included in this issue. There will be some more whitewater material in the next issue.

Several articles are in the formative stage for the next issue of the Glades Star. One will be about the National Road Festival, which included the northern part of the county. Another will be about restaurants which have been along the National Road (Rt. 40) for over 50 years.

Compton School, the log building at the intersection of New Germany Road and Chestnut Ridge Road, has received considerable attention during the past year. There will be an article on the latest developments in the restoration program for this famous log building.

Quite often the Glades Star receives inquiries about newspapers which have existed in the county. There is a listing of some of these papers in Scharf's "History of Western Maryland." This list will be reproduced with whatever additional information is available on these publications.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 16

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1989



"Ice Plane" on Deep Creek Lake 1930.

Ice Plane On Deep Creek Lake

as told by Gerald Iman

It wasn't an ice boat, and it wasn't an airplane either. I suppose the best name for it would be an "Ice Plane."

Now, almost 60 years later, it's hard to describe the effect that Deep Creek Lake produced in the winter time. Garrett County is mostly hills with very little flat land. Then, all of a sudden, after the lake was built, there were acres and acres of flat surface.

The fact that it was smooth ice, made it even more inviting.

I'm sure that other people in the County must have felt the same way, but to the group who used to hang-out at White's Garage in Oakland, it was irresistible. The ice was there and we had to do something with it.

One of the first projects was the building of an ice boat driven by an airplane propeller. This was in the days when a lot of things could be built from plans in Popular Mechanics. I think that's where we got the idea for the design of the ice boat.

(See Glades Star, December 1987 for the ice boat story).

At the same time, there were a lot of "barn stormers" flying around in the summer time. There were several who used to fly in and out of Weber's Field and we got to know them pretty well.

Seeing those airplanes must have given us the idea for building the "Ice Plane" or whatever you want to call it. Unfortunately, it was one of those things that seemed like a good idea at the time, but didn't work out very well.

The ice boat we had built was sort'a rough to ride in, but we figured an airplane fuselage mounted on sled-type runners would give a pretty smooth ride.

Sherman White let us have part of the repair shop at the garage to work in, and we began in the fall of the year. The fuselage was completed in a couple of weeks. For power we used a Harley-Davidson motorcycle engine. We sent away for a propeller, probably to Popular Mechanics, and when it came the project was complete.

Then came the long wait until Deep Creek Lake froze over. Near as I can recall, it was about Christmas time before the ice was thick enough to try out the Ice Plane.

Somebody got hold of a truck and we took the ice plane down to the Lake at Rainbow Inn. The Pizza Pub is there now. That's where we took the pictures of our



Humbird Offutt standing beside the Ice Plane.

Savage River Whitewater History

Whitewater history was one of the articles in the September, 1989, issue of the Glades Star. Since publication of the article, additional historical information has been located. It was found in a Letter to the Editor in September 9, 1989 issue of The Republican.

The letter was written by Mr. Charles Pattison, Chairman of the Tri Towns Chamber of Commerce Whitewater Committee. Part of the letter is quoted as additional historical information. Mr. Pattison begins with a piece of national history and then continues with Savage River information.

invention.

It was a little windy that day, and we found out that there was a flaw in our good idea.

Everything worked fine as long as the ice plane moved at a slow speed. However, when it went faster the tail would raise up and it would swing around into the wind like a weather vane. No matter what we did, it would slew around into the wind.

We tried to ride it a couple of more times after that day, but it still did the same thing. It was almost impossible to go in any direction except "up wind."

Finally, we had to admit that it was a good idea that didn't work out very well in practice. Eventually, it got stored up in the rafters of White's Garage along with the other "projects" which were the result of an enthusiastic idea where someone said, "I wonder if we could build a . . .!"

"The first Slalom Races were held in the United States in 1949.

"The Chamber of Commerce Whitewater committee (started holding) races in 1970."

Joe Monahan, whom I consider the father of the races on the Savage River, lived in Short Gap and was an adding machine salesman for a company in Altoona, Pa.

He appeared with some members of his Appalachian River Runners Club, of which he was a charter member and past president.

(Continued on Page 372)

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Founded in 1941**

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

More Ski Patrol Information

In the March, 1989 issue of the *Glades Star*, one of the feature articles on skiing history in Garrett County focused on the Ski Patrol at the Wisp. Since publication of the article, a note has been received from James Regis Kerins, one of the sounders of the Wisp patrol, and a part of it is quoted below.

" . . . When the ski patrol first started, a bunch of us guys and gals went to the Davis ski area for about three days, training each day . . .

"Warren Gilbertson, Bill Peasre and others from the Washington Ski Club gave the first aid course. It was a very thorough one along with work of the slope.

" . . . We were the patrol at 'Deep Creek Ski Area,' the name at that time. (The patrol patch) . . . is still on my old ski patrol parka, . . . and . . . a Wisp patch on the sleeve."

Mr. Kerins who was in a special forces Army ski unit during World War II became an instructor at the Wisp. He adds the following information about the Wisp Patrol.

" . . . After I started instructing with Warren Rankin from Pittsburgh, my brother (George), Barney Dunbar and others patrolled."

After moving from Garrett County to Connecticut Mr. Kerins was a ski instructor at Mt. Southington for about 5 years until 1973.

Small Cemeteries

Corrections:

Page 31: Herring, Winona B. born 1865 (not 1856) also buried beside George W., Winona B., and Playford Herring are: Asa Krug Herring, 1893-1915; Virgie Mae Herring, 1900-1918.

Corrections made by Betty Jane McCahill, Uniontown, Pa.

Page 238: Evelyn McRobie Collins, is buried in the Short Run Cemetery. Correction made by Wilma Sanders, Waterloo, Iowa.

Page 326: Of the Index, under COLE, only the first two names are Cole, the rest are Coleman. Correction by Jean Lohr, Branford, CT.

Page 12: Lohr, Margaret, died November 3, (not December 3). Correction by Jean Lohr, Branford, CT.

Page 33: Bloomington Cemetery. Charlotte Tibbets is not a Tibbets. She is a Windle. She is the daughter of Julia Mitter Tibbets Windle.

Also, there are two graves unmarked in the cemetery. One is Ethel Walker, born October 22, 1900, died January 17, 1902. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Tibbetts) Walker. The other is the grandson of William and Minnie Tibbetts. He is buried at the foot of William's grave. It is unsure what his name was. It is believed to have been William Thomas Tibbetts. He was the second son of John and Elrose Tibbetts. Correction by William Richard Tibbetts Jr., Pt. Pleasant, W.Va.

Page 246: St. Anns Cemetery. My maternal grandfather, Samuel B. McKenzie is buried at

St. Ann's Cemetery. His name is on the back side of the gravestone with the names McKenzie, Mamie A. 1886-1920, b/b Rosalie, 1906-1930. Samuel B. McKenzie, July 17, 1884, died August 4, 1939. Correction by John Delaney, Warren, Mich.

St. Paul's (New) Lutheran Cemetery, Accident, Md. March issue "The Glades Star."

Frederick Ault, born November 21, 1818, died October 24, 1888. Margaret Ault, born October 27, 1827, died May 30, 1878. Correction by Susan Conneway, Markleysburg, Pa.

Same cemetery: Anna Beitzel (died in Germany) the date of death as inscribed on her tombstone is incorrect, records in Germany show she died June 6, 1854, age 44 years, seven months.

Beside William Zinkan, Sarah Zinkan, 1880-1974. Henry Waldo Zinkan, July 2, 1908, January 19, 1974 (husband of Mary Helen nee Bach).

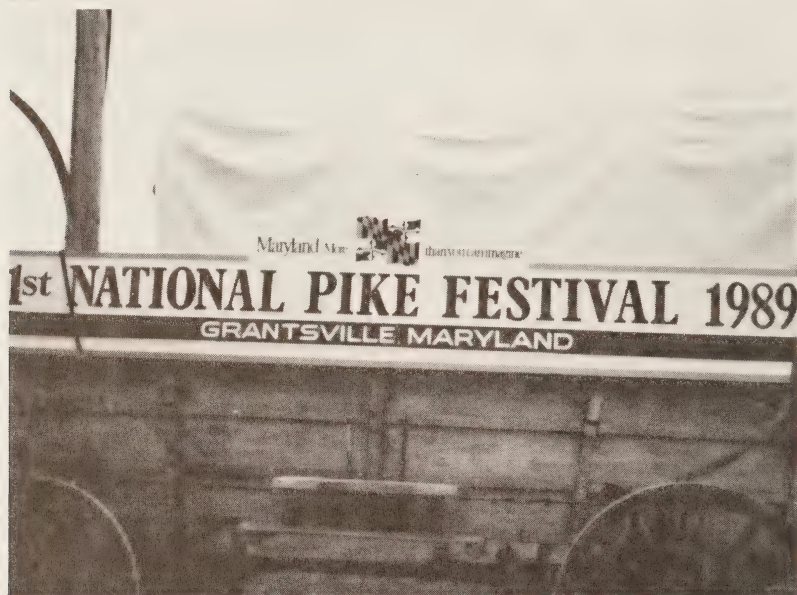
Luther Keller, 1889-1977. Correction by Florence Abel, Greenbelt, Md.

Page 221: Eli Ridgley Cemetery, half-way down the page where it reads copied October 17, 1974, that information belongs with the Rhinehart Cemetery on page 222.

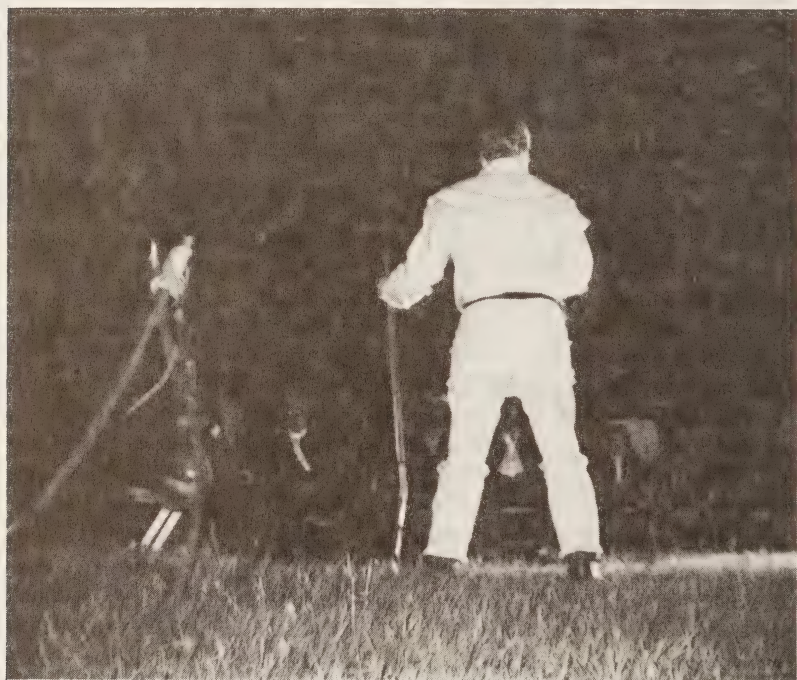
Page 183: It should read, Stuart F. Hamill Sr. (not) Stuart G. Correction by Clara Bell Briner.

Page 191: Oakland Cemetery, Dawson lot. Dawson, Harold M. March 25, 1896-July 25, 1946. Charles F. January 15, 1856, November 7, 1925. Helena J. May 20, 1861-July 31, 1937. Harlie L. January 11, 1888-February 19, 1957.

(Continued on Page 371)



Wagon with festival sign.



"Meshach Browning" tells camp fire stories.

The National Pike Festival

Information supplied by Mrs. Hazel Klotz

"Don't Miss The Train" was the motto of the National Pike Festival held on May 20 and 21 of this year. Strung across two states and 200 miles of roadway, the festival touched communities from Washington County, Maryland, to Washington County, Pennsylvania. In Garrett County, much of the activity was in the Grantsville area.

The National Pike is tied in with much of the history and development of Garrett County. Although it was completed over 150 years ago, and has now been replaced by more modern roads, much of the original road still remains. Many of the stone bridges are still in use, and serve as a constant reminder of the good materials and craftsmanship involved in their construction.

When a Garrett Countian looks at the bridges and roadway across the northern part of the County, that person is looking at history. In other Counties, due to land development, the road has been obliterated in many places. Thankfully, much of it can still be found in Garrett County.

Planning

Locally, the celebration is the Grantsville area took place on Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21. The festival was the first of its kind in Garrett County, and its success was the result of months of planning.

Interest about participating in the festival came from information supplied by Mrs. Diane Wolfe, Executive Director of the

Garrett County Promotional Council. She contacted local people, pointing out that there was initial funding for the festival through a grant from the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development.

Initial planning meetings were held at the Penn Alps Restaurant with Dan Klotz serving as chairman and Esther Yoder assisting. Involved in the planning were Commissioner John Braskey, Mayor Fred Holliday, David Bicker, Ken Resh and Gerald Beachy, Don Newman, Ivan Miller and the late Rev. Ivan Miller. Civic organizations represented included the Casselman Valley Sportsmen's Club, Holiday Inn, the Casselman Valley Homemakers Club, Lions Club, Lioness and BPW.

Outside support came from Bob O'Conner of Washington County Tourism, Hagerstown, who attended all of the meetings. Publicity for the festival came from newspaper articles written by Esther Bender.

Other publicity came from sign painter Dee Speicher, and the many volunteers who tied yellow ribbons around oak trees to designate the wagon route for tourists.

Plans for Saturday, May 20 activities centered around the Black Powder Shoot and Encampment at Casselman Valley Sportsmen's Club, 1 mile west of Grantsville, and an evening campfire program beside the Casselman River Bridge. Sunday's activities were to be centered in Grantsville at the

public park, with a morning worship service followed by a social time.

Saturday, May 20

Although Saturday was the official starting day for the celebration, the Black Powder Encampment came to life Friday evening. Members of the association arrived and set up camp west of Grantsville.

Nostalgia was in the air as covered wagons began to arrive on Saturday at the ball field across from Penn Alps. Some of them had been enroute for several days, coming from nearby states and distant parts of Maryland.

Around noon on Saturday, the wagon train assembled under the direction of Wagon Master Ken Rush, and moved eastward over old Route 40. On hand were Bill Jewell with the Maryland State Highway men to see that all went smoothly.

The wagon train turned south and passed the Holiday Inn where hundreds of people had gathered for the antique show. The wagon train continued south to Little Meadows Lake campground where it turned around and came back to the National Pike. Then, it returned to the encampment across from Penn Alps.

Rain clouds still lingered from a late afternoon shower, when the evening camp fire program began at 7 o'clock beside the Casselman River Bridge. Commissioner John Braskey served as Master of Ceremonies for the evening's program which began with chairman Dan Klotz extending greetings to the audience and thanks for all the kindness and

support he and the Festival Committee had received.

As the camp fire burned brightly and children sat on blankets, story teller Mechach Browning entertained the group with yarns about life on the frontier when the National Pike was built. In succession came other people. Dr. Alta Schrock told the history of Penn Alps, Casselman Valley, and the old National Pike; then Ivan Miller told of the three bridges and other interesting stories.

Music and singing completed the evening with selections by George McDowell and the Brass Ensemble, and country music and song by Ron Dolan and his wife.

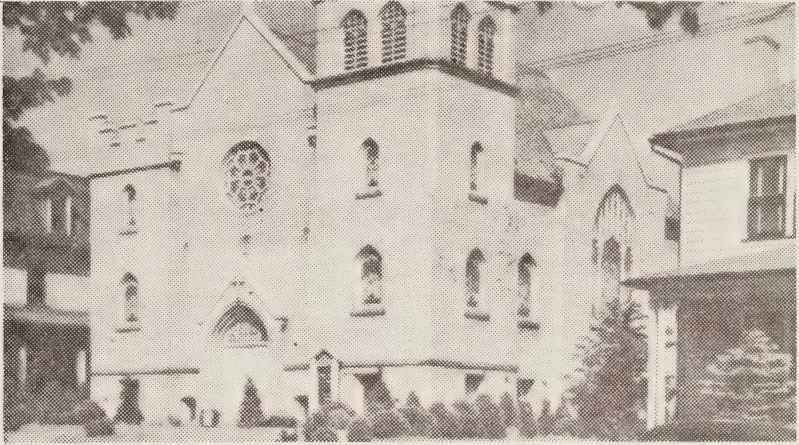
Sunday, May 21

On Sunday, the wagon train once again assembled and moved into the town of Grantsville for an open air church service at the public park. There in a beautiful setting, surrounded by covered wagons, the late Rev. Ivan Miller led the worship service with prayers and scripture readings. His family accompanied the service with well known hymns. Additional singing was supplied by a vocal group consisting of Oren Bender, Lowell Bender, Ron Beiler and Bob Miller.

Following the church service, there was an awards ceremony by Vernon Davis, Editor of the Cracker Barrel Magazine, Hagerstown. Many of the awards were presented to Garrett County people.

At noon a chicken Bar-B-Que was served by the Grantsville Lions Club to the several hundred people assembled. Delicious

Grusendorf Window Mystery



Grusendorf window in St. Mark's Church.

In the September, 1989 issue of the Glades Star there was an article about a Garrett County stained glass window which was purchased at an antique sale in California. The only clue to its origin were the words, "Grusendorfs of Hutton, Md."

The window was purchased by Mr. Christopher Toy, who contacted people in Garrett County

homemade pied were sold by the Lioness. At the same time National Pike Cook Books and commemorative t-shirts were sold.

During Sunday afternoon, the Frank Hutzell family and other groups entertained with gospel and country music.

As part of the celebration there was a postal stamp cancellation at the Grantsville Post Office. Postmaster Nancy Watkins used the old Casselman River Bridge lithograph as part of the cancellation. It was used by permission from Mrs. Aza Stanton whose late husband produced the lithograph.

for additional information about the window. As a part of his quest for information he sent a photograph of the window, which was then undergoing some restoration work.

All who saw the photograph said there something familiar about the window, but couldn't remember where they had seen it.

Printing for the Glades Star is done at The Republican newspaper office. Mr. Robert Sincell, Managing Editor of The Republican took one look at the photograph and said, "Its the window from the old Lutheran Church building." He found a photograph of the Oakland church, and there was the Grusendorf window in the wall, over the front door.

The window was removed when the old building was demolished after the new St. Mark's Lutheran Church building was constructed. How it ever got to California, still remains a mystery.

Recollections Of Keyser's Ridge Restaurant And Garage

As Told by Mrs. Margie Reichenbecher Menges

Back in 1929 Albert Reichenbecker built the garage restaurant which is now part of the Keyser's Ridge Truck stop. Situated at the intersection of the National Road and the road south to Oakland. It was a good business location at that time. Judging by the amount of truck traffic and customers in the restaurant, it is still a good location.

One criteria for building a gasoline station in those days was to put it on the top of a hill. "Dad always claimed that people were always going a good speed at the bottom of a hill and unconsciously hated to stop," said Mrs. Menges. "He built a tile garage building in the mid-1920's, and then put up the present brick building in 1929."

"From the beginning, there were always a lot of people in and out of the restaurant, but it was busiest around scheduled bus time."

There were east-bound and west-bound Blue Ridge Line buses which stopped at Keyser's Ridge. Although it was considered a "flag stop," bus tickets were sold at the lunch counter in the restaurant.

"When it would get near time for the west-bound buses, we'd start looking out toward Negro Mountain. Route 40 passed through some open places, and you could grab the bus flag and run out and put it in a holder. That way the driver would know to stop for passengers when he

came up the road four or five minutes later."

The Blue Ridge buses weren't the only ones to stop at Keyser's Ridge. A connecting line, known as Meyer's Transit which ran from Grantsville to Elkins, W.Va., made a stop there too. Its purpose was to meet the east and west bound buses and pick up or drop off passengers traveling in its vehicle.

As she grew up, Margie Menges got to know many of the Meyers Transit drivers. "They had to kill time here or at the National Hotel in Grantsville. Once in a while the Blue Ridge bus would be an hour late, and they would have to wait around to meet the bus before heading south toward Oakland and Elkins."

Now owned by the Greyhound Corp., Blue Ridge Bus Lines was one of the first interstate carriers to use the National Road for bus service. Previously owned by the White Star Line, it began to haul passengers in 1928. This was the era when automobile traffic first began regular use of the road through Garrett County.

Paving of the National Road with tar and chips took place prior to World War I. The original National Road was re-aligned and whole new sections were built in some areas as part of the paving work. The abandoned sections were fenced in as part of farmers' fields, since many of the

(Continued on Page 373)



Keyser's Ridge Restaurant and Garage today.



Rt. #40 two miles from Keyser's Ridge.



Old Cleveland Ashby Service Station on Rt. #40.



Wagons on National Road in Hagerstown.



"Pointing-up" Little Meadows bridge.



Puzzley Run Bridge is still used.

McCulloch's Path And Fort VanMeter

In the September, 1989, issue of the Glades Star, there is an article on the beginning point of McCulloch's pack horse path which crossed Garrett County on its route to the Ohio River at what is now Wheeling, W.Va.

One of the great boons to historical research is to find something which was in existence at the time of the object of the research. To date, the only positive thing available for McCulloch's Path is the spring near Gortner mentioned in the text of the historical marker on U.S. 219. The end of this text speaks of "Archy's Spring" which now supplies water for the Noah Beachy farm one mile east of the highway marker.

Recently, the Glades Star Editor located the Fort VanMeter, a stone fort built about 1754. With this date, it would have been in existence when McCulloch was a young man. (He was born about 10 miles away in 1750).

Fort VanMeter is probably the only remaining French and Indian War era fort in existence in this part of the frontier area. It is made of native stone and still stands on the east side of the South Branch of the Potomac river. Unlike some structures which were allowed to deteriorate through the years, Fort VanMeter has been kept in good condition.

It is 19 feet long, 14 feet wide, and the peak of the roof is 12 feet above the ground. Its sides are punctuated with loopholes or em-

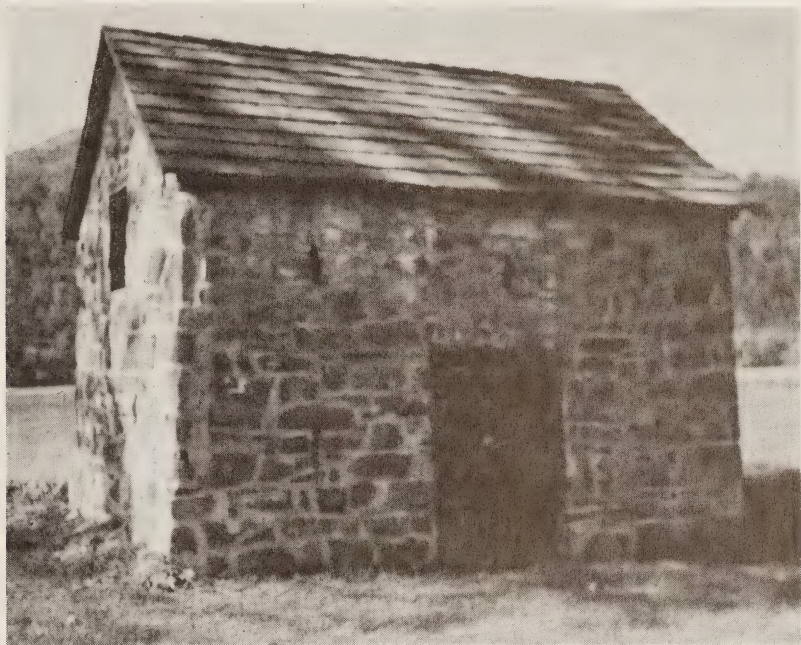
brasures where people inside might fire rifles at Indians outside.

Records show that it was probably built at the direction of Isaac VanMeter whose name is also associated with Fort Pleasant and Old Fields about 10 miles upstream on the river. The actual work of constructing the stone building was probably done by Nathaniel Kuykendall or his son, Isaac, who were skilled stone masons. The land where the fort stands now belongs to a member of the Kuykendall family who had the stonework re-pointed. For preservation, the present building has been resingled with wooden shingles; tradition says that the original roof used lead sheathing to protect it from fire by the Indians.

During the time of the French and Indian War period, there was considerable trouble with roving bands of hostile Indians. The settlers who moved into the frontier area generally erected strong positions for mutual protection which were called "forts."

In reality, most of these forts were wooden stockades or block-houses, and not a true military style fort. Also, using stone to build a fort was uncommon. Thus, Fort Van Meter was unique among the frontier forts since it was built of stone.

A word of "thanks" to the family of Mr. William H. Ansel Jr. for use of detail information from his book, "Frontier Forts Along The Potomac And Its Tributaries." The book, printed in 1984, is recommended to anyone doing research on the French and Indian War events on this part of the frontier.



Fort VanMeter on the South Branch.



View of fort in farm yard.

Road Before National Road

So great was the prominence of the National Road, that it overshadows the fact that there was another road in existence before it was built. A good road existed in early Colonial times from Baltimore to Fort Frederick. Travelers forded the Potomac River and traveled for some miles on what was known as the Winchester Road, then recrossed the Potomac and came to Fort Cumberland. From there, westward travel was over the Braddock Road which had been built during the French and Indian War.

There was a gap in Maryland, between Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland in what is now eastern Allegany County.

In December, 1758, the General Assembly of Maryland considered the closing this gap, by constructing an all-Maryland road. Such a road would eliminate the necessity of fording the Potomac River.

Scharf's "History of Western Maryland" gives some of the names and correspondence associated with this proposed section of roadway.

"Col. Thomas Cresap, Joseph Chapline, E. Dorsey, Josias Beall, Francis King, and Capt. Crabb were appointed a committee to inquire into the feasibility of clearing up a new road between these points through the province of Maryland, and to estimate its costs."

Scharf quotes the following report.

"Your Committee has made an

inquiry into the situation of the present wagon road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, and are of the opinion that the distance by that road from one fort to the other is at least eighty miles, and find that the wagons which go from one fort to the other are obliged to pass over the Potowmack twice, and that for one third of the year they can't pass without boats to set them over the river.

"Your Committee has also made an inquiry into the condition of the ground where a road may be made most conveniently to go altogether on the north side of the Potowmack, which will not exceed the distance of sixty-two miles, at the expense of 250 pounds current money . . .

"Your committee is of the opinion that a road through Maryland will contribute much to lessen the expense of carrying provision and warlike stores from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, and will induce many people to travel and carry on trade in and through the western part of the province, to and from the back country."

The road was eventually built, but travel over it was somewhat hazardous, especially on the western slope of Sideling Mountain. A vivid account of what could happen to a traveler is given in Meshach Browning's "Forty-Four Years of The Life of a Hunter."

Meshach Browning's mother, who was a widow, decided to

(Continued on Page 370)



Old road on Sideling Mountain.



Old road lies on hillside above Rt. #40.

Road Before National

(Continued from Page 368)

move from Frederick County westward where there were friends and relatives. This took place in the mid-1780's and their trip included passing over the section of road which had been built to link Frederick County with the western part of the state.

The following is quoted from Browning's book.

"... she determined to leave Frederick County, and go out to the back woods. Shortly after, she wrote to her friends in the West that she wished to move out to them; and a brother-in-law of hers arranged to get a Mr. Jacobs, who lived in Oldtown, as he was coming from Baltimore with goods, to take our things in his wagon and help us as far as Oldtown, within a few miles of his house; and in a few days Mr. Jacobs' wagoneer ... called on us to go to the backwoods, then so called. We hurried and bustled into the wagon ... Having our property all in the wagon, off went the horses ... until we were in the main road to Frederick. ...

An old man met us with another horse, to help out with our too heavy load.

"We went on in good order until we reached Sideling Hill, where the road was very rough and rocky; by and by we arrived at a very sideling place, with a considerable precipice on our left — the wheels struck a rock on the other side, and away went wagon, horses, and all down the hill, rolling and smashing barrels of rum, hogsheads of sugar, sacks of salt, boxes of dry goods, all tumbling through one another, smashing

the bed of the wagon, and spilling rum, molasses, sugar and all."

This accident took place in the days preceding the great westward movement of the U.S. population; meaning that the roads were not heavily travelled at that time. It is what happened after the wreck of the wagon on Sideling Mountain; Meshach Browning continues the narrative.

"The loading was found to be greatly damaged, with the loss of two barrels of rum, and a great quantity of sugar mixed with dirt and trash. The next task was to prepare some shelter for the night, and in the meantime to mend the broken wheel: it was, however, soon found that the wheel was so badly broken that it could not be mended; ... the old gentleman struck on the following plan: ... he told the wagoneer to cut down a small tree, put the butt on the foremost axle tree, leave the top end on the ground, and lash the axle tree fast on the dragging tree. Thus we made a substitute for the broken wheel. ..."

The next morning the trip westward was resumed.

"... hasty breakfast done, and everything made ready, the whip cracked again, and off we started, (brother) Joshua walking and my mother carrying me on her back; we had twelve or fifteen miles to travel before we would be in Oldtown. ..."

Modern travelers are still in awe of this section of Maryland. Even with massive cuts through the mountains, it remains a difficult piece of Inter-State roadway to travel.

Small Cemeteries

(Continued from Page 357)

Walter Wyatt, 1894-1975. Lulu Friend Dawson, 1895-1983. Nelle Dawson Willett, 1886-1974. Rose Lohr Root, January 11, 1884-June 4, 1966. Peter Young Lohr, March 2, 1883-September 3, 1931. Copied May 19, 1987 by Martha Kahl.

Page 125: Hamill Cemetery. Mrs. Dolores Ellis, Nanty Glo, Pa. provided the following information on an unmarked grave. William Austin Christner, born March 3, 1915, Kitzmiller, Md.-died April 3, 1915, Kitzmiller, Md. Parents, Roy and Mildred (Jenkins) Christner.

Broadwater Cemetery: Gary & Ginny Broadwater farm, Brobst Road, Town Hill, Accident. Broadwater, Richard Eugene, December 10, 1972-June 18, 1984.

Miller Cemetery: Robert L. Glotfelty farm, Bumble Bee Road, McHenry. Miller, Dorlia Bell, June 4, 1904 (twin to Dortha Jane). Miller, Alven Frederick, August 20, 1906-February 17, 1907 (twin to Corra Alva). Children of Rosa Jane Shank and Turner Ashley Miller. Copied by Rosanne Sherwood.

Old Cutter Farm: owned by Marion and Greg Horner. Beeman, George 1796-1875 (son of Moses Beeman, a Rev. War soldier). Barbara Loar, 1799-1877 (wife of George). William, 1841-1877 (son). Catherine, (daughter).

(1) common grave of three Beemen children. Information by Vivian A. Lichens, Sun City, Arizona).

Correspondence About "Winter In Garrett County"

One of the "Winter in Garrett County" articles in the March 1989 edition of the Glades Star was about the 16 foot snowdrift on the Sand Flat Road. Although Joe Glotfelty wasn't involved in clearing the snowdrift, he remembered other places in the county which were hit by the same storm in 1936. He writes the following from his home in Silver Spring, Maryland.:

"The photo of the 'sixteen-foot snowdrift' in the Star revives many memories. I was forestry clerk at Swallow Falls CCC camp at that time I had spent Christmas with my parents at the farm south of Oakland, and after New Years went to Oakland to get the Army truck back to camp. It left from the Manhattan Hotel for there, at the restaurant, is where most of the boys hung out when in town.

"The truck was loaded with boys and was followed by the state garage mechanic in his auto which was also filled with fellows from the camp. They took the 'low' road from town that went by Herrington Manor and it was snowing hard when we left town. The road had been opened by tractors from the camp and there were no problems until we got to the big open glade about halfway between the old iron river bridge and Herrington Manor. There it was snowing and blowing so hard that the car following the truck couldn't make it.

"Everyone from the car got into the truck and they left the car there, saying, 'we'll come back and get it in a couple of days.' I believe it was almost a month before they got the car out. We had a 200 man camp at Swallow Falls, and tractors from the camp went out several times and brought supply trucks into the camp that couldn't make it because of the snow."

Whitewater History

(Continued from Page 355)

At the Tri Towns Chamber of Commerce breakfast in the spring of 1969 he showed slides of them riding the Savage when the water was high. He asked us to co-sponsor the races with his Clubs. He was also an officer of the Penn State Outing Club of State College, Pa. The chamber agreed, after starting arrangements for the release of water.

This took time with the agency to get dated releases for foolish boating. The first race was held September 5-6, 1970, with 34 competitors; one from California, as news travels fast.

The 1971 races drew 135 contestants from Washington, Oregon, and California, as well as the eastern states, as news traveled fast.

They were interested in entering the Olympic Races to be held here in 1972. Four races were held in parts of the United States and one in the Eastern section. The winners entered in the races July 26-29, 1972 to pick a team to represent the United States in the Olympics the next year in Germany. This was the first year the United States had a team for the

Olympics. This team was directed by Jay Evans and consisted of 27 team members. Each member paid 80% of his own expenses to travel to Germany.

At the 1979 World Championships held in Jongruiere P.O., Canada, the United States team led in both Slalom and White-water points with five individual and four team medals. Chris McCormich from Potomac, Maryland, missed the World Championship title by mere seconds in 1980. Chuck Lydia, from California, won the National Championship on Savage and World Silver Medal in C-I-Team.

The Olympic course was designed in 1972 by Mack Fawcett of Delaware and Dick Bridge of Maryland. It was half a mile long on a flow of 900 cu. feet of water a second and consisted of 30 gates. Half were reverse gates for the Slalom Racing.

The first United States team picked in 1972 was Tim Johnson, K-1-Sr. Division; Louise Holcomb, K-1-W, Jr.; Caroline Aston, K-1-W; Werner Furer, K-1-Jr.; Eric Evans, K-1-Class. The reception was held at Piedmont Legion Hall with 425 in attendance, where the winners were announced by the judges and the Whitewater Queen was crowned by Tom Cooper, Commodore of the American Canal Association.

The Pan American Races were held on the Savage River on Labor Day weekend, 1986, with 200 slalom racers and 80 wild-water racers. The races were held one year in Canada and one in the United States. Countries represented besides the U.S. and

Canada were West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Finland, France and Great Britain. The foreign racers were trying out Savage River as we were getting ready to apply for the World Championship Races for 1989.

Keyser's Ridge

(Continued from Page 262)

older land deeds included "reversion" rights.

Margie Menges and her husband live on a farm at Keyser's Ridge and have first-hand knowledge of parts of the old road which have been fenced in.

"For a number of years cobble stones from the original road were plowed up in the spring time. There aren't so many now, but you can still see a depression in the ground where the old road crossed some of the fields in this area."

By all estimates, the present Route 40 runs on the old right-of-way where it passes the truck stop.

"It's really the only place it could have run," says Mrs. Menges. "There's a big drop-off just beyond the north side of Route 40. My uncle had the land right across the road from the restaurant. He put up a skull-and-cross bones sign, to keep people from driving through the intersection and over the bank. It didn't help too much, but the State finally put up a blinking light to warn the motorists about the danger there."

Weather conditions have always been extreme in that part of Garrett County. Fog is a hazard any time of the year. There still

are a number of fog-related accidents on the three mile stretch of roadway which forms the high point of Keyser's Ridge.

Blowing snow is another problem, and the State Highway Authority now has a permanent establishment just west of the truck stop. Inside their lot can be seen the big plows that keep Route 40 and Interstate 48 clear of snow. The plows along with big storage sheds full of sand and salt assure travelers safe passage through that part of Maryland.

"It wasn't always that way," recalls Margie. "Sometimes motorists would wait in the restaurant for hours at a time until the road crews cleared away snow drifts. Just east of the intersection was the worst place for drifting snow. I remember hearing about one time in the 1920's when the road got closed for a couple of days due to a bad storm."

However, the wait at Keyser's Ridge wasn't boring. Road crews constantly stopped there and gave bits of information about road conditions. Good meals or snacks were always available, and the restaurant was warm and comfortable.

Thus, is a quick look at part of the 60 year history of the restaurant and garage at Keyser's Ridge. The restaurant is now bigger than it was in the beginning and the service area has been enlarged by a truck stop. Developers have plans for more buildings in the immediate area; yet, all are part of a food and service tradition which began when the National Road was built over 170 years ago.

Savage Family History by Blair Savage

Editor's Note: Included in this issue of the Glades Star is a follow-up article on the Savage family by Blair Savage as promised in his March, 1989 article.

The Garrett County Savages trace their ancestry to the early English colony of Virginia when Thomas Savage, Carpenter, arrived at Elizabeth City (present day Hampton, Virginia) in 1623. He came from England in the ship Ambrose.

In the March 1989 Glades Star, I disclosed that the early Garrett County pioneer Robinson Savage came from Sussex County, Delaware where his father, also called Robinson, died in 1786, and that the senior Robinson had relocated to Delaware from Accomack County, Virginia in 1779.

From research that I conducted over the past several years I had identified a Robinson Savage in Accomack and Northampton counties, Virginia, who I believed to be the father of the Robinson Savage who relocated to Delaware.

In April of this year, my wife Marilyn and I spent six days searching the records of the courthouses in Accomack and Northampton counties, and the Swem Library at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia.

In the records between 1703 and 1778 we found forty-seven individual records containing information on Robinson Savage, and after 1758 many references were

then identified as Robinson Jr. or Robinson Sr. (I have also found references to a third Robinson Savage in Accomack county but for several reasons it is obvious that he was not directly connected to my line).

Although it would be difficult to provide absolute proof, my research and documentation convinces me that I have successfully traced my Savage line from Robinson³ of Garrett County to Thomas¹ who arrived in the Virginia colony in 1623.

That line is:

Thomas Savage¹, approximates dates, B 1606-D 1654, England, Elizabeth City, Va., Northampton County, Va.

Thomas Savage², B 1646-D 1721, Northampton County, Va.

Robinson Savage¹, B 1699-D 1774, Northampton County and Accomack County, Va.

Robinson Savage², B 1730's-D 1786, Northampton County and Accomack County, Va., Sussex County, Dela.

Robinson Savage³, B 1769-D 1830's, Accomack County, Va., Sussex County, Dela., Garrett County, Md.

I have accumulated a fair amount of material on the five gentlemen listed above, but I intend to continue researching them, and the Savages who followed, and put my collection of data in book form.

There are eleven generations represented from Thomas Savage¹ to myself spanning close to four hundred years of American History.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Eleanor Glotfelty Robey

The following information has been received from Mrs. Joy R. Klingaman about her mother, the late Eleanor Glotfelty Robey. Mrs. Robey was a Garrett County native and an occasional contributor to the Glades Star.

Mrs. Eleanor Glotfelty Robey, 85, of White Plains, Maryland died on Sunday, October 1, 1989, after a valiant battle with bone cancer. Born in Garrett County, Maryland, she was the daughter of the late Joseph T. and Carrie Browning Glotfelty and a great-great granddaughter of the Maryland pioneer hunter/woodsman, Meshach Browning (1781-1859) author of the classic **Forty Four Years of The Life of A Hunter**.

A life-long teacher, Mrs. Robey attended Western Maryland College and graduated from The University of Maryland in its first co-ed graduating class in 1924 in which year she was also the first woman to win a state-wide oratorical contest. During her many years as a teacher she taught most grades between kindergarten and twelfth and was a special education teacher for the Charles County schools leading to her involvement in the founding of HARC (Association for Handicapped and Retarded Children) in that county. Even after her official retirement she continued to teach and tutor children privately up to the last year of her life.

Mrs. Robey was always active in groups promoting the welfare

of children and the betterment of her community. She participated in PTA, Cub Scouts and community associations during the years she and her family lived in Washington, D.C. and later moving to Charles County she was an interested participant and frequent leader in such organizations as Citizens for a Better Charles County and The League of Women Voters. For several years she also served as a lay reader for her church, Christ Episcopal in LaPlata, Maryland.

In recent years Mrs. Robey's life and good citizenship have been recognized and honored by others. In 1985 she was chosen as an "Outstanding Senior Citizen of Charles County" by the greater Waldorf JCs and in that same year was selected "Maryland's Mother of the Year" by American Mothers, Inc. More honors came her way on June 8, 1989 when WDCM Radio, LaPlata feasted her to an all day, on-the-air birthday party. She was also the guest of honor at the Waldorf Flag Day Ceremonies later in June.

Survivors include her brother, Joseph T. Glotfelty of Silver Spring, Maryland; four children, Eleanor Flemister of Silver Spring, Joan Betsill of Jamestown, North Carolina, John M. Robey of Alexandria, Virginia and Joy Klingaman of Germantown, Maryland, ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.



Meshach Browning Books

For anyone who has read "Forty Four Years Of The life Of A Hunter," more material about Meshach Browning is available. Three interesting booklets have been published and are on sale at the Appalachian Book Shop, Oakland. They are companion pieces to the original book, providing genealogical and background notes about Garrett County's famous hunter.

One booklet, entitled "Browning and McMullen Families," is a reprint of material written by Charles Hoyer. It was first published as a series in the Mountain Democrat in 1935. In this material Capt. Hoyer supplemented information in Browning's book with details from his own historical research.

A second booklet is a Foreward which was written by Getty Browning. A great-grandson of Meshach, he promoted the republication of "Forty Four Years . . ." in 1942.

In his youth, Getty Browning, along with other members of the family and friends, tramped and hunted over much of the same terrain as Meshach. As a result, the Foreward is filled with photographs of camping scenes and points of local interest.

A third booklet is a genealogical extract of the Browning family. Looking back to the 1500's

it gives information about the Browning name and original family background. Then, it picks up the Meshach Browning line in 1651 with Capt. John Browning.

Priced at \$3.00 each, all three booklets have been compiled and published by Appalachian Background, Inc. It is a local corporation established by Ivan and Virginia Rowe in 1982 to research and publish historical and recreational material related to Garrett County. Their first venture was the reprinting in 1982 of *Forty Four Years Of the Life Of A Hunter* by Meshach Browning.

Well acquainted with research and publishing, Ivan Rowe directed his own documentary research firm in New York City in the 1960's, worked as a script writer in Paris, and was later involved in motion picture production in the States during the 1960's. He came to Oakland and opened the present book shop in 1970, calling it the Art's and Crafts Center and Appalachian Book Shop.

Next Issue

Compton School's rescue by the Penn Alps group will be one of the articles in the next issue of the Glades Star. Another "school article" will feature Blackhawk School.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

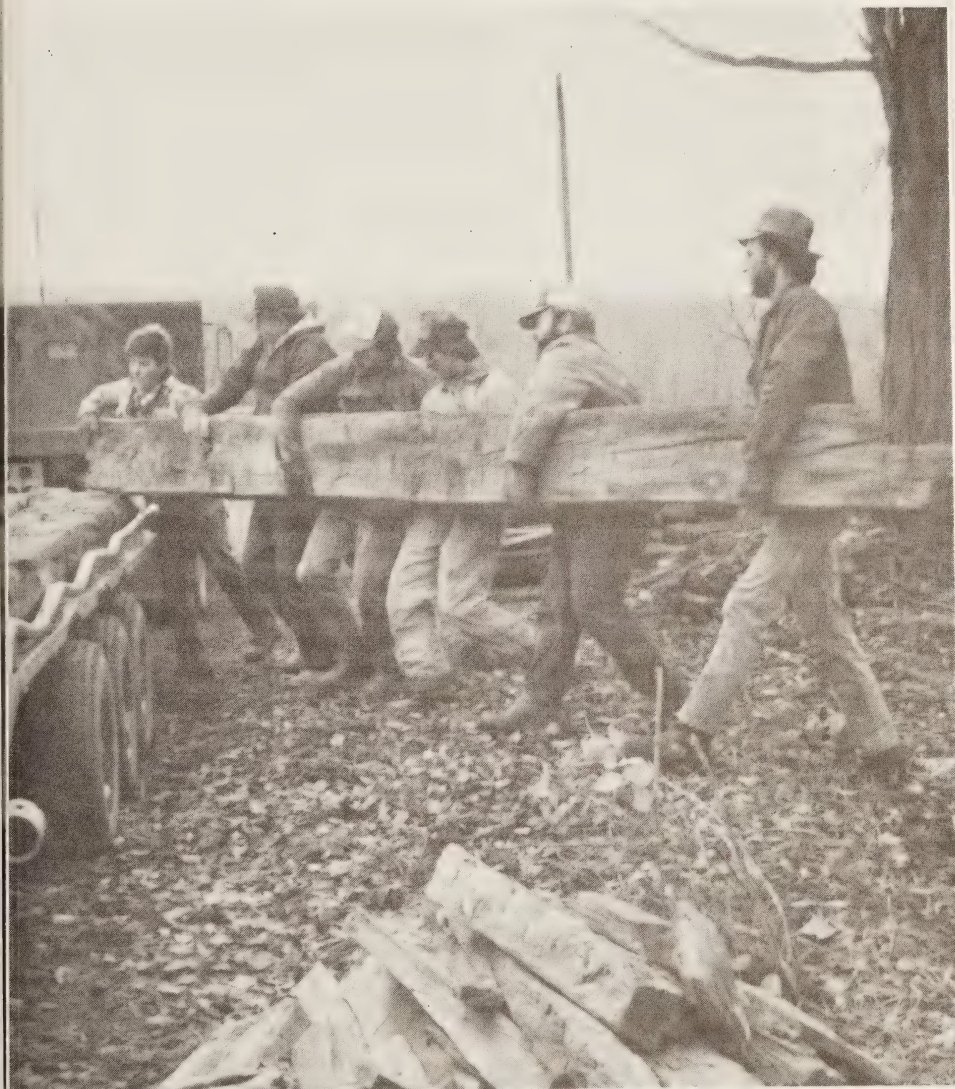
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 17

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1990



Loading Sill Logs of Compton School.



Sill Logs under reconstructed school at Penn Alps.

Sill Logs 160 Years Old

From the cover photograph it is easy to see the size and weight of the log which the men are lifting. It was one of the last ones to be loaded on the truck when Compton School was dismantled in November, 1989. What is not so easy to see is the function of this particular log. It was one of the sill timbers of the building, and was semi-buried for almost 160 years.

There is an axiom about such things which says, "Good foundation . . . Good building." Although sagging for a number of years, the logs in the wall above

this particular sill never collapsed, because the timber itself remained in good condition.

Survival of the log and all the others in the building is a tribute to the unknown woodsmen who selected them. As a sill, it resisted insects and rot while it lay in the ground.

Now trimmed and reshaped a little bit, it looks like new under the re-assembled school building at Penn Alps. It will probably last another 160 years because it was good and solid from the beginning.

Summer Travel On The National Road In The Late 1800's

In the December, 1989, issue of the Glades Star there was the recounting of snow storms of Garrett County which would strand people at Keyser's Ridge for hours at a time while the road crews were clearing away the snow. Now and then, there are stories about people in former days being halted by bad rainstorms which would cause local flooding.

Back in 1924, Leo Beachy of Grantsville wrote an article for The Republican concerning the National Road and the Cove area. As part of the article, he recounted a severe summer storm that hit the area in the mid-1800's.

"A severe cyclone in July, 1852, tore down all the aboriginal trees in this place, as well as those in its wake across the country, and laid waste a path of fine trees on Meadow Mountain after sweeping across Keyser's Ridge and Negro Mountain. Shaved pine shingles were made from fallen pine tree trunks for twenty five years afterwards. The path of the cyclone can be seen at various places where it crossed roads running north and south, particularly at the James Bowser barn near Bittinger."

Mr. Beachy adds the following about travel after the storm.

"The writer's grandparents had gone on horseback from Bittinger, Maryland, to church in Pennsylvania, a distance of about twenty miles; so they were away

from home the day of the storm, and had to detour on the way back on account of the fallen trees across the roads, and had much trouble in returning. The storm brought ripe oats to Keyser's Ridge from some point considerably further west, for oats at Keyser's Ridge were not ripe enough to be in shock when the storm occurred."

Summer Refreshment

One of the features of the National Pike during the 1930's was a gasoline station at the top of every hill. During the summer time, most of them featured some kind of a grove complete with picnic tables. In the days when air conditioning was unknown, pausing to drink a bottle of "pop" at one of the mountain top filling stations was the ultimate in summer refreshment.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Banquet Set for June 28th

Plans have been completed for the annual Historical Society dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 28th at the Bittering Community Building.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Mrs. Marjory Fratz. Her topic will be the restoration work now in progress at the Drane house in Accident. Known as the oldest existing residence in Garrett County, the building has been the object of intensive interest. Mrs. Fratz, along with many citizens of the area have begun the work of renovating the house.

Among the items to be discussed at the annual meeting will be suggestions for increasing the Society's membership. One of the plans suggested will be Junior Memberships in the organization.

There will also be election of officers and the annual Treasurer's report given. The museum in Oakland has received a number of visitors in the past year. Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator, will give a report on the museum's activities.

A reservation form for the annual banquet is included in this issue of the Glades Star. Due to the fact that the committee which handles the banquet arrangements has to work against a tight deadline in June, members are asked to complete the form and return it as soon as possible.

Another item to be discussed will be the nature of the Society's 50-year celebration in 1991.

Brown's Miscellaneous Writings

For the person who likes to browse in items of Garrett and Allegany history, Brown's Miscellaneous Writings is easy to read. First published in 1896, it is a collection of short articles written by Jacob Brown in the preceeding 15 years.

A lawyer, rather than an historian, he gives his reason for writing the articles in the following words.

Dues Policy

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1990, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1990, shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

"My purpose was to gather and put into some kind of shape material of local history to be written in the future by some competent writer."

Brown, however, turns out to be a very competent writer himself. His articles on people and places in Garrett and Allegany counties are both interesting and well documented.

In the very first chapter of the book, Brown writes about the early history of coal development in this area.

"It is but a little over one hundred years since 'stone coal' was discovered in this county. (Garrett). It's first use was to supercede the use of charcoal by the blacksmiths and furnaces where iron was manufactured. . . It was supposed it could not be burned without a strong draft of cold air produced by artificial means. No doubt there were many experiments before it could be applied to heating purposes."

According to Brown, coal was mined in Garrett County prior to the opening of the mines in the Frostburg or Georges Creek area.

Jacob Brown was born near Grantsville in 1824, the youngest of eleven children. In the autobiographical sketch in the last chapter of the book, Brown tells of a harrowing experience of his mother and one of his sisters in 1815.

"About the year 1815, she and her daughter, Lydia, were attacked by a ferocious panther in a small frail spring house; the

(Continued on Page 388)



Cleaning up old school location.

Compton School Rescued

It took someone with the proper resources to save the old building. Compton log school house was a landmark and a piece of Garrett County history.

The "someone" was the Spruce Forest Artisan Village, Inc., a corporation working with Dr. Alta Schrock and the Penn Alps corps, near Grantsville. Money for the project came from a low interest loan granted by the Maryland Historical Trust.

At the end of October, the log structure was dismantled and moved to Penn Alps' restoration village. There it joined four other log structures, two of which predated the Revolutionary War.

"It had the typical history of so many other log buildings," said Dr. Schrock. "It was unused and

slowly falling into ruin. Being at the intersection of New Germany and Chestnut Ridge roads put it in a dangerous location. Several years ago a truck skidded into it and it could have happened again."

Built in the early 1800's, Compton School served a dual purpose. It was probably built as a school and then for a time used as a family dwelling. It was again used as a school in the late 1800's, and the name "Compton School" came from the fact that the last family to live in it were named Compton.

Records show that David and Elizabeth Compton began living in the pioneer dwelling in 1863; it was already old at that time. Their daughter, Amanda Comp-

ton, had the unique experience of having been born in the building and later attending school there.

It was listed by the Garrett County school system in 1875 as "Compton School." It was the only log school building in the county at the time, and this distinction made it one of the few in the State of Maryland.

Abandoned as a school about 1900, it was turned into a blacksmith shop and later a farm garage. For the past 30 years it has been unoccupied.

With its logs darkened from age, the roof sagging, and covered with vines, it presented a forlorn appearance. Since many school houses are preserved in poetry, it fitted the description written by John Greenleaf Whittier in his poem "In School Days."

"Still sits the school house by the road, a ragged beggar sunning,
Around it still the sumach grew, and blackberry vines are growing."

"The old building was not unnoticed by us," said Dr. Schrock. "We started rescuing old log buildings over 20 years ago, and bringing them to the Penn Alps property. Our hope was that time wouldn't run out for the Compton School before we could get it moved."

"Mrs. Cora Broadwater, the owner, finally let us have the building in 1988 after a number of years of indecision," added Dr. Schrock.

In April of this year, Mr. Douglas Reed, an architectural historian, tagged all the logs and made detailed plan of the building. From his experience with such log structures, Mr. Reed was able to determine all of the

original features of the log structure. The only exception was the front door, which was cut out when the building was made into a blacksmith shop.

There has always been some question about its origin; whether it was built as a school or a dwelling. Mr. Reed puts forth three reasons for claiming that it was a school first then a dwelling.

1. There is no evidence of a fireplace in the structure. Most private home builders could not afford a stove, but the school patrons could pool their resources to purchase one.

2. The attic was not built like a home; the ceiling joists were just poles and not flattened on top for flooring.

3. There was not a complete foundation under the building such as a home would have, only stone pillars.

Some of the previous log buildings moved to Penn Alps were slid onto "low-boy" trailers and moved story by story. However, Compton School was not a sound structure and had to be dismantled before it could be moved.

The care shown for the old building was a tribute to its historical position. A dismantling and assembly plan was formulated before the move, and concrete footers were prepared at Penn Alps for its erection.

A painful decision was made about the roof. Replaced several times during the life of the structure it was beyond saving. The rotten roof sheeting and rafters were burned in a fire after being removed.

In contrast to the rotten roof

timbers, workmen, assigned to the dismantling work found the floor sills in good condition. Another item found in good condition was the "chinking" and daubing between the logs; it was saved to be used at Penn Alps.

Moving the old Compton School is part of a nationwide interest in preserving local history. Brought to national attention by Henry Ford and his Dearborn Village at Detroit, people began to realize they had local buildings that could and should be saved for future generations.

Some of these projects have been extremely large; like the restoration work at Colonial Williamsburg. Others have been on a more limited scale, and simply involves the preservation of some "center city" buildings. All have been the result of dedicated individuals who have volunteered time and money to get the projects under way.

Local interest in log homes in the Grantsville area began when the Council of the Alleghenies bought the Fuller-Baker house. It was a mile west of Grantsville served as a tavern and a private home over the years. Because of its size, the renovation work went slowly, but it has now been purchased as a private home.

There are still log buildings in Garrett County of the same vintage as Compton School. The question arises, "what will happen to them?" Penn Alps can not possibly rescue all of them.

Fortunately, private citizens have a "feel" for such old buildings, and are taking steps to preserve them. The initial mode is to start with a new roof, and then

refurbish the interior to make it habitable.

The old Drane house in Accident, Md., is undergoing such renovation. Reputed to be the oldest house in Garrett County, local citizens have banded together to do the necessary work.

Another old log house in the Wilson home in the Altamont area of Garrett County. A two story building, it has been the continuous home for the Wilson family since 1806. Many years ago, they up-graded the interior with plaster walls. With its 18-inch thick log walls, it is a warm, comfortable house for the family.

Here and there through the county, a person will find old log houses covered with a new exterior. Although the original logs are not visible, the families living in the house proudly tell visitors all about them.

What is the future for Compton School? Will it fit in with the other buildings at Penn Alps?

"It ought to fit in very well," said one of the craftsmen working in the small village complex. "Children as well as adults will get a chance to see what a pioneer school building was like."

It is hoped that the assembling work of the logs at Penn Alps will soon be completed, and a new roof will be on it by wintertime. When it is done, the old school house will once more be a part of an active community.

Epilogue - Spring 1990

If a building can be said to have dignity, Compton School has its own dignity. For years it stood

bend over at the intersection of New Germany and Chestnut Ridge roads looking like a prize fighter "hanging on the ropes." Now, with a new roof, and

original sized doorway, the old building has a new air of dignity about it as it takes its place among the other log buildings at Penn Alps.



Logs tagged and ready to be moved.



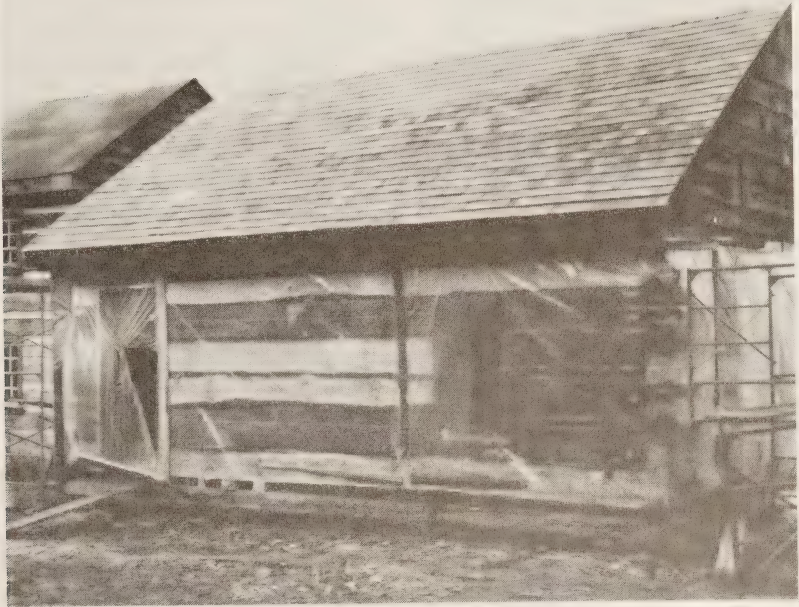
Digging out the sill logs.



School logs ready to go to Penn Alps.



Compton School logs at Penn Alps.



Compton School, with new roof, at Penn Alps.



Compton School finally rescued.

Brown's Writings

(Continued from Page 381)

child being almost caught before getting into the house. The mother resisted the animal as best she could for some time, until he was almost in the act of breaking through, when a timely whistle from her brought a powerful dog from the distance. A fearful battle between the dog and the panther ended, while the mother and child made good their escape. The scratches of the animal on the logs could be seen for ten or fifteen years after. This occurrence created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, at the time, and is now a reliable tradition.

"In those days wild beasts were numerous, aggressive and destructive. Once a pack of wolves at night came upon our premises and killed a large number of sheep and a favorite dog, which tried to defend the flock.

"Old Thomas Staunton, about the year 1810 was supposed to be devoured by wild beasts in the woods, while hunting stray horses. His body was never found. A skull, some years after, supposed to be his was picked up."

One of the charming parts of Brown's writings is that he seemed to have a personal knowledge of everyone included in his book. (Here and there, he may defer to quoting something as "traditional).'' However, in most cases, he knew personally the people and places in his articles.

One good example of this is the meeting of "electors" for State Senator in 1821. It took place at "Tomlinson's Mill" four years

before he was born, yet he is able to give a short biographical sketch of three of these "electors" from later personal acquaintance.

"Three of these men served their country in the war of 1812: Joshua Stanton, S. Milholland and D. Sibert. The latter was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He claimed to have been brought across the ocean by Lafayette."

The local Indian troubles were many years behind Brown when he was growing up, but there were still Indians in the area. He gives the following brief notation of an event which took place when he was a boy.

". . . By the way it was not uncommon for an Indian to appear in this manner. Once, one came to our home drunk on a cold winter evening for shelter. My good mother could not turn even a savage away. He was given a place to sleep behind an old-time wood stove with two stalwart sons on the opposite side as guards, who prevented him from doing anything more than beg for 'lumwhiskey' which he did not get . . . However, the red man went his way peacefully in the morning . . ."

Under the title of "Old Families" Jacob Brown traces the background of fifteen families of his acquaintance. One of these was the Tomlinson family. Brown says the following about Jesse Tomlinson.

"Jesse Tomlinson in his day was the most important man in the upper end of Allegany County. He was foremost in every enterprise and in the course of his long life

The Lost County

In the same manner that Garrett County was once a part of Frederick County, so it is that territory of Pennsylvania and Virginia had counties that were later sub-divided also.

One unusual case developed in the Allegheny mountains of a county that took in land which was under dispute between

he held many public positions and had acquired much property for his time."

Naturally, being a person who wrote for enjoyment, Brown had an understanding and respect for other people who did the same. One of his favorite people who did this was Meshach Browning. Jacob Brown paints this very human word picture of the famous hunter on a visit to Cumberland in the late 1850's.

"His fondness for his rifle and the woods remained with him as long as he could follow the war-path of his profession, but long and severe exposure in the woods finally compelled him to succumb. For the last several years of his life he suffered with rheumatism. The last time I saw him he was winding his way up courthouse hill, Cumberland, with evident pain and difficulty. He took it very grateful in me to give him a then strong arm to assist him in his last visit to the Allegheny courthouse."

As so read the articles of persons and places in Brown's Miscellaneous Writings. Reprinted in 1976. Copies of this book can still be purchased at the Ruth Enlow Library for \$10 each.

Pennsylvania and Virginia. It was given a name by Virginia, but eventually it disappeared as a political sub-division. This was the "lost county" of Yohogania.

As the Colony of Virginia began to grow, it created more counties of its western land. In 1734, Orange County was created, and its limits were extended to comprise the whole of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

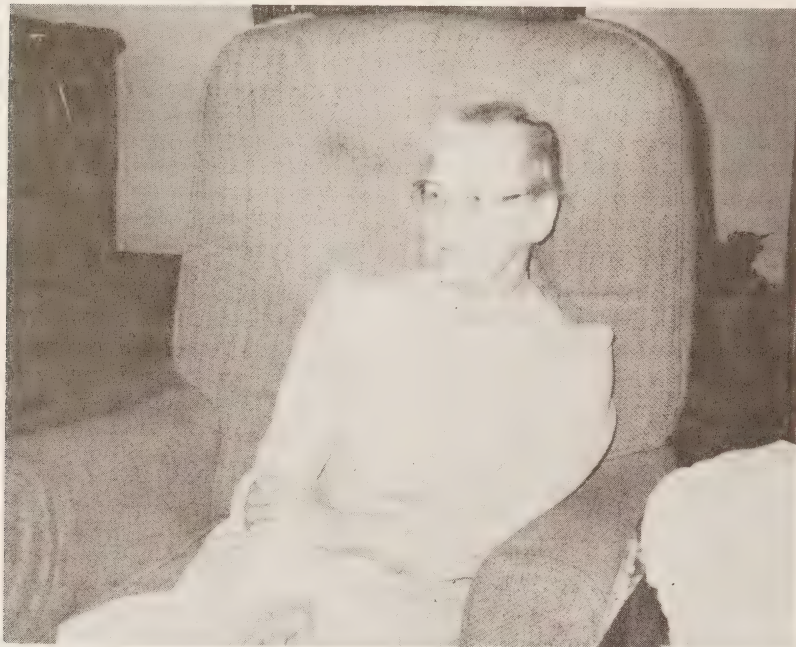
Later, in 1738, Orange County had its western part divided into two counties; Frederick and Agust. Later, it was in Augusta County that the dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia arose. Augusta had as its western limits the remainder of land claimed by Virginia that was beyond the Blue Ridge mountains.

It is to be remembered that up to this time, no white man had set foot in this territory. It existed only on roughly drawn maps.

Gradually, the westward movement of people began. Settlers crossed the mountains and began to hunt and build cabins on the land of the Ohio River tributaries. Soon, the dispute between the two colonies began.

A quick look at a modern map of western Pennsylvania and West Virginia will show where the disputed land was located. Virginia claimed land that now forms Green, Fayette, and Allegheny counties of Pennsylvania. At the same time Pennsylvania claimed land that is now part of Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Tucker, Barbour and Harrison counties of West Virginia.

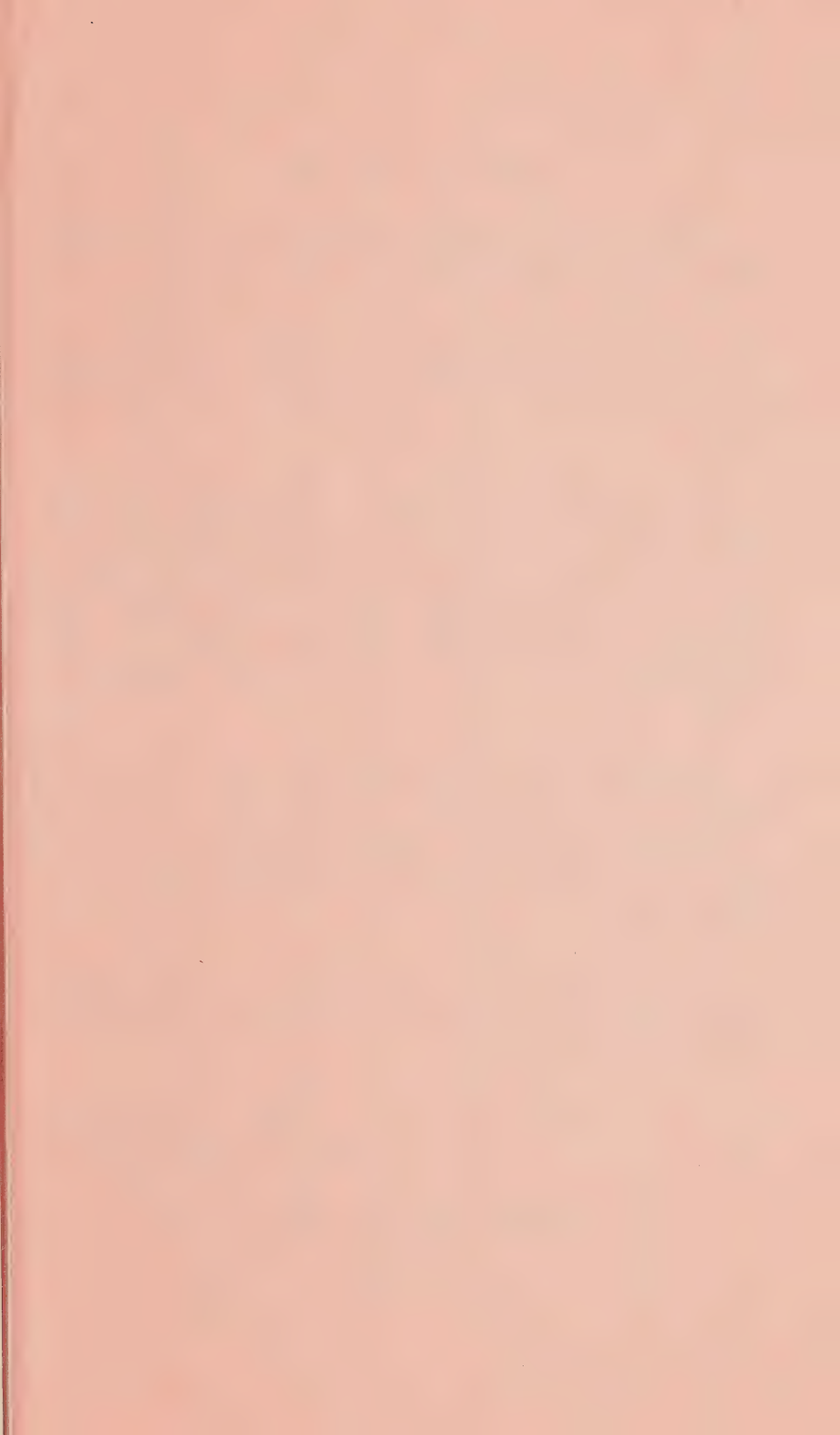
The Mason and Dixon line had
(Continued on Page 398)



Mrs. Lester Green, teacher at Blackhawk School.



County Road sign carries name of old school.



DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1990, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1990, shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet

RESERVATIONS

June 28, 1990

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 16, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$7.50, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

Please mail this form by June 16, 1990



Blackhawk School . . . A Teacher's Story

Told by Mrs. Lester Green

"A lot of people ask me about former students. Were any of them outstanding?" Mrs. Green paused thoughtfully for a moment, and then continued, "I think all of them were outstanding in one way or the other."

Former teacher of Blackhawk School, Mrs. Green spent more time there than any other teacher. A graduate of Frostburg State's two year program, she began to teach at Blackhawk in 1930. With the exception of several intervals, she stayed there until she retired in 1951.

One interval was in 1933-34, when she taught for a year at Bray School in the Swallow Falls area. The other intervals were maternity leaves when her children were born.

"Blackhawk School wasn't in existence as long as some of the other one room schools in the County. Also there were several buildings that were known as Blackhawk. The first one was a log building situated farther down Dry Run Road. It had once been a house; as a school it burned down. Everyone suspected that there was a firebug in the area, but there wasn't any way to prove it.

"I believe another building was used for a short time, and then the County moved a building up the Dry Run Road from Bond. After the Bond lumber mill closed down, a lot of people left the area and the building was moved out of the little settlement there."

There were several other teachers who also taught at Blackhawk School. Elizabeth Brown, Edna Custer Bernard, Grace Brenneman, Pearl Custer Brenneman, Viola Broadwater, and Phyllis Harvey Williams. Miss Broadwater went on to teach at Grantsville, and Mrs. Williams eventually became Principal of Center Street School in Oakland.

Today, most teachers think a class the size of 30 students is manageable, but all in the same grade. In a one room school like Blackhawk, 30 or more students comprised the entire student body . . . all seven grades.

"When a person talks about the number of students, it's hard to imagine what it was like," continued Mrs. Green. "Actually, I once exceeded the 30 student number. It was when I taught at Bray School for one year. I had a total of 54 children in the seven grades. It was so crowded that they had to sit three students to a seat.

"Perhaps that needs a little explaining for someone who has never seen the old fashion school desks. They were composed of a desk and a fold-down bench type of seat. Normally, there would be two students per desk; however, they were wide enough that three children could squeeze onto the bench, but it was still crowded."

During the years that Blackhawk School existed, many of the students went through all seven

(Continued on Page 395)



Site where Blackhawk School used to be located.



Old Dry Run School is now part of church building.

Blackhawk School Students' Recollections

"We used to call it Blackhawk University," said two graduates of the one room school just off Dry Run Road. One graduate, Wilmer Murphy lives on a nearby farm; the other, Dorothy Bernard Cathell, lives in the Oakland area. Both of them have fond memories of their days at Blackhawk School.

"In good or bad weather, we always rode the bus to and from school. It was about three miles each way," said Wilmer Murphy. "However, there were a lot of times we had to walk when the bus broke down. Once in a while when the bus wasn't running we could get a ride on a wagon or a sled.

"I can't tell you the names of all the drivers who used to pick up students in the Dry Run area. I do remember that Delbert Broadwater, Everett Green, and Joe Faulkner used to be drivers.

"Back in those days, buses were automobiles. One of the best was an old seven passenger Studebaker. It had an engine that wouldn't quit."

Prior to attending Blackhawk School, Wilmer Murphy attended the nearer Dry Run School. When the student body dropped to nine or ten children, the school was closed, and the children went to Blackhawk.

Closing Dry Run School wasn't the end of the use of the building. Today, it has been remodeled into a church. Older members of the congregation include people who once attended school in the same building.

Living the same area, Wilmer Murphy knows the history of the Dry Run building. Originally, it was Beachy School in the Bittinger area.

Back in 1917, the School Board advertised for bids to move the building to Dry Run. Howard Broadwater submitted a bid on \$299, and got the contract. The Beachy building was dismantled, moved, and re-assembled as Dry Run School in the same year.

"I started attending Blackhawk School in 1932, when I was in the 5th Grade. I graduated from there in 1934. Commencement exercises were held at Grantsville, where we received our diplomas.

"I guess the reason for this was that Miss Broadwater had once been a teacher at Blackhawk, and then went on to Grantsville.

"School at Blackhawk was about the same size year after year . . . generally about 30 students. My first year, this number was close to 32 or 33."

All the subjects were taught by the same teacher, which sounds pretty bad today, but it had its advantages. You couldn't help but hear what was going on with the students in another grade . . . maybe five or six kids altogether . . . and if you heard you learned. So when your time came the next year, you already knew it.

"I'm not sure how it was back during the 20's, but the CCC camps had started during the years that I attended Blackhawk School, and there was a lot of activity in the Dry Run area.

Seemed like there was always something going on, or something new to talk about at school everyday."

A few years after Wilmer Murphy graduated, Dorothy Bernard Cathell entered Blackhawk School. She attended all seven years there and like Wilmer she agrees that they were interesting years.

"Mrs. Green made them interesting. What she did was to urge us to do our best . . . and we generally did."

Girls are probably more sensitive to certain things than boys. Dorothy remembers the part of her seven years were during the Depression. Like a great many rural schools, Blackhawk received government commodities, and Dorothy recalls the inconsistency of government programs.

"At school we used to get things like nuts and oranges and apples. They were great, and we loved to eat them. However, the government also sent cartons of condensed milk for us to drink. It was terrible, because we always had fresh milk from the farm."

Dorothy's time at Blackhawk was interrupted when the school burned in 1940. While it was being re-built, the Blackhawk students were bussed over to the school at Bittering.

"Today a person can go zipping along Route 495 and not have to worry about mud or soft shoulders. It wasn't always that way. When the school burned in 1940, the kids were bussed over to Bittering. This meant crossing over Meadow Mountain, and the road wasn't too good. A lot of parents worried about this until

the old school was re-built and the kids were back in their home territory again."

Dorothy had an interesting observation about going from Blackhawk elementary school with 34 students to Oakland High with over 400 students.

"To go from Dry Run to Oakland meant riding three different school buses. The first one took us kids from home to a spot on the Glendale Road. There we transferred to another bus that took us over to Route 219 at Thayerville, where we caught the third bus.

"All along the way, the drivers stopped to pick up other kids, and by the time we boarded "Pip" Thayer's bus at Route 219, there was quite a crowd. I guess by the time we got to Oakland High any worry about a large number of students had already passed."

The era of one room schools has passed, and is now a part of Garrett County's educational history. Some of the schools still exist as idle buildings; other have been moved or incorporated into houses; most of them have been torn down for their lumber.

Yet, the laughter of students, lessons to be remembered, and friendships formed still exist in the hearts of the adults who were students in those schools. And . . . like a spark that can be rekindled . . . those adults will remember their own school with the same pride as the Dry Run area students who say, "I went to Blackhawk University."

Thankfully, with the county sign "Blackhawk School Road," the memory of the one room school will always remain.

Blackhawk Teacher

(Continued from page 391)

grades with Mrs. Green from the beginning to the end.

"I felt pretty good that most of them did well when they went on to high school.

"Innovation in program materials was a 'must.' The same subject material with the same kind of illustrations just wouldn't work year after year. In a one room school all the students see and hear almost everything. So . . . as a teacher . . . I had to come up with something new every year."

Two pictures often come to a person's mind when the words "school house" are used. There is the image of the traditional "little red school house" in a rural setting surrounded by trees in full color of Fall. It always appears in advertisements that way. Then there's the bleak winter scene which accompanies the school house on the Prairie. The Blackhawk one room school filled both of these images.

"There was always an air of excitement when school began in the Fall, and it didn't seem any time until the trees were ablaze with color. In quick succession there was Halloween, Thanksgiving, and . . . Winter. In the winter time, the school had to be kept open when it snowed, because there were always some students who might be able to get there.

"If the weather was really bad, as the teacher I only had to stay until 9:30 in the morning if none of the students appeared. In the afternoon, I had to be back again from 1 p.m. until 1:30 p.m. If no

one came, I closed the school for the day, and went home.

"During the years I was at Blackhawk, there was always a student who worked as janitor. In all that time I don't remember those students ever missing a day during snow storms . . . they always had a good fire going in the stove."

What does a teacher like Mrs. Green do when she retires?

In addition to all of the school children who required her attention over the years, Mrs. Green also had four of her own. When they were grown, she became involved in church and community activities. Later, she and her husband moved from the farm near Dry Run Road to Oakland, and by that time grandchildren had entered her life.

Now a widow, Mrs. Green keeps tabs on four children, ten grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. A visitor to her home sees the family's photographs in one corner of the living room. She is still active in church and community activities. In her spare time she does embroidery work and makes rugs on a loom in the basement of her house. And . . . like any good teacher . . . she is always willing to instruct anyone in her special skills.

Post Script: The dedication of Mrs. Green as a teacher was typical of the one room school teachers of her day. They worked and taught under adverse conditions, but their devotion to education was always preserved. All the students who were part of their classes applaud their unique talents, and feel privileged to have known them.

A Great Lady — *Lizzie Hoye*

by John E. Hinebaugh, Sang Run

If, during our earthly time we are so fortunate as to have had the friendship of a person who unselfishly devoted a lifetime of patriarchal service to the community and to the care and well being of all friends and neighbors, then we have been truly blessed. For such a friendship will have had a profound impact in bettering the way we live our own lives.

Such is to be said of Mary Elizabeth Hoye (born Jan. 10, 1894; died Sept. 26, 1989). To all who knew Mary Elizabeth she was "Lizzie," and of the multitudes who knew her, I believe all would agree they are the better for it.

A religious lady of fine character and great wealth in terms of dignity, pride, compassion, and love. Wise and intelligent far beyond her limited opportunity for a formal education. Tall and lean with Nordic features of that branch of her family ancestry.

Lizzie's family ancestry goes back to the Ark and the Dove and to that of Thomas Greene, second Governor of the Province of Maryland. It was her great-great-grandfather, Paul Hoye, who, on May 9, 1774, was granted a warrant for one thousand acres of land in western Maryland which was surveyed that same year by his half brother, Francis Deakins. This was probably one of the first if not the first survey of land in what is now Garrett County. It is on one of the parcels surveyed under that warrant that

Lizzie's family to this day have since resided.

Lizzie was of those first settlers to our County who grubbed and cleared the land to provide for their livelihood. She possessed a profound knowledge of the history of our County and the genealogy of the early families who settled here. Even at the age of 95 years her mind was clear and she could recall past events in detail. Much of this knowledge was captured and documented but much is now lost forever. On one of the last visits to her bedside she told of the location of a heretofore unknown cemetery where several of the early Friend family pioneers were buried. The next day we set out to find that cemetery, and were successful. Deep in the Piney Mountain area we found the cemetery with two remaining headstones intact.

Over the early years of her lifetime it was a common sight to see Lizzie succoring up the road responding to a call for help, mostly on foot often by horseback. Whenever a sickness occurred, it was Lizzie who was called. It was not uncommon for Lizzie to hurry home to do the chores and cook for the family then hurry back to spend the night with the sick.

I don't believe anyone ever kept track of the number of babies brought into the world by Lizzie. As a mid-wife she may have equaled the number of some of our country doctors. Many who proudly voiced it was Lizzie's

hand that brought their first breath of air.

During those hard depression years of the thirties it was Lizzie who kept tab on everyone and made sure they were provisioned to pull through. No one ever left Lizzie's house without first having a hearty meal.

Devout and loyal to her church Lizzie served it well in many capacities. Self-taught, she played the organ/piano and led in the singing and, oh, how she could sing. She always said her voice may not be as sweet as those of the angels but she was sure it would be heard by the Lord in Heaven. Anyone who ever heard her sing will never forget that voice. As a boy I remember sitting on the front porch of the store during summer evenings when revival meetings were being held. Although quite a distance from the church we would listen to Lizzie sing. Her vibrant voice would carry through, loud and clear, to the exclusion of all others. I have been told she could be heard throughout the valley up to two miles distant.

With the passing of time the number of circuit riding preachers were on the decline and many churches were being consolidated. A decision was made at Headquarters to discontinue services at Lizzie's church. The church building was to be sold at public auction. Not so. When Lizzie got word of this she organized the church members and protested with such vigor and determination that the Headquarters people agreed to sell the church building back to the community for a dollar. Then, under

Lizzie's leadership, the church was reorganized and named "Open Door Chapel." For over three decades and until just recently, Sunday School and services were regularly held at the Open Door Chapel. The final services for Lizzie were held in her Open Door Chapel.

It seems Lizzie was always collecting for something or other, such as for the church, cemetery, community park, etc. Once she caught you that was it. You could rest assured she would get whatever she was after. One time I was on top of the store building repairing the roof. Even though she was well up in years by that time she didn't hesitate to climb the extension ladder and then make her way to the top of the roof to tell me more land was needed for burials at the cemetery. Twice it was Lizzie who was instrumental in enlarging our community cemetery. She also convinced the county to construct a new and improved access road to the cemetery. Eventually she collected sufficient funds to provide for its perpetual care.

It was Lizzie who led the community in the building of the community park. For years she managed the park. Every summer she would have it scheduled for family reunions, church picnics, baptisms, weddings, etc.

Never would Lizzie shy away from political or governmental controversies. Always there to stand-up for her community right to the end. I will always remember the hearing arranged by a Maryland state legislative committee to obtain public comment

on a pending bill concerning property rights. It was held in the auditorium of the Garrett Community College and because of widespread public interest the auditorium was nearly full. At the age of 91, Lizzie rose from her sick bed to attend that hearing. With help she was led to the podium and in that strong ever to be remembered voice she most eloquently and convincingly defended her community's position on rights of private property ownership.

Lizzie set a pattern of life that we all should strive to follow. In the hustle and bustle of this modern day living we are often remiss in not finding time for our friends and neighbors and for community activities. If Lizzie were here today she would not hesitate to remind us we are our brothers' keeper.

Lizzie is survived by seven children, 15 grandchildren and 35 great grandchildren. With her passing one of those grandchildren, Tracie Hoye, wrote the following:

"Mama Hoye was the strongest and most respectable person most of us will ever know. Even though her life was constantly full of children, she never played favorites and always found something special within each person that made you feel like one of the most important people in her life. She touched many of us in a deeply profound way and will, forever, hold a very large and special place in our hearts and minds. We will miss her greatly."

Yes Tracie, we all shall miss Lizzie.

The Lost County

(Continued from Page 289)

not been extended very far west, and without a doubt part of Garrett County, Maryland also lay in the area of disputed territory.

In 1776, Virginia sub-divided the western part of Augusta County into three counties: Ohio, Monongalia, and Yohogania. Unfortunately, Yohogania County contained a large part of the disputed land of Pennsylvania.

Matters in western Augusta had progressed to the point where a town called Mifflintown had been laid out as a County seat. It is now known as Woodbridge, Pa., and is about six miles from the Preston County line of today.

The dispute over the western lands finally ended when Pennsylvania and Virginia agreed to the present latitude of the Mason and Dixon Line. The survey was completed in 1782, with the line extended to its western terminus.

The result was that it ended Pennsylvania's claim to the land that now forms Preston County and some of adjacent ones. However it gave to Pennsylvania the northern part of Monongalia County and all of the land known as Yohogania.

Thus, after six years as a political sub-division (1776-1782), Yohogania County ceased to exist and became the "lost county."

Mr. Wiley, who wrote the History of Preston County, seems to have known where Bridgeville was located. It can't be found on a map today. Glades Star would appreciate any information available on its location and perhaps the new name.

The Bone Cave

Finding Arctic flora is not an uncommon event in western Maryland. Varities can be found in marsh areas on the mountain tops such as the Cranesville Swamp and other nearby bogs. They were deposited there by glaciers of past ice ages.

Conversely, finding bones of Ice Age animals is an extremely rare event, and only a few of them have ever been discovered. However, there is one notable exception and this is the collection of bones found in a cavern known as Bone Cave. It is along the Western Maryland Railroad seven miles east of the Garrett County line near Corriganville, Md.

Although the existence of this cavern had been known since Colonial times, no one knew it contained so many bones until 1912. In that year, the railroad began a deep cut through a spur of rock on the mountain side above Corriganville where the cave was located.

Prior to that time, explorers had found a few Colonial rifles and implements in the cave. Tradition said that early settlers had used it as a hiding place during Indian raids.

Then in 1912, steam shovels excavating the new railroad cut began to expose older relics of the cave. They began to bring to light a strange assortment of bones. There were skulls, jaw bones, teeth, legs, claws, ribs, and vertabrae. None of them matched bone fragments which

had ever been seen before in western Maryland.

Recognition

Mr. Raymond Armbruster of Cumberland was one of the first people to realize the importance of the discovery. He enlisted the cooperation of Dr. J. W. Gidley, a nationally known paleontologist from the Smithsonian Institution. Together, they began to explore and excavate the cave floor.

What Armbruster and Gidley discovered was the largest collection of Ice Age vertebrate animal bones ever found in one place in the United States. Added to the size of the collection was the oddity that remains of tropical creatures were found intermingled with the Ice Age bones.

This intermingling testified to the fact that the cave had been in existence for hundreds of thousands of years. It had seen the temperate climate of western Maryland change from temperate to tropical to arctic and back to temperate again.

Variety of Collection

The painstaking work of Armbruster and Gidley produced some impressive and startling identifications. Among the semi-tropical remains was a portion of a lion as large as the present African species. Another large feline skeleton was found which was about the size of the modern jaguar. Not far from these feline bones, Armbruster and Gidley found a large crocodile tooth.

Mixed with these semi-tropical



The Bone Cave.



Bone Cave beside railroad tracks.

bones were the disjointed remains of two adult and one young tapir, the legs of a huge elk, the teeth and toe bones of two extinct horses which had heavy stocky legs. To add confusion to this mix of bones, there was found the tooth of a young mastodon.

Together with 35 bear skeletons, skulls of wolves, mink, wolverine, otter, and badger, the total of animal remains grew to an impressive number of several hundred individual animals. When Armbruster and Gidley stopped their work for fear of the collapse of the cave roof. 41 genera of animals had been identified covering 48 species. Over half of the number have become extinct.

Speculation

In an article published in the Baltimore Sunday Sun, Gilbert C. Kligel expressed his amazement at this large collection with the following words.

"An examination of the bones of these vanished animals provides material for considerable speculation. Certain of the species, such as the peccaries, the tapirs, the lions, the crocodile and the eland are tropical; the wolverines, bears, lemmings, porcupines, mink, pikas and hares belong today to cold or essentially Arctic fauna.

"In contrast, the occurrence of the horses, badgers, gophers, coyotes suggests arid open country or grassland. Then to add to the mystery the otters, beaver, and muskrat indicate a climate with an abundance of water; further, certain of the smaller mammals are strictly arboreal

and confined today to woodland."

Worry about the collapse of the roof eventually caused Armbruster and Gidley to end their exploration and excavation of the cave. However, they spent enough time there to answer the question of "why so many bones?"

A rock fall in the cave, perhaps a million years ago, created a natural trap for any animal in the area. Near the cave opening there was a drop of almost 100 feet to the bottom. Any animal which survived the fall, eventually died of starvation.

The mountains of western Maryland have many caves of all sizes. Most of them are devoid of any animal or human remains. Yet, here and there some small implements or fragments of bone come to light. With such a find as the one near Corrigansville, the imagination begins to soar; could there be another cache of ancient bones in the mountains? . . . Perhaps!

Quotation from Mr. Klingel's article through the courtesy of the Baltimore Sun newspapers.

Post Script: After the preparation of this article on the Bone Cave, more information became available. Brother Nicholas Sullivan, a former teacher in Cumberland, spent many hours working with the Bone Cave and other caves in the area. His influence on cave exploration in Garrett and surrounding counties will be the basis for a future article in the Glades Star. A number of residents in the county worked with Brother Nicholas.

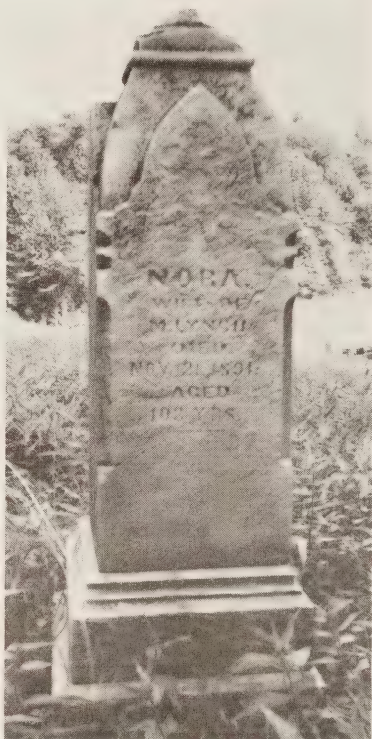
A Bit O' Ireland In West Virginia

Most railroaders know where it is, and perhaps that is the most important fact. Now, the Irish who sleep beneath the soil of Preston County beside the railroad tracks won't be forgotten.

Experts would call it an "anomaly," because it exists where a person wouldn't expect to find it. This "bit of Ireland" is a cemetery situated beside the B&O Railroad tracks at Rodamer, about four miles west of Terra Alta, W. Va. For almost 35 years it was the burial spot for Irish railroad men and their families.

Surprisingly, although the majority of them were Catholic, no church or chapel existed there. No one can remember why the cemetery was begun around 1860; perhaps it started with the burial of a trackman who died there and was buried at that spot.

By tradition, most of the interments were handled with the



**Tombstone of Nora Lynch
Age 102 years.**



Irish Cemetery beside railroad tracks.

cooperation of railroad officials. The funeral Mass would take place at a Catholic church; afterwards, the casket would be taken to the railroad station and loaded on a passenger train called an "accommodation." Then the Priest, family, and friends would board the train and make the rail trip to the cemetery.

After the interment at the cemetery, the travel process would be reversed.

Since there were still a number of passenger trains operating in those days, soon another one would come from the opposite direction. The cemetery was designated as a "flag stop," so the next train would be "flagged" and everyone would board it for the trip home.

When people see this old cemetery, they realize that each tombstone gives a clue to the personal history of the person buried beneath it. In the Irish cemetery, the tombstones range from simple sandstone and limestone monuments to very ornate granite ones. Some of the inscriptions are almost completely weathered away on a few of the stones; many others still have lettering that will last another hundred years.

Judging by the dates still visible on the tombstones most of the burials took place over a 35 year period from 1860 to 1895. Yet, almost a hundred years after the last funeral took place, the cemetery is still well maintained. Descendants have not forgotten the last resting place of their forebears.

Although they ended their lives in America, the forebears were

proud of their Irish origins. Inscribed on many tombstones are the names of Irish counties such as Mayo, Galway and Kerry. Also engraved are typical Irish names. Whole families of O'Briens, O'Donnells, McDoughs are buried in the cemetery.

The Irish counties named represent some of the western hill country of Ireland. Like all hill people the ones who came from these counties possessed a certain amount of ruggedness. Many of them lived well into old age. One lady, Nora Lynch, who died in 1891, lived to be 102 years old.

Seemingly, the land beside the railroad four miles west of Terra Alta would tend to be a remote spot for a cemetery but it isn't. The constant rumble of passing freight trains breaks the silence of the hills, and the whistle salute from the locomotives guarantees that the Irish railroaders of a previous century are not forgotten.

Lincoln Connection

There are two grave sites in Garrett County which seem to be in remote locations. One is on Backbone Mountain and the other on Hoop Pole Ridge. Actually, a close examination of the near-by terrain will show that they are really situated by the abandoned right-of-way of once well traveled roads.

The first of these grave sites is that of Thomas Lincoln. It is marked by a cast metal monument, and is near the abandoned right-of-way of the Northwestern Turnpike (now U.S. 50). The



depression in the ground marking the old road winds through the woods about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the present highway.

From a distance the metal monument resembles a very ornate stone monument, and it is only when a person is near to it that the difference can be seen.

However, the reason for writing about this grave is an attempt to gain more information about Thomas Lincoln. He was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and his name was given in a Glades Star article some years ago. The focus of this article was the famous Conaway House which is near-by, Thomas Lincoln used to visit there.

Perhaps a member of the Society or an interested reader of the Glades Star might be able to supply some biographical information on Thomas Lincoln. Where was he born, what was his occupation, and what was his direct relationship to Abraham Lincoln?

Washington Connection

The grave site on Hoop Pole Ridge is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Sand Flat Road and U.S. 219. Seeming a remote spot on top of a hill, it is only about 100 feet from the old Hoop Pole Ridge Road. 150 years ago the roadway was built along the ridge from Deep Creek to the Little Youghiogeny River at the Glades (now Oak-

land).

The road got its name from the abundance of hickory saplings which were cut for barrel hoops.

In a small grove of trees, a skillfully cut, three tier tombstone marks the grave of Mrs. Honora Lafever Schooley. An article in the Glades Star tells of Mrs. Schooley's life. Her family placed the tombstone there in the late 1800's.

However, it is part of the inscription on the stone which gives the "Washington Connection" to the Schooley family and Garrett County.

"Daughter of Corp. Lafever, bodyguard of General Washington of Revolutionary fame."

The Glades Star would like to have any information on Corp. Lafever that can be found. Where did he live, and how long did he serve as Washington's bodyguard?

Next Issue

One of the articles which will be in the next issue of the Glades Star will concern the renovation work now taking place at the Drane house in Accident. In addition there will be additional material on the Lost County article in the present issue of the Glades Star.

Two more articles in the making are about transportation on the National Pike and additional material on the Bone Cave.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

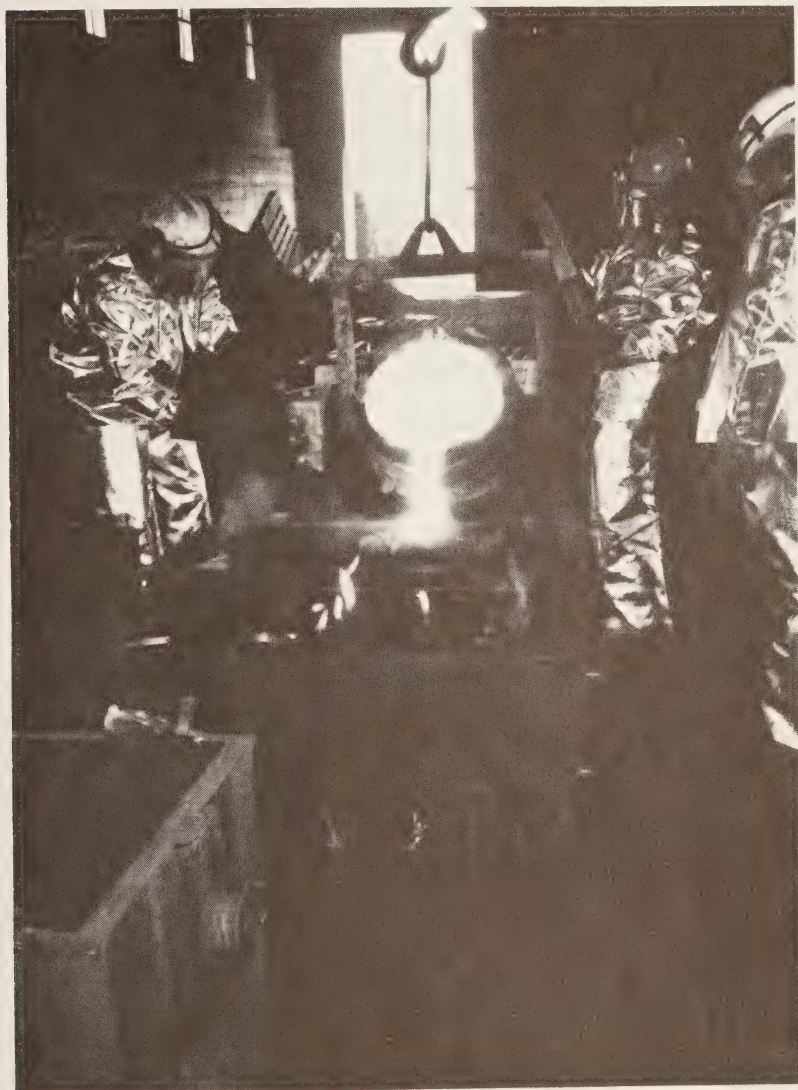
ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 18

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1990



The Ancient Trade — Molten Iron.



Door where locomotives entered.



West Salisbury foundry.

Iron Work The Ancient Trade

Iron smelting is a thing of the past in Garrett County, however, this ancient trade is still carried on two miles north of the County line. In West Salisbury, there is an operating iron furnace that pours iron into molds at least once a week and in busy times twice a week. It is part of the West Salisbury Foundry and Machine Company, Inc.

Begun as a blacksmith shop in 1880 by Michael Knecht, the business was carried on and expanded by his sons, John, William, and Harry and their children until it was sold in 1979. Michael was originally a Garrett County settler, living in the Keyser's Ridge area. He came there after spending a number of years working on the C. & O. Canal. One piece of property he owned in the Keyser's Ridge area was called "Hard Struggle."

In late 1979 or early 1880, he moved to West Salisbury and began the business known as Michael Knecht and Sons. It gradually expanded as lumbering and agricultural demands in the area increased. It became a full fledged foundry doing heavy castings for the Jennings Brothers Railroad which was built in 1889-1900. Eventually, it became the "shops" for the railroad, and even though the tracks are gone, there is still a cut out above the door in the west end of the building for a locomotive smokesstack. Tracks were built so that cars and engines could be brought directly into the building for repairs.

Back in 1935 a railroad loco-

motice caused a fire which gutted the building. The engine had been pulled into the repair section of the building with the fire knocked out of the grates. However, unthinking, the crew hung up the pokers in the wooden cab of the engine when they left. They were still hot and set the cab on fire, and eventually the rest of the building.

Early, the business expansion from blacksmith shop to foundry included the building of the iron furnace itself. Known in the iron trade as a cupola, it is two stories tall, it follows the traditional style of being charged from the top and having tapping spouts on the bottom to carry off molten iron and slag.

Associated with the foundry work was the need for machine work, so one by one lathes and drill presses were added. As the railroad work increased, so did the size of the machinery in the foundry. Although there isn't much need for it today, a six hun-

(Continued on Page 426)

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. **FOR SALE** by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.



Mrs. Marjorie Fratz.

Annual Society Banquet

At the annual Historical Society Banquet on June 28th at the Bittering Community Building, the guest speaker will be Mrs. Majorie Fratz of Accident. Subject of her talk will be the 190 year old Drane house in Accident and its restoration. She has been an active member of the Restoration Committee since the project was begun in 1987.

Believed to be the oldest standing building in Garrett County, the Drane House has now been recognized by the Maryland Historical Trust and included as a recipient of State grant money for its restoration. Part of Mrs. Fratz's talk will include all of the various archaeological and architectural reports that must be compiled before actual restoration work can begin.

Society's 50th Anniversary

As near as can be determined, the Garrett County Historical Society came into being at a meeting held at Oakland High School on January 27, 1941. The meeting was preceded by almost two years of speculation on the subject of an historical organization. The discussions centered in the general activity of the Garrett County Teachers' Association.

Final thrust for the organization came in a meeting held in Oakland on November 2, 1940. At that time it was recommended that a general meeting for the formation be held in Oakland in January, "For the purpose of organizing a Garrett County Historical Society."

When the January meeting was held, temporary officers were elected: F.A. Thayer, Sr., President; Marshall Brown, 1st Vice President; Miss Viola Broadwater, 2nd Vice President; Crystal Elliott, Secretary. To give some form to the new organization, a Constitution Committee was formed. Capt. Hoye, Chairman, and members as follows: Charles Barr, William Browning, Truman Bittinger, and B.O. Aiken.

The next scheduled meeting of the new society was on February 27, 1941. At that meeting, Mr. Thayer tendered his resignation due to ill health, and Capt. Hoye was elected to replace him as President. Otherwise, the slate of officers remained the same as at the January meeting. Later, Dr. Joseph Harned was appointed treasurer.

As part of the Society's plan to collect and print historical information pertaining to the County and surrounding area, a quarterly publication was planned. As a result the first issue of the Glades Star came out in March of 1941.

Thus, the 50th year anniversary of the Society will be 1991. An item to be discussed at the annual meeting in June will be what could be done by the Society to celebrate fifty years of its existence.

DUES . . . PAYABLE

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Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.



Drane house under renovation.

Drane House Renovation Progress

Standing 150 yards north of the Accident-Bittering Road, the Drane House of Accident is believed to be the oldest standing structure.

The structure is significant for its architecture and its association with the early settlement of the county. It remains as one of the few structures representative of the plantation life which existed during the frontier days in western Maryland.

Consisting of two distinct parts, the age of the older part (west) is still uncertain. It is believed to have been erected by William LaMar and his slave labor prior to 1800. LaMar owned the Accident Tract (Flowery Vale) of over 900 acres of land. He had cleared much of it by the time his sister and brother-in-law, James Drane, arrived in 1803.

Shortly after his arrival, James Drane began the addition (east) which is known as the second part of the house. This enlargement changed the structure from a simple two room house to one which had six rooms, three upstairs and three downstairs.

Repairs and maintenance over the years since the addition of doors, windows and lap siding over the exterior.

On January 11, 1985, the house was entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Two years later, in May 1987, the Mayor and Town Council of Accident sponsored an application to the Maryland Historical Trust for State capital grant funds for the year 1989.

Finally, in June of 1988, an official letter came from the Maryland Historical Trust

informing the Town of Accident that \$40,000 in 1989 State capital grant money was earmarked for the Drane House project. With this assurance, the Town purchased the property in the immediate area of the house from Kolb Farms, Inc. This included the site of the house (.75 acre) and a right-of-way to it consisting of .157 acre.

With this assurance of funding, restoration progress began in earnest. There were a number of State forms that had to be completed and specific plans for the restoration of the building. Included in these plans were the various phases of architectural and archaeological evaluation work on the site.

As in any project of this size and importance, there has to be some kind of a group which supplies the initiative to "keep things moving." In the case of the Drane House, it is the Accident Cultural and Historical Society which keeps the restoration work in progress. Members have traveled to Annapolis, and many cities in-between to meet with architects, archaeologists, and bureaucrats.

To date, the progress seems to be slow by some standards, but it is still moving forward.

Easy access to the property has now been provided by the County in the form of a wide road leading to the parking lot near the house. The house property has been fenced off from the rest of the farm land, and archaeological, and architectural work has been in progress for a number of months.

This past winter, a team of

archaeologists came to Accident for four days of field work. This was January 16-19, and it followed two previous days of background investigation. Several things seem to be obvious, general inspection of the property, but there are times when the years can obliterate something to the point that it never seemed to exist.

In the case of the Drane House, there was some question about a chimney on the east end of the building and also an entrance on the south side. The archaeologists roped off a digging area and started their investigations, sifting much of the dirt that was removed from the specific area.

Although small artifacts such as coins, buttons, and pottery fragments were found there seemed to be no evidence of a chimney existing on the east end, nor a second entrance to the house on the south side.

It may seem to take a lot of time and effort to restore the building to its original state, but one look at the splendid example of what can be done (such as that at Penn Alps) makes it worthwhile for the citizens of Accident.



The Bashford Amphitheater's Name

by Walter W. Price

Ninety years ago, a new and unusual building was dedicated and named as the Bashford Amphitheater in Mountain Lake Park. The remaining remnant of that somewhat exciting day, in 1900, is the little empty octagonal structure that stands just beyond El Lobo Restaurant on G Street and served as ticket office to the new amphitheater. My comments here, however, have to do with my research that has answered the question as to why the large amphitheater was so named.

The naming of the circular amphitheater was done to honor a Methodist bishop, Bishop James W. Bashford. The program that day was featured by a minister, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been invited for the occasion. Before I record more of the significant life of Bishop Bashford, I'll add that in the 1990 edition of *The World Almanac*, on page 386, we find the heading, "Noted Philosophers and Religionists of the Past," and the first name is: "Lyman Abbott, 1835-1922, (U. S.) clergyman, reformer, advocate of Christian Socialism."

I can well imagine that there was a large audience in the huge structure that would seat 4,000 without any central structural support to interfere with their seeing the entire stage and whatever was happening on it. It will be left to readers to visualize the

interesting manners of dress evident on that day and to understand that when the program had given Reverend Abbot his opportunity to speak, that he boarded an eastbound B. & O. passenger train to return to his Plymouth Church parsonage in Brooklyn. The people, who heard the noted preacher address them, dedicate and name the great amphitheater (second largest of its kind in the U. S.), had joined in singing of hymns, went homeward in their buggies and horse vehicles, riding saddle horses and walking. I doubt there were any "horseless carriages" at the meeting that day in "The Park." But what of the man honored in naming the structure?

Bishop Bashford was then, in 1900, president of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he served from 1889 to 1904. He afterwards went to China and in Peking served as ecclesiastical advisor to Methodist missions. He was the founder in the capital city, of Yenching University. This achievement, my source states, "grew out of a dream of Bishop Bashford." The bishop had long held an open-minded philosophy and we find that as Ohio Wesleyan University president he believed "the universe is fire-proof and it is safe to strike a match anywhere in search of truth."

The creation of the Christian University in Peking had been

the result of Bishop Bashford having a meeting in 1911 with the British and American representatives of the missions in that city. They were asked to adopt a resolution providing for the consolidating of all the "sundry denominational schools into a Christian university." The resolution was unanimously adopted. And it took the following eight years to resolve the interdenominational rivalries to bring the form and substance of the merger to agreement. But it was done in January 1919, a few months before Bishop Bashford's death.

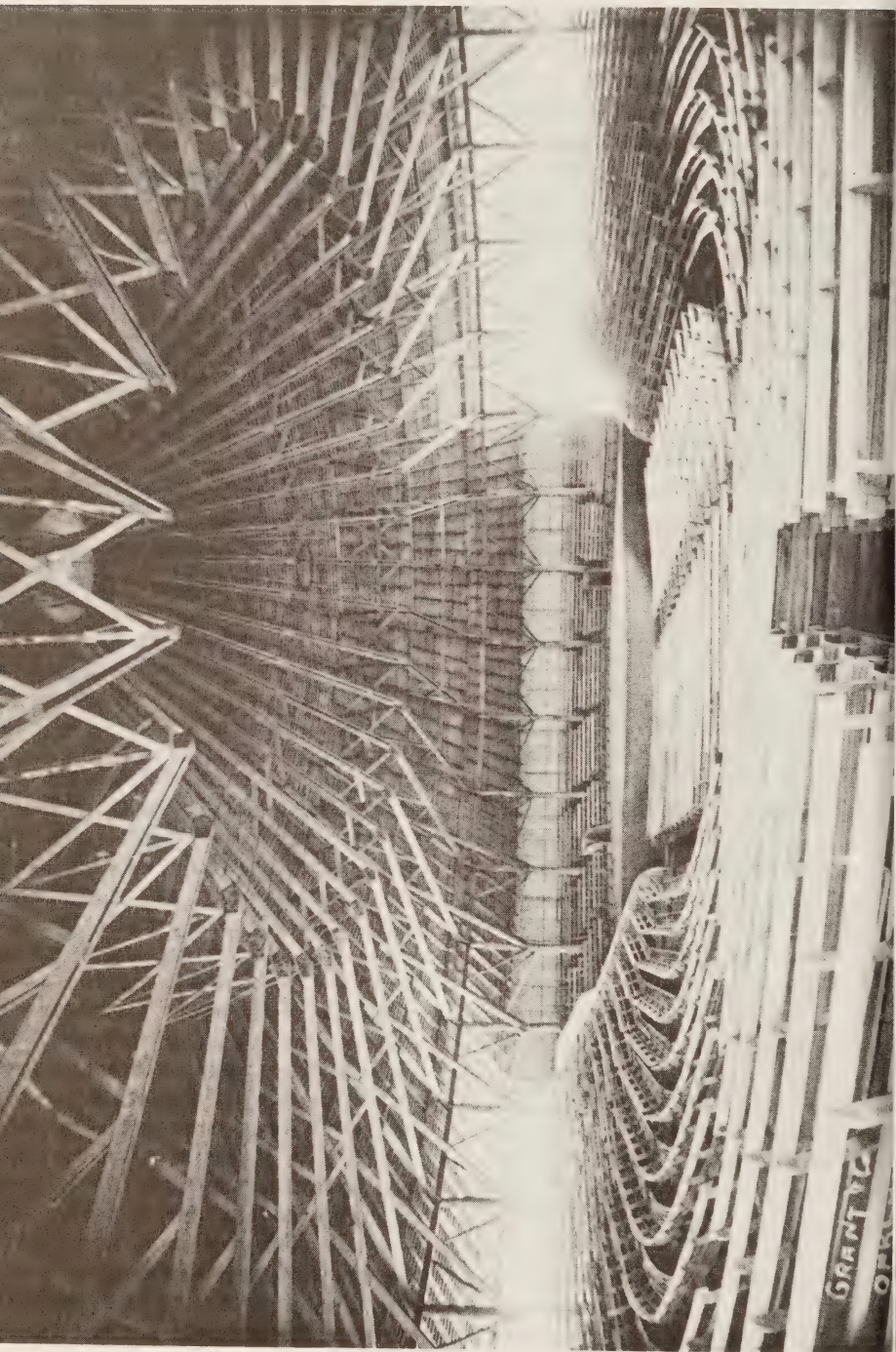
Bishop Bashford, who had served in China since 1904, was asked, in 1913, by a young student at the university, Hung Cheng-chi, to baptize him into the Christian church, Methodist Church. It was done and this student became the bishop's protege. He graduated from Yenching University in 1915 and came to the U. S. on a scholarship and enrolled at Ohio Wesleyan University. He graduated from there in 1917 and returned to his native land and to the faculty of Yenching University.

I mention in concluding, that I found just a single sentence of the life of Bishop James W. Bashford in the 3-volume edition of *History of American Methodism*. My principal information source has been a book I bought from Harvard University Press (Cambridge, MA 02138): *A LATTER-DAY CONFUCIAN: Reminiscences of William Hung (1893-1980)* by Susan Chan Egan. The author had been closely associated with Mr. Hung for

eight years. She was provided his recorded cassette tapes on which he had recorded his account of his life and experiences. It tells the somewhat awesome story of a remarkable Chinese scholar's life.

In seeking to know why the Mountain Lake Park amphitheater was named Bashford Amphitheater, I learned much about the significant lives of Bishop James Bashford, his fellow Methodist, Rev. Lyman Abbott, and the bishop's Chinese friend and protege, Hung Cheng-chi (Right Continuance), who chose his first name as "William" when he came to Ohio Wesleyan University. I've a feeling that the middle name of the Bishop, was **William** for the middle initial of that good man, whose family name is recorded in our history of Garrett County, halfway across the world from where his brilliant Chinese scholar, William Hung, was born and came to contribute to the research on his people's history and language and contribute his academic and genetic revelations to records preserved through Harvard University's East Asian program and its affiliated Harvard-Yenching Institute.

A sad reality exists today in the destruction of Yencheng University by the Communists of China. I have a feeling that the young Chinese, who stopped the tanks last year before they began their slaughter of students in China, symbolizes the stubborn convictions of William Hung when he also became a Christian convert that right is right and wrong is wrong.



Interior view showing unique construction.

Coxey's Army In Garrett County

"The Army halted at a stone marking the Mason and Dixon Line. The band struck up the tune and the men joined in singing Maryland My Maryland."

Thus was the entrance of the Commonweal of Christ (Coxey's Army) into Garrett County. It was April 14, 1894, and true to form, there had been a snow storm in Garrett County the day before. Progress was slow from that point, because old National Road was not in the best of condition. There was mud to clog men's shoes, and hills to exhaust animals pulling supply wagons.

Jacob Coxey and his army are almost a forgotten page of American history. However, the wealthy Massillon, Ohio, quarry owner and his "soldiers" endured many hardships in their six weeks trek from Massillon to Washington.

Named the Commonweal of Christ by one of Coxey's lieutenants, Carl Browne, the army had its roots in the Populist political party. The party flourished as a result of the agricultural unrest in the United States during the end of the 19th Century. Farmers in the South and Middle West began to suffer from a persistent drop in farm prices. They met and organized their part in a convention in Cincinnati in 1891. One part of their party platform was subsidization of farm products.

The army had left Massillon on Easter Day, March 25, 1894. General Coxey expected to have his army of 500 men join together with others marching on Wash-

ington to have a combined size of 100,000 unemployed men. He claimed to have nearly 500 when he left Ohio; newspaper reporters traveling with the army put the figure at close to 300.

The group first went to Pittsburgh and then came up the Monogahela River to Brownsville where it started marching on the National Road. Despite the tone of religious zeal Coxey was required to pay toll when he passed Seabright's Toll House with his supply wagons. They stayed a day longer in Uniontown than planned because of the snow storm that blew through the area.

Finally, they set forth on April 10th, and spent the first night near Chalk Hill (Fort Necessity area). The next day they got as far as Petersburg (Addison) and on the third day arrived in Garrett County.

Newspaper reports termed the unemployed craftsmen, as tramps, and town citizens in every stop breathed a sigh of relief after they were gone.

The Republican newspaper chronicled their passage through Garrett County with the words, "Grantsville All O.K."

Unfortunately, Jacob Coxey wasn't with the marchers when they came to Garrett County. However, the group didn't lack for characters because of the absence of the General.

First, there were two leaders of the army, Coxey's Lieutenant Generals, Carl Browne and "Unknown" Smith. (From the very beginning, Smith let it be known



Lunch stop April 13th.



Smith Mutiny west of Big Savage.

344. 8. 7.
1884. 10. 1.
1884. 10. 1.

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Mrs. Randall Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet

RESERVATIONS

June 28, 1990

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 16, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

Please make _____ reservations at \$7.50, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

Please mail this form by June 16, 1990

that he was traveling under an assumed name. The press began calling him the "great unknown," but eventually it was shortened to simply "Unknown").

Another element of mystery as a veiled lady who rode in a carriage near the front, or walked when the conditions were fit. It later turned out that she was Unknown's wife, but this fact wasn't revealed at the time they came through Garrett County.

Sometimes in a carriage and other times on horseback, was a 16 year old young man. This was Jessie Coxey, the General's son. (Coxey had two other children, another son, and a daughter, but no mention of them is made in the newspaper reports).

Then there was the bandwagon. It must have been pretty rickety, because several times there were reports of it breaking down. In fact, it happened once just west of Grantsville, spilling all the occupants. However, no people or instruments seemed to have been hurt in that accident.

Familiar Garrett County names began to appear and be recorded by the newspaper men traveling with the army. First there was Keyser's Ridge, the Puzzley Run and finally Grantsville.

The supply wagons needed all the strength that the horses could muster to work their way from the State Line to Keyser's Ridge. By the time they reached there the animals were nearly exhausted. Some of the marchers were near that point also, but with Unknown Smith's urging, they continued onward. The

mysterious veiled lady got out of the carriage and began walking with the men, to set a positive example.

Lt. General Carl Browne, not to be outdone by a woman, dismounted from his own horse, and hitched it to one of the supply wagons, continued on foot for the remainder of the morning.

Working their way eastward for another mile and a half, they stopped at Puzzley Run for lunch.

The reporters and some of the other personnel in the army continued on to Grantsville, checking in at the National Hotel. It became temporary headquarters for the army while they stayed overnight in the town.

The soldiers, having finished their lunch, moved slowly towards Grantsville. Advanced publicity about the Commonwealth of Christ had reached the whole area 10 days earlier. Crowds came from near-by towns in Pennsylvania, and other settlements in Garrett County. As a result, the streets were lined with people as if to watch a circus parade move through town.

The Republican carried the following information about the final arrival of Coxey's Army in Grantsville.

". . . People in great numbers lined the streets, reminding one of an old fashioned circus day. The saloons closed their doors in the afternoon and the large and excited crowd was quiet and orderly.

"The streets were lined all day with hoboos that belonged to Coxey's band and traveled in advance of what is more likely, regular tramps who would not

submit to the hardships and discipline enforced by Coxey's lieutenants.

"About 4 o'clock the army of the Commonweal, 225 strong, in charge of Smith, the great unknown, with their banners and an apology for a brass band arrived and camped for the night in an old distillery building west of town. (Research has yet to identify the location of the 'old distillery building west of town').

"That night they built a campfire in front of the hotel, where Carl Browne spoke for about two hours and a half."

The Cumberland Evening times adds another dimension to the treatment of the marchers in Grantsville. It said that the soldiers received many gifts of food from a number of different people, especially the Amish. Although the soldiers were something of a curiosity, they were also looked on with compassion.

Another interesting note is that at each night's stop, when the soldiers camped for the night, the encampment was given a different name. In Grantsville, it was called "Camp U.S. Grant. (The next night at Frostburg it was called, Camp Robert E. Lee)."

About 9 o'clock the following morning, Friday, April 13, 1894, the army marched out of Grantsville with Carl Browne in the lead, and the brass band playing a tune. Their rations were a little better than the previous day.

On Thursday evening, a number of the men had been presented army type canteens by Captain Beecher of Grantsville. Most of them were filled with coffee to provide refreshment

during the morning part of the march.

Surprisingly, on Friday morning it was found that a small group of soldiers had not stayed all night in Grantsville. Upon learning that Frostburg was not too far away, and that it was a larger place, they pushed on for that town. They planned to rejoin the larger group when it arrived Friday afternoon.

Adverse weather conditions on the march had taken its toll in sickness. Some sick men rode in the supply wagons and there were at least three who remained in Grantsville after the main body of soldiers had left.

The army traveled very slowly toward Frostburg, stopping near Johnsons for their lunch. (Research has not yet located this place).

Advanced publicity, and preparations indicated a good reception for the army in Frostburg. A collection of food and money had been in progress for several days. In addition, Ravenscroft's Opera House had been rented to house the men while they were in Frostburg. Extra police had been hired to keep order, and a guaranteed curfew was planned for the army. Supposedly, they were not to be permitted out of the Opera House after a meeting that was to follow their supper.

Shortly after 4 p.m. on Friday, the lead soldiers in the column were spotted coming over the top of Big Savage Mountain. An hour later they had marched down Main Street behind the small brass band to the Opera House.

Coxey's Army, the Commonweal of Christ, had finally passed

Church Record Listing

During the years of 1918-1922 the United Brethren Congregations of McHenry, Paradise, Mt. Bethel, Walnut Bottom, Deer Park and Swanton were served as a charge by Rev. C. W. Fraker (1918-1922) and Rev. P. E. Johnston (1922-1923). This was known as the "Deer Park Charge."

The original membership book was eventually turned over to the Loch Lynn Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The record is incomplete as far as dates are concerned but is of interest genealogically as it lists names of the early members and indicates the geographical area in which they lived. Sometimes occupations were given and indications of family relationships. The spelling of names are given here exactly as they were found in the membership book. W-wife

S-son D-daughter.

The members will be listed by name, their occupation, address, the birth or death date, and who they were married to.

DEER PARK CHARGE

McHenry Class

MEMBERS:

Brenneman, Nelson, farmer, McHenry, b. 4-12-1876, m/Ruth Glotfelty; Ruth A., McHenry, b. 3-18-1878 m/Nelson Brenneman; Edna M., McHenry, b. 7-5-1902, d. 1923; Everett W., McHenry, b. 8-22-1911.

Bowser, Harvey, Albert, Sarah, Arthur, Dewey, Peter.

Boyer, Etta.

Bittinger, Emery, Dewey, Annie, m/Fratz.

Carr, Martha, McHenry, b. 6-23-1880, d. 3-6-1922, m/Tom Carr; Carrie, Mary, Cora,

(Continued on Page 427)

through Garrett County and were on their way to the gathering in Washington, D.C.

After Garrett County

After leaving Frostburg on Saturday, the army spent several days in Cumberland. They camped at the ball field west of the Narrows, which was owned by the Electric Railway company. They stayed there until the following Tuesday, when they left Cumberland by boats on the old Cheasapeake and Ohio Canal. The boat trip gave the men and horses a much needed rest in their travels. They stayed on the boats as far as Williamsport, where they disembarked and once more traveled on foot through Hagerstown toward Washington.

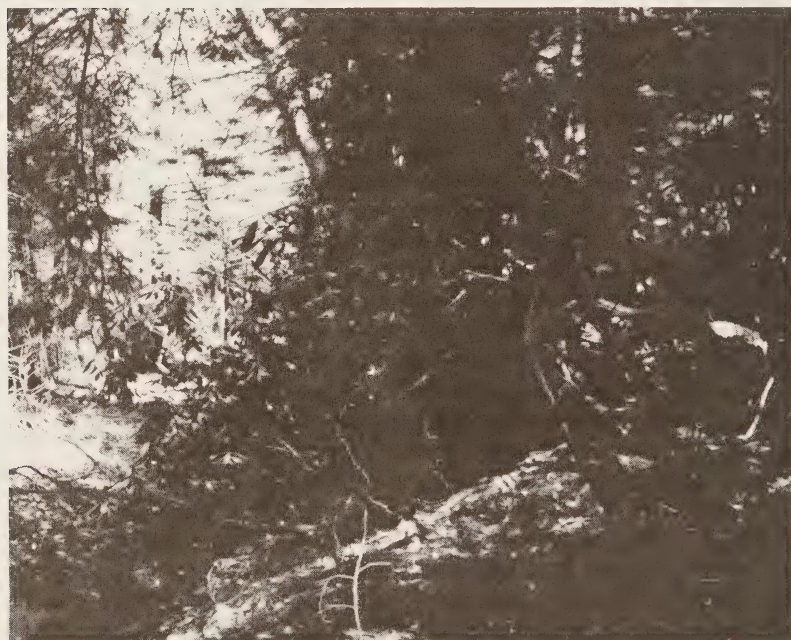
Eventually, they reached Washington. After some turmoil, Coxey was arrested for "walking on the grass of the Capitol lawn;" his followers were scattered.

Jacob Coxey wanted to read an address from the Capitol steps on May 1, 1894, but was thwarted by his walking on the grass arrest, and spent 20 days in jail. However, many of the reforms for the farmers which he advocated were later put into effect by the New Deal of the 1930's.

Under the sponsorship of Franklin Roosevelt on May 1, 1941, fifty years after his initial attempt, Jacob Coxey, leader of the Commonweal of Christ, was allowed to read his address on the steps of the Capitol Building.



Remains of tallest tree.



Forest area beside Savage River.

The Once Tallest Tree In Maryland

Don't look for it because it doesn't exist any more. Yet, while it was still standing, the tall white pine near the Savage River at Merrill was the tallest tree in the whole State of Maryland.

Until the 1930's, there were only a select few hunters who knew all the woods in Garrett County completely. Then came the C.C.C. camps with hundreds of young men working in the woods day after day. They found and reported a number of different things such as soil development and forest growth.

They also found that the lumbering operations of the late 1800's hadn't taken all of the trees after all. There were still a lot of big ones left in the forest.

However, Garrett County wasn't alone in this respect. There were C.C.C. camps all over the State, and soon the question began to arise. "Where was the tallest tree in the State?"

Local people had long marveled at the tall white pine left by Lochile Lumber Company N.U. Bond, and other timber operators in this part of Maryland. The young man from the Bond C.C.C. camp also noticed this tree near the bridge over the Savage River at Merrill.

Careful measurements were made by men from the Forestry Department. The measurements were compared with measurements of tall trees in other places, and the Garrett County white pine was given the title of "Tallest Tree In Maryland."

According to the announce-

ment in the October 17, 1934 issue of The Republican, the tree was 159 feet tall, and 11 feet in circumference at a point four feet above the ground.

This was in 1934, and the tree stood there for more than another 30 years.

What became of the "Tallest Tree?"

It didn't rot away and fall into oblivion. Its own size was its undoing. Located in the flood plain of the river, there was a small stream that passed by its roots. Little by little, the dirt was washed away from the bank where it stood. Finally, it became unbalanced, and toppled over, turning up the entire area where the root system existed.

The trunk was cut up for the lumber it contained, and is probably in the house in the Savage River valley.

Today, all that remains of the once proud white pine is a moss covered stump standing on the edge with part of the roots exposed. But perhaps Garrett County will once more have a tree with the "Tallest" designation. The area where the stump is located is a beautiful, well watered glen near the river. There are many different kinds of trees near-by, among them towering white pines which could vie for the title a few years from now.

Then, again, the "tallest tree" may already be standing in Garrett County, waiting to be proud.



Later addition logs on right.

Drane House Details

Looking as if it had been hit by a tornado, the Drane House in Accident has part of the siding removed to reveal its interior log structure. Although the sight is startling, it shows a great amount of structural detail that otherwise would be impossible to find.

Associated with this article are a series of recent photographs which show various architectural details of the house.

The first thing which is evident is the fact that the total house was built in two phases. The west half is complete with mortised log



Calking and mortise details.

The Unknown Smith Mutiny

Lt. General Carl Browne called it "mutiny;" Lt. General "Unknown" Smith termed it a "voluntary choice of command." Both men were co-leaders of 250 poorly dressed men marching over the National Road between Grantsville and Frostburg.

When news of the "mutiny"

endings showing midway along the south wall. From the slight sag in the remaining south side logs, it is evident that they were attached to the house at a later date.

Following the line of the logs, it is easy to see that additional ones were used to raise the height of the original structure. This work was apparently done by James Drane after his arrival in Accident in 1803.

Part of the archaeological investigation work in January of 1990, was to determine if a chimney ever existed on the east end of the building. With the wood siding removed from the logs it is easy to see that the opening for a fireplace was once "roughed in," but there is no other evidence of a fireplace there. The archaeologists confirmed the fact that none existed on the east end.

Today with hardware stores near at hand, it is difficult to remember that back in 1803, workmen had to build with "what was at hand." One particular technique of using local materials was in joining the logs together. The proper use of pegs meant the strength of the walls to withstand the weight and side thrust of the roof. The use of pegs in the wall

reached Frostburg, residents were frightened about what would the town's fate be upon the arrival of Coxey's Army later in the day.

Trouble had been brewing between Smith and Browne for three weeks; almost since the start of the trek from Massillon,

construction can clearly be seen in the various parts of the building. They are still where they were driven in place 190 years ago, still performing their task of keeping the building together.

Insulation was a factor for houses even during log cabin days. Much of the mud and stone caulking still remains between the logs. Pioneer tradition says that while the men cut and shaped the logs, the women and children mixed and placed the caulking for each successive layer of log work. Whoever did it for the Drane House did a good job, for most of it is still in place.

Like other things which can be seen with the siding removed, it is evident that two different systems were used for the mud and stone caulking between the logs. Possibly the difference had to do with urgency of the approach of cold weather, because the caulking in the 1803 addition is not placed with the same care as that of the original smaller structure.

However, the proof of workmanship is in the number of years it lasts, and for the Drane House the builders intended it to last a long time . . . and it has.

Ohio, on March 25, 1894. Jacob Coxey couldn't have chosen two more opposite personalities as lieutenants for his Commonwealth of Christ. Browne, something of a bombastic religious fanatic, would mount a stump and give a sermon at a moment's notice. Smith, by contrast, had very little to say and surrounded himself with an air of mystery by assuming the name Smith.

Of the two, Smith seemed to have the more pleasing personality. However, all that anyone seemed to know about him was that he came from Chicago, and preferred to have his true name remain unknown. The newspaper reporters traveling with Coxey's Army began referring to him as "the great unknown;" in time this was reduced to simply Unknown Smith.

As Coxey's army proceeded eastward, General Coxey would often leave the group and travel ahead to make arrangements for

food and shelter. As a well-known personality in the Populist political party, he expected the marching group to be part of a larger 100,000 man protest in Washington on May 1, 1894. He claimed to have 500 unemployed craftsmen in this "army." Newspaper reporters put the figure as less than 300 men; most of them were called tramps rather than craftsmen.

Jacob Coxey was not with his army when the group came into Maryland. He had gone to Pittsburgh, and planned to meet his followers when they arrived in Cumberland.

The army moved in stages from Uniontown and finally arrived in Grantsville on the evening of Thursday, April 12th. On Friday morning, April 13th, they left Grantsville about 9 o'clock in the morning, headed for Frostburg with Browne leading the column on horseback. Smith, also on horseback, was toward the rear of the line of march.

Browne, following his custom of delivering sermons anywhere, stopped frequently to speak to clusters of people who had gathered to watch the army pass.

Late in the afternoon, with Frostburg almost in sight, the grumbling among the men increased with each stop. Finally, on the western side of Big Savage Mountain, Browne called another sermon halt. Smith, who was supposed to repeat the "halt" command issued by Browne, simply kept quiet, and allowed the men to continue moving forward.

Browne's second "halt" must have been delivered in a peevish tone, and Smith used it as an



"Smith," The Great Unknown

excuse to take over command. He called Browne an egotist with no consideration for the men he was leading. Then, he called for a vote by the marchers, and was elected their commander.

Browne tried to redeem his lost command, but was jeered by the troops. According to newspaper reporters traveling with the army, the following took place.

"... Beaten on every point, Browne and his private secretary jumped into Coxeys's two-horse chaise and drove away furiously towards Frostburg, calling back that he would obtain a warrant for the Unknown's arrest. On what ground he hoped to secure a warrant he did not explain, and it is difficult to imagine..."

"Despite this exciting scene, the army resumed its march in a quiet and orderly manner. A few miles further on the discomfited lieutenant-general was foundered by the wayside. One of Mr. Coxeys's team of horses was completely fagged and had fallen down, the other seemed on the verge of collapse. With the magnanimity of the conqueror the Unknown ordered one of his mounted followers to dismount and turn the animal over to Browne, who, without a word of thanks, sped away into town."

Bright and early the next morning, General Coxeys appeared in Frostburg. (He had arrived in Cumberland from Pittsburgh the night before). A meeting of the army was assembled in Ravenscroft's Opera house.

Coxey had previously met with his commanders, and then proceeded to make a speech to the army.

"I am sorry that I have been called on to settle a dispute as has arisen in the commonweal. The eyes of sixty-five million people are now fixed on this noble and patriotic band... In my absence I have named Mr. Browne as the head and I expect him to be obeyed."

(Coxey continued) "... we cannot have two persons in authority, therefore, Mr. Smith was wrong in his assumption of authority. In order to prevent a repetition of his offense, I think it would be well to rid ourselves of him."

"What say you? We will vote on it, and all those in favor of his expulsion, please raise their hands."

General Coxeys must have been more persuasive in his speech than was first recognized by the press. Surprisingly, according to the newspaper account, Browne was restored to his position of leadership and Smith was ousted.

The Unknown Smith "mutiny" was ended. However, it was not the end of Smith.

Browne gave an interview to the newspaper reporters on the following Monday, while the army was still in Cumberland. In answers to questions about Smith's true identity, Browne revealed that he was really Dr. Bozarro, a patent medicine salesman. He further likened his character to that of Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde.

What became of Smith, "the great unknown?" In his own way he got a semi-last laugh. When the army arrived in Hancock on their way to Washington, Browne and Coxeys found that Smith had

been there before them. As a supposed advanced agent for the army, he had collected money in the name of their cause, The Commonweal of Christ, . . . and then disappeared.

Iron Work

(Continued from Page 407)

dred ton hydraulic press still remains there ready for use.

However, the Knecht family had natural interest in mechanical products of all kinds. The foundry existed in the steam tractor era, and many parts for these early farm machines were cast at the foundry. When the automobile made its appearance on the scene in the early 1900's, Knechts were also called on for repair parts for the "horseless carriage." Automobile repairs eventually became a business apart from the foundry, and the family has credit for even building two cars of their own design.

Parts of the foundry work today are carried on much as has been in the past. Molds are made from patterns, and then molten iron is poured into the mold. However, the molten metal work isn't confined to iron alone. There is an electric furnace where brass and aluminum are melted for different castings.

In the beginning of the iron business in this area, the ore was picked up in farmers' fields and taken to the foundry in wagons. Today's source of iron is scrap metal rather than local ore. Thus, there is a pile of old auto parts and other scrap metal on one side of the building, waiting to be melted down in the foundry furnace.

For a number of years the foundry was a family business, and members worked in the foundry or elsewhere depending on casting orders. With the present competition for men skilled in the foundry business, there is more or less a regular staff of eleven workmen who do all of the work in the foundry.

Years pass, and what was considered protective clothing at one time is out of style today. Now, the men pouring the molten iron or other metals wear protective clothing which make them look as if they were preparing for a space journey. Their clothing is designed with an eye for safety while dealing with the hot metal.

Orders for the foundry's castings, however, are not out of date.

Manager Clarence Walker has on hand a number of furnace and stove grates. "They'll be called for this summer and fall, when heat is not a priority item."

These are small "bread and butter" items, but there are always a number of special orders to be filled. For example, where can a person get a cast iron base for a lamp post? It probably wouldn't matter to the average shopper, but if the lamp post is part of a mall or urban renewal project, then such things have their priority. Foundries like West Salisbury Foundry and Machine Works are constantly filling these kinds of special orders.

Thus, providing a vital service in the modern world, an ancient business, working with molten metal, is still able to exist today . . . two miles north of the Garrett County line in West Salisbury.

Church Record Listing

(Continued from Page 419)

McHenry; Bernard, Harry, Verlyn, student, b. 11-28-1908, m/Iva G.? Savage; Charley.

Drane, Mariah, Isabel, maid, McHenry, b. 11-21-1858, d. 3-29-1928.

Deal, Edward, d. 2-28-1928, m/Emma Durst; Emma, Elmer, Bertha.

Durst, Sarah, McHenry, d. 1-6-1920; Ruben, McHenry, d. 1918.

Fraker, C. W. minister, McHenry, b. 5-15-1878, d. 3-2-1949, m/H. J. Skiles; H. J., wife, McHenry, b. 7-5-1877, d. 1-16-1961, m/C. W. Fraker.

Fraker, D. W., farmer, McHenry, b. 6-27-1844, d. 12-4-1929, m/Rosa A. Specht; LeRoy W., student, McHenry, b. 4-9-1904, d. 5-20-1927, m/Ethel M. O'Brien; James L., student, McHenry, b. 8-27-1906, d. 7-13-1927.

Glotfelty, Jonas, farmer, McHenry, b. 10-25-1844; Brison, McHenry; Mahlon, McHenry, d. 4-19-1926, m/Jane Boyer; Beason, Walter, Asa, Frank O., Samuel, Howard, Willis, Ira, Edward K., Esther, farmers wife, McHenry, b. 5-5-1845, m/Jesse Glotfelty; Ida, Lucinda, m/W. Brenneman; Ethel, m/Charles Roy; Ellen, Thaddeus, farmer, McHenry, b. 8-1-1832, d. 2-26-1919; Rosa, m/Hobert Harvey, Ola, Lula, McHenry, m/Howard Glotfelty; Margaret, McHenry, Nora, McHenry, m/Garfield Glotfelty; Vinnie, McHenry, m/Beason Glotfelty; Nina, housewife, McHenry.

Groves, Gertrude.

Galbreath, Marion.

Knox, James, Jacob, Jonas, Esther, Almo Luretta, McHenry, b. 5-3-1910, d. 12-9-1923; Mural, McHenry.

Mills, Rebecca.

McGettigan, Catherine.

Opel, Cora.

Pysell, James.

Railey, Mahlon, Byard, Gracia, Edith.

Roy, Charles.

Skiles, Elsie.

Suter, Lucinda, d. 11-1-1918; Jacob, farmer, Hoyes, b. 9-6-1876; Iva P., b. 1899.

Shipley, Mrs. J. F.

Sloan, Martha, Nelson.

Teats, Adam.

Wilburn, Rebecca.

DEER PARK CLASS

Harvey, Mrs., Deer Park.

Males, William, Deer Park, Mrs. William, Deer Park.

Walters, George, blacksmith, Deer Park, Ethal, wife; Thelma, daughter.

Banard, Poline, daughter, Swanton; Mrs. Martha, housewife, Swanton; William O., farmer, Barnum, Lewisa, wife, Barnum.

Bernard, Leoretta, daughter, Barnum.

Davis, Dessie, Swanton.

O'Heaver, Clarence M., farmer, Swanton; Stella, wife, Swanton; Opal Winefried, daughter, Swanton.

Paw, Maxine, Swanton; Miss Frances, Swanton; Mrs. Mary C., Swanton; Mable, Swanton, Emma J., housewife, Barnum.

Sharplet, Jessie, farmer, Swanton; Blanche, wife, Swanton.

(Continued Next Issue)



Human Mistakes

One of the qualities which make newspapers worth reading are the Human Interest items which alert reporters find. One appeared in the research for the Coxey's Army article. It took place in Frostburg, and the published item speaks for itself.

"Quite a flurry of excitement was created here last night by a widely circulated report that Major General Coxey was stopping at one of the hotels. Crowds began to gather around that hostelry in question and in a short time rumors were as thick in that crowd as there are flakes in a mid-winter blizzard.

"The subject of all this speculation and interest was a man about five feet, ten inches tall, with iron gray hair and grayish mustache. He wore glasses and was dressed in ordinary citizens attire, and wearing a great cape, the entire outfit topped by a wide brimmed black felt hat. He claimed to be from Nebraska and registered as T. H. Tibbler, Omaha, Nebraska.

"Finally, the crowd about the hotel became so boisterous that the Western gentleman's nervous system was affected to such a degree that he had to seek a couch muttering wildly against what he termed, "an inquisitive crowd of Reubens, who couldn't let a peaceful stranger rest in

peace.

"It transpired later that the Western gentleman was not the celebrated Coxey, but there are a number of people here who still persist that the visitor was none other than the redoubtable Coxey himself."

Unfortunately, after a lapse of almost 100 years, it is hard to choose between what was fact and what was "tongue in cheek" reporting.

One part of General Jacob Coxey's planned march on Washington in 1894, was to recruit men for his Commonweal of Christ all along the way. Quite a few men joined Coxey's army through idealism, but left when they realized that the ideals of the soldiers were questionable.

An item which appeared in The Republican, the week following Coxey's Army passage through Garrett County relates to the recruiting practice. It was written by the Savage River correspondent for The Republican personals.

"Mr. Stephn Wilt returned from Florida last week and reports having bought a large orange grove there. He says the Savage River correspondent was mistaken about his joining Coxey's army, as he thinks more of himself than to tramp with so many "ugly Democrats."

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 19

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1990



Salute To Colonial Veterans.



Fort Necessity, July 3, 1990, celebration.

Fort Necessity Salute To Colonial Veterans

Compared to battles in other wars, the one between the Colonial militia and the French at Fort Necessity was small. Yet, it had the significance of being a battle that had world-wide impact. It was the beginning of the French and Indian War, and led to the end of French domination in Colonial North America.

Virginia and South Carolina militia crossed and re-crossed Garrett County during the battle for Fort Necessity.

Because George Washington accompanied General Braddock on his ill-fated march toward Ft. Duquesne in 1755, it is a common mistake to associate Fort Necessity with that campaign. Actually, Fort Necessity was built in the spring of 1754 by George Washington and Virginia

militia men. It was part of a militia movement against the French and the Indian tribes who had allied themselves with the French.

Residents of Garrett county have been familiar with the names Little Meadows, Little Crossing, Great Meadows and Great Crossing. They are locations on Braddock's Road, and are so familiar that the oddity of their naming goes un-noticed. It is generally overlooked that the names were given by Virginians who didn't know or care if they were in areas claimed by the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

George Washington first came through this area in 1753 at the request of Virginia's Governor Dinwiddie. He was on his way to the

Ohio River country to deliver an eviction notice to the French, who were migrating southward along the Allegheny River.

The French refused to leave the area, and in the spring of 1754, Gov. Dinwiddie sent men to build a fort at what is now Pittsburgh. It was lost to the French in a matter of weeks, and the French renamed it Fort Duquesne.

Washington, leading Virginia militia and some British regulars, came from Fort Cumberland to rectify this situation. He stopped at Great Meadows, and shortly was informed that French soldiers were encamped at a spot eight miles away. Washington made an all night march, surprised the French in battle and defeated them. Their commander, Jumonville, was killed in the skirmish.

Washington withdrew to Great Meadows and immediately began construction of a fort. He realized that the soldiers he had defeated were part of a much larger force. Because of the urgency of the situation, he called the new stockade Fort Necessity.

On July 3, 1754, it was attacked by a combined force of French and Indians in a day-long battle in a heavy rain storm. The combination of bad weather, heavy casualties and overwhelming enemy forces brought about Washington's defeat.

As night approached, the French commander, Capt. Louis DeVillier, offered George Washington surrender terms. The next day, the Colonial forces left, and Fort Necessity was burned to the ground by the French.

Reports indicate that nine of the wounded Colonial troops eventually died. Tradition says that some of them were buried in Little Meadows near Grantsville, where Washington had also built a small stockade.

Unfortunately, the exact location of this stockade and the soldier's graves has never been found, despite the persistence of the tradition.

Two small interesting points of history are associated with the military action and the land itself. First, the commander of the French unit which Washington defeated previous to the Great Meadows battle, was Capt. DeVilliers half-brother. However, the French commander did not

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Banquet Held At Bittinger

On Thursday evening, June 27th, the annual banquet of the Garrett County Historical Society was held at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md. Called to order at 6:30 p.m., the banquet began with the Invocation given by the Rev. William Carlson. Following the meal served by the fire department's women's auxiliary, the business session of the meeting was conducted by Pres. DeCoursey Bolden.

First item of business in the meeting was the introduction of distinguished people in the audience. This was followed by the presentation of the minutes of the 1989 meeting, and the Treasurer's report; both were given by Mrs. Dorothy Cathell. An interesting note of the Treasurer's report was the receipt of money for the publication of Capt. Hoyer's book and the reprint of the History of Garrett County. Capt. Hoyer's book has almost paid for itself, and the History of Garrett County has already brought in about 455 of its cost.

(A copy of the Treasurer's report is printed on another page of this issue of the Glades Star.)

A slate of nominees for the Board of Directors was placed before the Society. Elected were Arlene Wilson, John Toston, Jean Swauger, and Clifford DeWitt. Their names are included in the "masthead" column of the

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 22, 1989 to June 11, 1990

Balance in Checking Account, June 22, 1989	\$ 4,528.22
Receipts	18,756.23
Total	23,284.45
Less Total Disbursements	(16,785.11)
Balance in Checking Account, June 11, 1990	\$ 6,499.34

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Sav. Account, Gar. Natl. Bank	\$ 1,129.44	
CD, 1st. United Natl. Bank & Trust	1,000.00	
Prem. Pass. 1st. Fed. Sav. Bank	19,003.46	21,132.90
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		<u>\$27,632.24</u>

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell
Treasurer

Junior Membership Program

Back in 1941, when the Historical Society was founded, one phase of its formation was a membership drive. The organizing committee felt that the Society should strive to obtain 1000 members. This number would insure interest in the Society's activities and provide income to support various programs undertaken by the Society.

By the end of its first year, the Society membership drive had produced 508 regular and 16 life memberships. Since that drive the membership increased slightly, but never reached the original goal of 1000 members.

In recent years, there has been a decline in membership. Former members have either died or simply been dropped for non-payment of dues, and new memberships have not been generated.

One reason for lack of new memberships is that some people don't know that the Garrett County Historical Society even exists.

To help remedy this situation, the Junior membership program has been suggested. The program would focus its attention on students up to 16 years old.

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, John Grant, Editor of the Glades Star, spoke of the proposed Junior Membership program. He outlined a general, three part program. It would consist of the sale of Junior memberships to students up to the age of 16 years, and a publicity campaign associated with the sale.

A second part of the program would be to mail 8 issues of a newsletter called "Seedlings" to Junior Members during the year.

A third part would be some kind of a special gathering, such as a tour to a historical spot, for the Junior Members.

Members of the Historical Society present at the June meeting gave John Grant a "vote of confidence" to explore and inaugurate the Junior Membership program.

Annual Banquet

(Continued from Page 432)

Glades Star.

Address

Topping the evening's meeting was the talk on the Drane House restoration given by Mrs. Marjorie Fratz. Speaking for over 25 minutes, she gave a brief history of the house and a detailed report of the restoration work. Clerk-Treasurer of the Accident Mayor and Town Council and a member of the Accident Cultural and Historical Society, Mrs. Fratz has been involved in the restoration work from the inception of the project.

"The Drane House has been called a key landmark in the early history of Maryland," said Mrs. Fratz, "and a vital part of its heritage. It is believed to be the oldest standing structure in Garrett County."

She also pointed out the fact that it derives additional significance from its architecture. It is an uncommon variant of the hall-and-parlor type of log construction.

Mrs. Fratz told the Society how the restoration work was organized. She said there were two responsible decisions that had to be made before work was begun. First, once begun, there had to be assurance of enough money to complete the project. Second, after completion, there had to be enough money to maintain the building as a point of historical interest in the community.

"Naturally, there were countless forms to be completed," added Mrs. Fratz with a touch of ironic humor. "We have received

a great amount of financial aid from the Maryland Historical Trust. However, this involves a great amount of correspondence with both individuals and committee.

Mrs. Fratz gave high praise to local citizens who have contributed money, time, and effort to the restoration work so far. "Without their encouragement and assistance, the restoration work would be impossible."

When completed, the Drane House will be open for tours by individuals and groups at specific times and upon request. Such use will contribute to understanding the history of Accident and all of Garrett County and to preserving the past for the benefit of future generations.

Junior Membership Program

The final item of business to be brought before the Society at this meeting was the request for a vote of confidence by Editor John Grant for the proposed publication of a newsletter to be called "Seedlings". This would be a part of the drive for Junior Memberships in the Garrett County Historical Society. The discussion that followed the vote brought many suggestions from members for means of creating publicity for the Jr. Membership program. Part of the proposal was a fee of \$2.50 for the membership.

Toward this end, plans have been made to produce the first issue of "Seedlings" in September.

The annual banquet and business meeting of the Society was closed with the Benediction given by the Rev. John Grant.

Treasure Trove of Historical Data

A real "treasure trove of information" are words which describe the library at Fort Necessity. It is located in the Park headquarters building on the north Rt. 40, across from the main entrance to the Fort.

Although not very large, it is filled with information about Fort Necessity; George Washington and his associates; writings about the National Road; and miscellaneous photographs.

For example, there is a small shelf containing half a dozen volumes of the papers of George Washington. Another shelf has a Xerox manuscript called, "A History of the National Road with Incidents, Accidents, and Anec-

dotes." Written by Thomas B. Searight of Uniontown, it could serve as a companion piece to parts of Brown's Miscellaneous Writings.

Next to Searight's book is a bound volume of clippings from the Uniontown newspaper about the National Road. It has detailed descriptions and photographs of places and people who were once seen on the Uniontown to Wheeling portion of the famous turnpike.

Access to the library is available through permission from the Park Ranger's office. For more information about hours, etc., call the headquarters at (412) 329-5512.

Historical Books Available

The Garrett County Historical Society has a group of books for sale by the Garrett County Historical Society which are an excellent source of information on the County and Western Maryland. Reasonably priced, they cover a whole range of topics about people and places in the area.

"Pioneer Families of Garrett County" by Capt. Charles Hoyer, is an excellent source book for both the genealogist and the historian. Price, \$32.00.

"Maryland's Garrett County Graves" is a listing of more than 20,000 graves, giving the location and names of people buried in large and small cemeteries.

Price, \$29.00.

"Brown's Miscellaneous Writings" written by a Cumberland attorney during the late 1800's, contains both history and genealogy of the northern section of Garrett County. Price, \$10.00.

"Volume 5 of the Glades Star" is a bound edition containing Index and 716 pages. It covers the years 1977 through 1985 of Glades Star publication, and is an excellent source of County history. Price, \$39.50.

Prices quoted include postage and handling, and can be ordered by contacting Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4 Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.



Pavilion and P. H. Stone.



Sang Run flows through Friend's Delight.

Friend's Delight - Sang Run Community Park

White settlers began to move into the Garrett County two hundred and fifty years ago, when the area was still a primitive forest. They were not deterred by the proclamation issued by the King of England in 1753 which forbade settlement west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Some of the hearty pioneers secured patents for land in the valleys and glades of the County from Lord Baltimore's land agents. After the Revolutionary War, many of the patents were recognized by the new State government.

Old maps of the County still carry the names given to these patents. One in the Swallow Falls area was called Strawberry Planes; another near Oakland was called Buck's Bones; a piece of ground in the Savage River area was given a name fitting its geography, and was called the Elbow.

In keeping with geography and names, Friends Delight is properly named.

As a quiet spot beside the Sang Run and bordering on the Youghiogheny River, Friends Delight fulfills its name. The name was originally applied to a tract of land patented to John Friend Sr., consisting of 200 acres at the mouth of Sang Run. It was his compensation for assisting the land surveyors in 1774.

Later, John Friend was to discover that the property was once the site of an Indian village, and that Indians were buried there. Centuries before, they had also found the land beside the river was a very pleasant spot.

Today, a sign over the picnic pavilion reads, "Friends Delight Green, Sang Run Community Park."

A person visiting the spot understands why John Friend Sr., chose this place for his own. Tall trees shade the flat green bottom land from the sun. The rich alluvial soil supports a thick growth of green grass. Sang Run splashes over the rocks, down through the middle of the property and empties into a broad reach of the Youghiogheny River.

P.H. Boundary Stone

In the middle of the new park a stone marker with the letters "P H" carved on it identify it as one of Paul Hoyer's boundary markers.

About 1945, the late Capt. Charles Hoyer, one of the founders of the Garrett County Historical Society, and former Editor of the Glades Star, had the P H stone set in concrete. At the same time he inscribed in the concrete the name Friends Delight and the date of the original survey, 1774. A short time later, he had an iron pipe fence put around the marker for its protection.

Capt. Hoyer did this as a tribute to Paul Hoyer who was his great-great-grandfather.

According to history, Paul Hoyer marked out the land prior to the Revolutionary War, and asked John Friend to assist him in surveying the property. Payment for the help was part of the bottom land later named "Friends Delight."

Paul Hoyer seemed to have used a number of stones to mark the boundaries of his original survey.

By chance one of them happened to be in the middle of Friends Delight and remains there to this day.

A big sugar maple stands near the P H stone. From the appearance of its height and thickness to trunk, it could be old enough to have provided shade for the original Friend family when they lived on the property.

Paul Hoyer

In 1774, Paul Hoyer obtained a patent for 1,000 acres of land from Lord Baltimore's land office. Later, in 1774, he came with John Henson, a surveyor, and surveyed part of the (then) western edge of Frederick county. Included in the work was the survey of Friends Delight at the mouth of Sang Run.

Unfortunately, the American Revolution came before Hoyer could secure title to his land. Lord Baltimore's land was confiscated, and it was 1789 before the State of Maryland granted title to the land which included Friends Delight.

Thus, the P H stone which is a Hoyer boundary marker dates back over 200 years to a time when settlers were moving into the Sang Run area.

Celebration

On Sunday, June 17th, there was a gathering of people at Friends Delight. Land that was once a small field was turned into a parking lot, and it was full of cars and pick-up trucks. Over 120 people were seated in the pavilion eating a picnic lunch. On the green grass nearby a volley ball net was set up and a lively game was in progress. Not far away was the "clang" of horse shoes as competition in this rural sport

demonstrated the skill of experts.

The reason for the celebration was very simple; the people of Sang Run wanted to enjoy the "fruits of their labor," and share the enjoyment with their friends.

For years, the area was used as a small park; a gathering place for family reunions, church picnics, etc. it fulfilled this purpose very well, but many residents could see additional promise in the land as a true community park, providing good parking space, a pavilion for meals, and an area set aside for games.

Last year, the vision of this promise began to take physical shape. Fences were built and areas within them cleared of scrub trees and bushes. The pavilion was erected with seating capacity for 120 people to be seated at tables for a picnic meal. Grass under the trees was mowed and brought into decent shape. A small bridge was built over Sang Run itself to connect the pavilion with the parking lot.

Work progressed through spring, and by May all was ready or "near ready" for summer. The June celebration was planned by the people of Sang Run. The weather that day was excellent, and guests came to enjoy gathering.

Since the work is now completed, the June celebration isn't the only event that will be held there. Almost every Sunday for the rest of the summer is "booked up" with family reunions and church picnics.

As a result, Friends Delight is fulfilling its name as a delightful piece of ground in Sang Run beside the Youghiogheny River.



Browning Coat of Arms Available

A five-color authentic Coat of Arms belonging to the Browning family has been produced by the Appalachian Background, Inc., a local firm specializing in publishing Garrett County history.

It is the result of several years of research by Ivan Rowe, owner of Appalachian Background, Inc. His company also reprinted *Forty Four Years The Life Of A Hunter*, which is on sale at his Appalachian Book Store in Oakland.

In addition, the company has published three Browning pamphlets: Browning's "Forward" by R. Getty Browning; *Garrett County History of the Browning and McMullin Families* by Charles Hoyer; and *Meshach Browning, His Ancestors and Descendants in America*.

Concerning his research for the Coat of Arms, Rowe said, "Several years of confirmatory research were undertaken. I wanted to be sure it was correct with respect to heraldic require-

ments affecting the artistic design, coloration, and emblematic presentation."

The collections of the historical societies of Maryland and Garrett County, and the local Ruth Enlow Library were researched.

"Many Brownings share their treasured sketches with me," added Rowe. "They also shared lore handed down from their ancestors."

Presented in colors of two metals and three pigments, the Coat of Arms includes the shield quarters in blue and black containing chevrons and crosses of St. Andrew's in silver. An ancient helmet above supports a wreath and the head of a mythological beast rising up through a Ducal Crown of gold.

Below appears the Browning family motto: *Deus Adesto* - "Let God Be Present".

Printed on 8½x11 paper, the Coat of Arms is available at the Appalachian Book Shop, Oak and Second Streets, Oakland, Md. 21550. Price for the coat of arms is \$10 plus tax.



View from U. S. Route 50.



Nancy Hanks Memorial.

Nancy Hanks Birthplace

Each year hundreds of tourists stop at the "pull-off" on Rt. 50 near the top of Allegany Front. They gaze out across the valley to a saddle shaped pass in the mountains. A sign points to this pass which says, "Birth place of Nancy Hanks — 1782." The name Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, is familiar so the tourists snap a photograph and go on their way again.

A majority of Garrett county residents have gazed at this scene in neighboring Mineral County, just like the tourists. However, only a small minority have driven back over the county roads to see the actual spot where Nancy Hanks was born and spent her early childhood.

A sign on Rt. 50 at the eastern foot of Knobly Mountain points to the southbound county road that eventually leads to the famous spot. After 5 miles, this road intersects with Penneroil Road, which goes past the Nancy Hanks Farm, where a small monument and re-constructed cabin stand in an up-land meadow.

Both monument and cabin have an interesting history.

200 Years of Ownership

"My great-grandfather was born in the original cabin" said Mr. Ellis Doll Jr. "It was a story and a half affair, and stood where the monument is now. My great-aunt could remember seeing it when she was a little girl."

The Doll family acquired the whole Hanks farm in 1787, and most of it is still in their possession. A natural result is that the "saddle" viewed from Rt. 50 is

properly known as Dolls Gap, named for the family.

"What a person has to remember, where the cabin is concerned, is that it is a natural tendency of people to do away with the old and build the new," continued Mr. Doll. "That's what happened to the Hanks cabin. Our family eventually built a large frame house about a quarter of a mile away on Penneroil Road, and tore down the Hanks cabin before it fell down."

Joseph Hanks of Virginia

The story surrounding the Hanks family was typical of frontier life at that time. They were part of the Westward Movement. They came from eastern Virginia, built the cabin, lived there a few years, and moved on to Kentucky.

Joseph Hanks, his wife Ann, and family lived on a farm beside the Rappahannock River. After the Revolutionary War, they headed west and came to the Mike's Run area in 1781. Included in the family membership was a daughter named Lucy, described as vivacious and popular. In 1782, Nancy Hanks was born, the illegitimate daughter of Lucy and a "well-bred" Virginia planter.

Joseph Hanks still wanted to move west. He sold the farm to Peter Putman in 1784 (who sold it to Jacob Doll in 1787) and migrated to Kentucky. It was in Kentucky that Nancy Hanks married William Lincoln and became the mother of Abraham Lincoln in 1809.

Recognition of Birthplace

"Our family and the neighbors

always knew the history of the old cabin," said Mr. Doll. "However, no one else seemed to know or pay much attention to the connection with Abraham Lincoln. Then a man named Andrew Price, from Marlinton, West Virginia, came across the deed transfers in the land records of Hardy County. He was an historian and writer, and started searching for our farm."

Andrew Price, unknowingly, was only slightly ahead of Dr. William E. Barton, famous Lincoln historian, who was also searching for the birthplace of Nancy Hanks. Dr. Barton's research confirmed Andrew Price's findings, and proved what the Doll family had known all along.

Another factor associated with the birthplace recognition was the pending celebration of the 200th birthday of George Washington in 1932. Preceding that date there was a growing historical awareness all over the United States. The area ties with George Washington were rather nominal, but the tie with Abraham Lincoln and his mother, Nancy Hanks, was very strong. The Nancy Hanks Association was formed by a group of Mineral County and nearby citizens, and the monument on the farm was constructed. It was dedicated May 28, 1933.

The bronze plaque on the monument reads as follows: "This tablet marks the site of the cabin where Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother was born 1782. Erected by the Nancy Hanks Association 1933."

Original Chimney Stones

Although the logs from the Hanks cabin disappeared years ago, the stones from the cabin's chimney were still on the location in 1933. Covered with weeds, they had been there since the cabin was torn down in the late 1800's. When the monument was built, the chimney stones were used for its construction.

Thus, a person looking at the monument today will see some of the same stones that Joseph Hanks used for a chimney when he built the cabin in 1781.

"The mill stone which forms the base of the monument is another matter," said Ellis Doll, when talking about the marker. "My grandfather could remember it laying on the ground for years. It was one of a pair of grinding stones, but no one could remember where they came from."

In the 1800's the Doll family had a water powered saw mill on Mike's Run. Mr. Doll speculated that some member of the family may have wanted to make a grist mill there also.

"However, when a family has lived on the same piece of ground for 200 years, things like that tend to get lost in time."

Dedication Ceremony

The original ceremony was to have taken place on Saturday, May 6, 1933. However, heavy rains forced its postponement until Sunday, May 28th.

"It was quite a time," recalls Mr. Doll. "A big crowd of people showed up, and there was a fairly long program. Of course, photographs were taken . . . there are still some around . . . If you see

one, I'm one of the little kids standing to the one side."

Examination of the program for the ceremony shows that a lot of work went into its preparation. Much of the publicity and organization of the Association was done by Mr. William Barger, Editor of the Mineral Daily News of Keyser, W.Va. He was president of the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association, and was in charge of the ceremony.

Chief address for the affair was delivered by W.N. Wheeler, Washington National Forester, who made the trip to the site for the ceremony. The actual dedication of the bronze tablet placed on the stone monument was done by Joseph Sanders, superintendent of Keyser schools. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Nancy Hanks String Band and the Nancy Hanks Male Quartet.

Other members of the committee in charge of the celebration were Luke McDowell, Superintendent of Mineral County Schools, and J.E. Prettyman, Mineral County Agent.

Erection Of One Story Cabin

There wasn't as much fan-fare associated with the erection of the one story log cabin in the late 1960's. Situated 100 feet across the small farm road that gives access to the monument, the cabin is a pioneer's cabin that originally stood in the Pattersons Creek area. It was rescued from destruction by Mr. William Lawrence, who paid for its move to the Nancy Hanks farm.

After World War II, the Doll family sold part of the farm to Mr. William Lawrence Sr. The sale included the site where the

Nancy Hanks monument stands. Several years later, in the late 1960's, he learned of the pending destruction of the cabin in the Pattersons Creek area by the building of a flood control dam.

Since it was made of logs from the same general period as the Hanks cabin, he paid for moving it to the Nancy Hanks Farm. A neat one story cabin, it gives a pioneer motif to the area.

Today

At the present time, the Nancy Hanks Farm is part of a real estate development, but the area around the monument and cabin have been set aside as park land.

The upland meadow that forms the park is a place that has a special quality to it. Because of its remote location, it isn't overrun by tourists, yet it's easy to find.

Coxey's Army Incident

In the June, 1990, issue of the Glades Star, there was material on Coxey's Army in Garrett County in 1894.

Henry Vincent, who became the Army's historian, recalls an incident in Grantsville concerning one of the marchers who went into a restaurant for a meal. Being very ragged, he was closely watched by the proprietor all during the meal. Afterwards, the man picked up an old, worn out hairbrush on his way out of the restaurant.

Vincent records that the man only got as far as the front door where he was met by the proprietor holding a pistol, and demanding the return of the old hairbrush.



Mildred Sharpless looking at her record book.



A Sharpless family photograph.

Mountaintop Midwife

By The Rev. I. Lynn Beckman

A glance at her picture among the dozen seniors in the Kitzy-Hi Yearbook, class of 1927, reveals that her nickname was "Mig" because she excelled in running track. One also reads that she was the class valedictorian and planned to be a nurse. Her classmates wrote that "She is the kind of girl who can do the thing when it is necessary."

"Necessary" has become a byword for Amy Mildred Sharpless in her 81 years of living in the Kitzmiller, Md. - Blaine, W.Va. community.

Assessing the experiences of her life now makes the words printed beside her yearbook picture seem prophetic, for her life is filled with stories of how she did the thing that was necessary often at a moment's notice. For one thing, necessity launched an unplanned career for her as a midwife, a career which resulted in the deliveries of 784 babies over 31 years in Mineral and Grant counties in West Virginia and Garrett and Allegany counties in Maryland.

"Necessity" formed the circumstance that led to her career as a midwife. It happened in the early morning hours of November 9, 1937, when Mrs. Mary Clark, who lived along the Western Maryland Railroad tracks in Blaine, was about to give birth to her baby. The only doctor in the community, Dr. R.R. Sisson across the Potomac River in Kitzmiller, was not available. No one knew what to do.

Then, someone remembered that Amy Mildred Sharpless, the funeral director's daughter who lived a half-dozen houses down the tracks, was a maternity-trained nurse. Someone's racing footsteps and voice of panic approached her front porch wanting her to come as quickly as possible, a distress call to which Amy Mildred responded hurriedly as she jumped out of bed, dressed, grabbed whatever few supplies she could think she might need, and breathlessly raced to the mother's bedside. However, the baby had just been born. Yet, she was able to give the newborn and its mother immediate expert attention. Later, Dr. Sisson was able to take charge and provide the appropriate medical aftercare.

Her help was enough, and the mother and baby did well, resulting in a new baby safely delivered into the world at 3:50 a.m. to proud and thankful parents, Harry and Elizabeth Clark. Because the doctor was not present for the delivery, Amy Mildred was required to fill out the baby's birth certificate, and news of the event spread up and down the streets, across the ridges, and up the hollows.

In small neighborly places like Blaine and Kitzmiller, an event like this is enough to make one an easily remembered target for many emergencies. Further, her reputation spread as she often rode her father's ambulance, a service connected to his funeral business, as the attending nurse.

Her presence during ambulance runs was a part of the emergency service the community came to rely upon and even request.

As it turned out, more emergency deliveries did come and these drew heavily upon the nurse's training Amy Mildred had taken as a resident student at the old Western Maryland Hospital in Cumberland, Maryland, and from the Cumberland Memorial Hospital Nurses' School where she had graduated with the little class of 1930. Later, she had also done postgraduate work at Western Reserve Hospital's School of Nursing in Cleveland, Ohio. Still, she was trained as a maternity nurse, not a doctor, and backup facilities were remote with the nearest hospital located at Keyser, West Virginia, which, in those days was many rugged miles away.

Her nurse's training is reflected in the neatly kept, well preserved birth record books, which grew to several volumes. They date from the very first emergency delivery, and reveal details of the second and third emergency deliveries which led to her seeking a license to be a practicing midwife.

Her second emergency call came on January 11, 1938, over a year after the first one, when a mother in the tiny coal mining borough of Eddy, West Virginia, not too far from Blaine, went into labor and again the doctor was not available. Amy Mildred responded to another frantic knock on her door. This time the birth was troublesome. This baby was premature only being six and one-half months into the preg-

nancy. However, the child, named Margaret Ann Harding, was delivered. The baby died less than a week later.

Still unlicensed, Amy Mildred's third delivery came as she was summoned next door to help her neighbor. A doctor from a clinic in Westernport, Maryland, was supposed to make the delivery. However, he could not come, and things were happening fast. Again, the girl who could do "the thing necessary" did it, and her third emergency resulted in her first experience delivering a set of twins. One baby was already born when she arrived. The other one was on its way. As identical twins are, both babies were attached to the same placenta.

"After these deliveries in a relatively short time," Amy Mildred says, "I guess it was only logical that I should get my midwife's license, and Dr. Sisson urged me to do that. So, I did."

A count by years through her record indicates how her reputation grew rapidly and how the folks in the mountain communities around her placed their confidence in her. Her calls increased beginning in 1938, the year of her licensure, and she delivered eight babies in all that year. In 1939 she delivered 11, and in 1940 she delivered 13. Her busiest year came in 1952 when she delivered 50 with having delivered upwards of that number in several prior years. Her last delivery, another emergency after her licenses had expired, came on March 23, 1968, in the early morning hours and produced a baby boy named Harold Eugene Heater.

"I didn't think about insurance or malpractice or any of that in those days, and no one else did either. I went because people needed my help, and I did everything I knew to do. People knew there were risks, but they were willing to accept those because they needed the help," she recalls.

"When I would arrive at a home, I would examine the mother and size up the situation. If I thought there were going to be difficulties I could not handle in the home, I would urge them to set out for the hospital at Keyser right away. Most of the time people would take my advice; sometimes they would not," she reflects.

Often the weather was unfavorable. The roads were dangerous. Many of the roads over the mountain were unpaved and rough. The hours were often tiring and long, and the pay was meager when payment was made, but often as her record books indicate, her services went uncompensated. Sometimes in the early days she got \$10 for her services. In later years her fee went to \$20 and then to \$25 for some deliveries.

"Folks knew in real bad weather if they wanted me to come they would have to come and get me. No one ever complained about that," she says. One reason might have been that the scarcity of telephones in this remote and sparsely populated section made it necessary for a family member, neighbor or friend to go and notify her in person.

Compelling knocks and calls

came at all hours. With her other jobs in the community including helping her father run the Sharpless Funeral Home and doing cosmetic work on the bodies; making the frequent ambulance runs (another series of emergencies with another set of stories to tell); her ten years of service as postmaster at Blaine; and her dedication to her church, Mt. Bethel United Methodist Church at Kitzmiller which is her church of active membership and service since 1924, Amy Mildred Sharpless was a busy woman!

"I remember one night," she says with a chuckle, "when I had been on the go all the day before and all through the night ending up with a delivery that kept me at the patient's home until about 4 a.m. I had to drive several miles alone to get back home, and I was really sleepy. I fought all the way to stay awake. I did everything I could do to keep my eyes open. I rolled the windows down. I made noises to myself, everything. The last thing I remember was pulling up in front of the house that morning. The next thing I remember was a sharp pain across the top of my nose, and that is what woke me up. I had fallen asleep with my head on the steering wheel, and there I had slept until my head rolled over and caused my glasses to push some pain into my nose. The funniest part of the story is that Mr. Bray, the next door neighbor, saw me asleep there when he came out of his house to go to work that morning, but he just let me go on sleeping."

When she talks of incidents like

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Stained glass window in Brownsville commemorates French soldiers of 1754.

Fort Necessity Salute

(Continued from Page 431)

pursue a course of vengeance and annihilate the colonial troops when they were trapped in Fort Necessity.

A second point of history is that in 1769, 15 years after the battle, George Washington bought 234½ acres of land which comprised Great Meadows and the brush covered mound that had once been Fort Necessity.

Memorial Service — 1990

Today, Fort Necessity has been restored and is administered by the National Park Service. Together with an information center and the old Mount Washington Tavern, it forms the Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

On July 3, 1990, the National Park Service conducted a memorial service honoring the veterans of both forces which met there in battle in 1754. One part of the service was conducted in a shady spot 200 yards south of the

reconstructed fort. It was in the area from which the French and Indians fired on the Colonial defenders 236 years before.

Later in the service, the dignitaries and audience walked to the fort where a musket volley was fired to honor the veterans of the battle. Participating in the service were Jean-Piere Collet from the French Consulate in Pittsburgh; Fr. Louis Cheatham, St. Peter's Catholic Church, Brownsville, Pa.; Fr. James Forest, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Uniontown, Pa.; and Park Rangers stationed at Fort Necessity.

Since he was from the French Consulate, Jean-Piere Collet spoke of the French veterans involved in the battle. As guest of honor at the service, he reminded the audience that 25 years later, the French gave assistance to the Colonial troops in the Revolutionary War.

Prior to their advance on Great Meadows, a priest with the French troops conducted a Mass for the soldiers at Brownsville. St. Peter's Catholic Church has a stained glass window commemorating this event. As one of the participants in the service Fr. Cheatham of St. Peter's offered prayers in English and Latin for the French veterans of the battle.

The Colonial forces suffered many casualties in the battle, and Fr. James Forest from the Episcopal Church, offered prayers for the Colonial veterans. He used an existing copy of the Anglican 1662 Book of Common Prayer for his portion of the service.

After the formal part of the service was concluded, the Park Rangers conducted the audience to the fort compound. There, near the English Union Jack red pennant, a musket volley was fired, and the service ended.

Mountain Midwife

(Continued from Page 447)

this one, and many of the other experiences she has had in her life, she does so referring to her faith and the watchful favor of God upon her life. She talks of many miracles in her life including how God kept her safe and gave her the strength to carry on her vigorous schedules through the years in the midst of many adverse and primitive conditions.

She tells of going into nearly every type of situation imaginable, and some not very imaginable, to do her work. She also tells of how she made her own sterile birthing pads from white, leached feedsacks which she baked in her kitchen oven to steri-

lize. She tells how she lined the feedsacks with newspapers for added absorbency and protection. She rolled them into kits and included in them the materials and instruments she would need for her deliveries. Her system worked well giving her everything she needed at her fingertips and ready at a moment's notice. She need only to grab her case which was ready at any hour.

A new dimension was added to her work when she became a mid-wife to a second generation of mothers.

"All of this became interesting," she says, "When I began to deliver babies for mothers whom I had brought into the world years before."

As she continues talking, she begins calling names of folks who live around the area. They she sighs as she confesses that she cannot remember all of the names of the babies she delivered.

"I don't know as many of them anymore. Like when I had car trouble a while back and I pulled off the road. I got out of my car and started to walk around it to check the tires. Sure enough, one was flat, but I didn't have to try to change it. A truck driver stopped right away and he changed it for me. He asked me if I knew him. I said I didn't. I asked him if I should. He said he thought I might since I had delivered him. It goes like that quite a lot around here," she confesses.

Leafing through her picture albums of many of the youngsters she delivered over the years triggers story after story of her deliveries and of the families for

whom she provided care. The school portraits and homemade snapshots have come to her from proud parents and grandparents over the years who remember that she was the one who helped them in their time of need. They know their children are in a real sense her children too. And,

surely, behind each picture are countless prayers of thankfulness for her days as the mountaintop's midwife, who, as she looks across the community today, can see many physical, living evidences of her numerous sleepless nights and her dedicated, hastened travels. . . just to hear a baby cry.

The Puzzle Of Little Meadows

One of the advanced frontier military positions for George Washington was a small stockade that he built at Little Meadows. Numerous letters by Washington and others speak of this position but no remains exist today to identify exactly where in broad meadow land it was located.

As a tie with the battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754, it is related that a detachment of men was held in reserve at Little Meadows and moved up to the fort prior to the battle. Legend says that some of the mortally wounded men from Fort Necessity died in the retreat, and were buried near the Little Meadows stockade.

Brown's *Miscellaneous Writings* speaks of all traces of the stockade as having disappeared half-a-century before Brown was reared in northern Garrett County in the early 1800's.

The only clue to its location is a reference to "a small shaded spot" near Tomlinson's Cemetery beside the old Braddock Road. Yet, a visitor to the area today finds so much undergrowth that a "small shady spot" could

be anywhere.

And so . . . the puzzle remains unsolved. Where was Washington's stockade in Little Meadows?

In Memoriam

JOSEPH F. SHORB

OAKLAND — Joseph F. Shorb Jr., 77, of East Oak Street died Saturday, May 5, 1990 at Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born Dec. 21, 1912 in York, Pa., he was a son of the late Joseph F. Shorb Sr. and Jessie C. (Shorb) Shorb.

Mr. Shorb was a retired reporter for the **Oakland Republican**, from 1971 until his retirement in 1981. Prior to that, he was an architect for the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, and taught school in Annapolis and Preston County, W.Va. He attended Loyola College in Baltimore, and obtained an A.B. degree in social studies from Frostburg State Teacher's College in 1966. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Oakland, and held numerous offices in the church. He was a member and past grand knight of Oakland Council 1771, Knights of Columbus, and was a member and past faithful navigator of Chief Justice

Taney Assembly, fourth degree K of C, Cumberland. Mr. Shorb was a charter board member of the House of Hope and served on the literacy council and hospice of Garrett County.

Surviving are his widow, F. Lucille (Wolfe) Shorb; and one aunt, Mrs. Olive Clapper, Williamsburg, Pa.

A funeral mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Catholic Church on Tuesday at 10 a.m. by the Rev. Father Martin Feild.

Interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

GARRETT C. DIXON

OAKLAND — Garrett C. Dixon, 93, of RD 3, died Sunday, May 6, 1990, at his home.

He was born Aug. 30, 1896 in Hartmansville, W.Va., son of the late Payton A. and Celia M. (Kitzmiller) Dixon.

A retired farmer, Mr. Dixon was a sustaining member of the National Republican Committee. He was a member of the Oakland Chapter, American Association of Retired Persons; the Mountain State Railroad and Logging Historical Association; the National Rifle Association; the North American Hunting Club; the Somerset Maple Producers Association, and the Garrett County Historical Society.

His wife Lyla O. (Harvey) Dixon, died Sept. 13, 1968. Mr. Dixon was the last surviving member of his immediate family.

Surviving are two sons, Willis S. Dixon, RD 3, and Harvey A. Dixon, Elkridge; 12 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren.

Friends were received Tuesday from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. at the Stewart Funeral Home.

Services were conducted Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the Fairview Church of the Brethren by the Rev. David Moon.

Interment was in the Fairview Cemetery.

ABIGAIL R. PAUGH

Abigail Rebekah Paugh, infant, Mountain Lake Park, died Sunday, April 22, 1990, at Ruby Memorial Hospital, Morgantown, W.Va.

Born in Oakland, April 18, 1990, she was the daughter of Robert G. and Diana C. (O'Haver) Paugh of Mountain Lake Park.

Surviving besides her parents are two sisters, Sarah K. Paugh and Hannah E. Paugh at home; one brother, Aaron G. Paugh, at home; maternal grandmother, Lena (Herman) O'Haver, Mountain Lake Park; paternal grandparents, Leroy and Darlene (Cassiday) Paugh, Oakland; and several aunts and uncles.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland, where a service was held Tuesday by the Rev. Robert Johnson.

Interment followed in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery.

MARION L. LEWIS

SAVAGE RIVER — Mrs. Marion Louise Lewis, 78, died Tuesday, April 24, 1990, at Physicians Memorial Hospital in La-Plata.

Born March 11, 1912, in Blaine, W.Va., she was the daughter of the late John and Mary (Paugh) Herman.

Mrs. Lewis attended the Savage River Full Gospel Church. Her husband, Edward Lewis, died in 1984.

Survivors include two sons, Charles E. Lewis Jr., Roger D.



Lewis; six daughters, Naomi J. Schleg, Anna I. Fluharty, Ellen L. Standish, Shirley V. Calhoun, Joy F. Kirby, Sue Revoir; three sisters, 13 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Services were conducted on Saturday, April 28 at Boal Warrick Funeral Home, Westernport by the Rev. George Tichinel.

Interment was in Potomac Memorial Gardens, Keyser, W.Va.

HUGH T. DENNISON

Hugh T. Dennison, 76, of Lady Lake, Fla., formerly of Oakland, died Saturday, April 21, 1990, in Florida.

Born in Philippi, W.Va., February 5, 1914, he was the son of the late Walter and Mattie Dennison. He was preceded in death by one son.

Mr. Dennison was the retired manager of Potomac Edison Company, a retired school teacher and had 30 years of service with the Maryland Power Company in Grafton, Fairmont and Parkersburg, W.Va.

Mr. Dennison was a member of the Aurora Masonic Lodge 43 AF&AM; the Ali Ghan Shrine Club in Cumberland; Ali Ghan Shrine Clown Unit; and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star for 50 years at Newburg, W.Va., where he also was past patron. He was a Rotarian and a member of Mount Zion United Methodist Church.

Survivors include his wife, Freida (Simpson) Dennison; one son, Roger S. Dennison, Fairmont, W.Va.; one daughter, Mrs. Barbara Steyer, Oakland and three grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Taylor Funeral Home, Newburg, W.Va., where a service was held Wednesday by the Rev. William Ratzer.

Next Issue

Winter is one of the better times for history buffs to explore the Garrett County woods. In the December, 1990 issue of the Glades Star there will be an updating of logging railroads in Garrett County. There will also be more about plans for the Society's celebration of 50 years since its founding. Another article will be on paper money issued by banks during the Depression.

Included in the next issue will be material from neighboring Somerset County, Pa. The annual Farmers and Threshermens Jubilee, first week in September, drew interested people from Garrett County to see the antique steam traction engines. The Jubilee recalled a time when steam power was the norm for both farm and industrial work.

Also, material on the old National Road which could not be fitted into the present issue of the Glades Star will be part of the next issue.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 20

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1990



Schools In Garrett County 1875

Scharf's History of Western Maryland has a special section of Garrett County with information given by districts, which were numbered at that time from 1 to 9. (There are now 15 districts in the County).

Some of the school buildings still exist; others are gone with only a faint trace to show that they were once named as part of the educational system of Garrett County.

Altamont District No. 1

	Teacher
No. 1 Deer Park	T. A. Van Horn
No. 2 Delawder School	Lou E. DeWitt
No. 3 Little England	A. S. Spear
No. 4 Glendale	W. W. Dewitt, T. D. Collins
No. 5 North Glade	C. F. Glotfeltz
No. 6 Wilson School	A. J. Wilson
No. 7 Swanton	Clenning Hepburn
No. 8 Frankville	Nannie Hepburn
No. 9 Paugh	H. O. Hamill
No. 10 Fairview	L. C. Hamill
No. 11 Tichnell	R. L. Hamill
No. 12 Mount Zion	A. T. DeWitt, A. C. Hamill
No. 13 Armistead	W. H. Speicher
No. 14 Meadow Mountain	Mollie Cunningham

Selbysport District No. 2

No. 1 Elder Hill	Jennie A. Miller
No. 2 Friendsville	John Steele
No. 3 Selbysport	R. F. Liston
No. 4 Frasee Ridge	G. M. Steele
No. 5 Mount Holly, or Rush	Samuel Friend
No. 6 Sandy Spring	W. N. Myers
No. 7 Ira Friend	Taylor Friend
No. 8 Ashe's Glade	E. J. Stuck
No. 9 Mill Run	Jefferson Guard

Grantsville District No. 3

No. 1 Grantsville	Ephriam Enlow
No. 2 Shade Run or Beachy	M. C. McClintock
No. 3 Keyser Ridge	George Royer
No. 4 Lancaster or Pea Ridge	Maria Lininger
No. 5 McKenzie	Mary Newman
No. 6 Back Woods	F. M. Conneway
No. 7 New Germany	J. H. McKinly
No. 8 Dorsey	Emmanuel Custer
No. 9 Wiley	Rufus Enlow
No. 10 Maynadier Ridge	Anna Baker

"Seedlings"

Finally Rooted

After some unforeseen delays, the first issue of "Seedlings" is now a reality. Published as a part of its Junior Membership program, the October issue is now in circulation. It is the first of eight monthly issues planned for the present series.

Fifteen years ago a school teacher was convinced that young people in his class were interested in history. He had them collect and record all sorts of history from the older members of their families. The result was the first of a series of books called "Foxfire."

Although there is a substantial adult membership in the Garrett County Historical Society, there isn't a definite "history" link to young people. To remedy this situation and to build a corpus of future members, the Junior Membership programs were inaugurated. Part of this program is an historical publication called "Seedlings."

Although "Seedlings" is a new venture for the Society, the idea is not new. For years there have been magazines and papers geared toward young people. "Weekly Reader," for example, became a classroom standard half a century ago.

Every youth publication in print has a definite focus; "Seedlings" will have its focus on historical items of Garrett County. Also included in each issue will be items from the surrounding counties of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, where

they have relevance to Garrett County history.

Society Members

Near And Far

Normally, all the mailing work for the Glades Star is handled by Elwood Groves II, the Managing Editor. However, between his duties as County Commissioner and his campaign for re-election, there simply weren't enough hours in the day for him to also handle the required work for mailing the "Seedlings" issue. Thus, the work was done by myself, the Editor.

Things take on reality in a number of different ways, and I found this true of the membership list for the Society. A large number of the names were old Garrett County names I was able to identify many son's and daughter's names of people I have known through the years.

Recognition of the names created a two-fold reaction, First, I was very pleased that

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Founded in 1941

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Managing Editor Elwood Groves II

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

these people still had enough interest in the County's history to continue as members of the Historical Society. Second, I was amazed how far the Glades Star traveled once it leaves the Oakland post office.

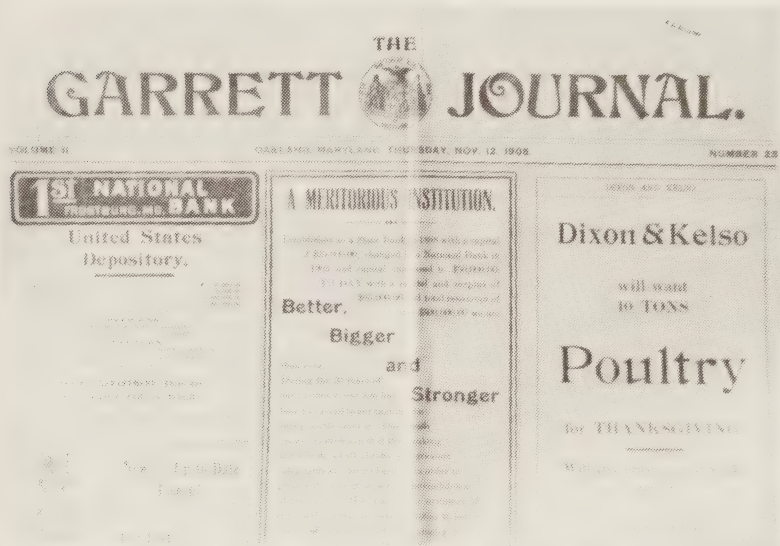
For example, the Glades Star travels to 26 different domestic states and overseas to Alaska and Hawaii. Yet, these aren't the only overseas mailings, because several go to an APO box number which also means overseas travel.

The Glades Star is available to the casual browser of historical material in the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and several different university libraries. Copies also go to the Garrett County schools.

And so it is both a humbling and challenging experience to tie in people and places with the Historical Society's membership list. Humbling in the fact that I am one person in a fairly large organization of Garrett County people. Challenging in the fact that the Glades Star must present articles of historical nature to the membership in an interesting fashion.

★★★★★★★★

Much of this has been made possible through the action of some un-sung heroes. In March, 1991, the Society will celebrate its 50th Anniversary and the first issue of the Glades Star. Including this December, issue, there will have been over 100,000 copies of the Glades Star mailed out to Society members in the past 50 years.



Front page of Garrett Journal.

The Garrett Journal

The November 12, 1908 issue of the Garrett Journal is one that follows the Presidential Election of that year. Two very well known names were involved in the campaign; William Howard Taft, who was elected on the Republican Ticket, and William Jennings Bryan who was defeated.

An interesting side note on these two men is that both of them at one time or the other spoke to audiences in the Amphitheater at Mt. Lake Park. The photograph of Taft beside a train at the Mt. Lake Park. The photograph of Taft beside a train at the Mt. Lake Park station has been reproduced many times. There was an estimated crowd of 7,000 people who heard him speak.

Bryan drew almost as large a crowd when he spoke in Mt. Lake Park; he repeated his famous

"Cross of Gold" speech that won him fame as an orator years before. Bryan, who stayed with national politics even after his Presidential defeat, eventually became Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet.

Chestnut Trees Destroyed

One of the articles which appeared on the front page of the Garrett Journal on November 12, 1908, was an item about the chestnut blight. Twenty years after this item appeared, the chestnut trees were dead.

The chestnut bark disease, or chestnut blight, first noticed in this country in 1904, has been making such rapid progress that it threatens to destroy a large part of our forests, and seems to be quite the most serious tree disease ever introduced into the

Continued on Page 462



1910 Fairfax Stone.



Original Fairfax Stone (c. 1884).

Two English Kings And The Garrett County Boundary Line

For 150 years it had a complex history, and finally had to be settled by the U.S. Supreme Court. Most of the controversy surrounding the boundary line stemmed from the determination of the proper beginning point of the north-side meridian. Yet, the stone which forms the basis for the starting point of Garrett County's boundary line actually lies within the State of West Virginia.

This starting point is the famous Fairfax Stone.

Although the Fairfax Stone is the beginning point for the meridian that forms Maryland's western boundary, its origin is not an original part of Maryland's colonial history. Instead, it was established as a marker for the land's of Lord Fairfax in an area recognized as the Northern Neck of Virginia.

Both Maryland and Virginia were colonies formed from land grants given by King James I of England. Virginia was the earliest, being a grant to the London and Plymouth companies in 1606. It was controlled by them until it became a royal colony in 1624. Then in 1632, King Charles I gave a similar land grant to Lord Baltimore.

Potomac River Boundary

The Potomac River was to be the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. For Maryland, its northern boundary was to be the 40th parallel extended westward to a point where it met the true meridian from "the first fountain

of the Potomac" which was to from its western boundary.

Fifteen years after Maryland was granted its land, the monarchy of King Charles I was overthrown. After imprisonment in Caresbrooke Castle, Charles I was executed in 1649. His son Charles II, granted land in Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers to some of his father's followers. The area became known as the Northern Neck of Virginia and included all the land from the Chesapeake Bay to the respective sources of the two rivers.

Through purchase of shares from other patentees, the Northern Neck became the domain of Lord Culpepper and through inheritance, Lord Fairfax.

Time has obscured the fact that this domain lay between the colonies of Maryland and Virginia. Its existence eventually became the source of a dispute between Lord Fairfax petitioned the King of England to appoint surveyors to determine the western extents of both claims by locating the "first fountains" of the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

The result of this survey in the north-western end was the marking of trees near the headwaters of the Potomac as part of a survey in 1736. A second survey in 1746, established the "first fountain of the Potomac" in the same location. On October 17, 1746, the Fairfax Stone was erected to mark this spot.

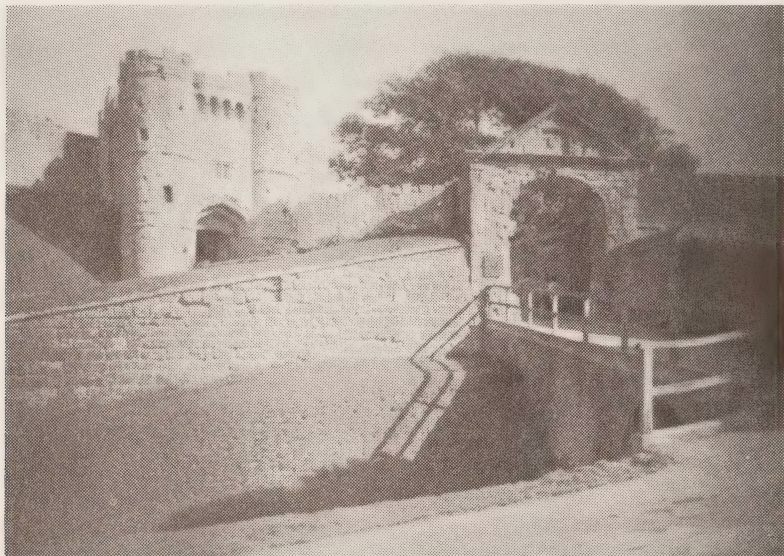
It was a confirmation of this work that brought young George Washington into the Garrett County area in 1748. He was working as a surveyor for Lord Fairfax.

Consequently, the original use for the Fairfax Stone was to

establish a boundary for the northwest corner of the Northern Neck of Virginia, the land of Lord Fairfax.

Additional Use Of The Fairfax Stone

Following the Revolutionary War, Maryland veterans were



Carisbrooke Castle — England.



1910 Boundary Survey Team.

given 50 acres of land "located west of Fort Cumberland." In 1787, Frances Deakins of Georgetown became the chief surveyor for some 4,165 Military Lots in the Garrett-Allegany County area. On the map he submitted when the work was completed, 47 lots were located upon what he designated as "The Meridian Line and head of the North Branch of the Potowmack River as fixed by Lord Fairfax."

An interesting geographical feature came to light as the surveys for the Military Lots were being laid out. The water from the head spring of the Potomac River flowed in a curving arc slightly northwest before turning east and crossing the meridian line from the Fairfax Stone.

This geographical oddity was the source of a dispute that resulted in eight attempts to settle Maryland's western boundary. It revolved around whether or not the spring next to the Fairfax Stone was truly the "first fountain of the Potomac River," and therefore the proper place to start the meridian line.

Maryland's Point Of Reference

Virginia and later West Virginia always referred to the Fairfax Stone as the beginning point for the meridian. Maryland claimed that Lord Fairfax had no authority from Lord Baltimore to plant the stone. It was simply a convenience for Lord Fairfax and his lands.

Maryland also pointed out the fact that since the river swung westward from the spring by the Fairfax Stone, the "first fountain" of the Potomac River could

be a spring further west.

Toward this end, engineer and surveyor W. McCulloh Brown established a stone in 1897 at the head of a small stream flowing from a spring. The place was called Potomac Spring and the stone became known as the Brown Monument. The Brown Monument was the starting point for the survey called the Potomac Meridian.

Eventually, a decision was rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court in the boundary dispute. Their final conclusion avoided the geographical location of the Fairfax Stone. Instead, the Court focused on the fact that the meridian from the old Fairfax Stone had been recognized for a long time as the boundary, and that holding to it would cause the least disturbance of property rights.

Years had taken their toll on the old stone. In 1910, the Joint Boundary Commission replaced the monument that can be seen today. It is inscribed with the year 1910 on the north side, and an "FX" symbol and the year 1749 on the south side.

Although he was one of the Commissioners of the Joint Boundary Commission, McCulloh Brown would not sign the final document of the survey. Instead, he wrote on the document that the survey was performed accurately, with the best of surveying principles. He also, noted that his reason for not signing was that the starting point for the meridian should have been further westward . . . at Potomac Spring.

Thus, almost three centuries



Lord Fairfax.

Lord Fairfax

Editor's Note: Mrs. Mary Jones who supplied background material for the Two Kings article concerning the Fairfax Stone, also uncovered the information about Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. He eventually moved to America, and settled near what is now Winchester, Virginia. The following is quoted from Mrs. Jones research material.

"He was a bachelor. He had an eye for making money, and resolved to make as much as possible from his land. His desire was to provide a perpetual income. It amounted to renting his land forever at a fixed yearly amount.

"He required a small sum, usually 2½ cents an acre to be paid down. He called this 'compensation money.' He required an equal amount to be paid each year 'on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel'.

"He was greedy, overbearing, and if a person settled and improved land he owned without a title. He took advantage of the situation and charged him more when the person wished to purchase it, thinking he would pay more than give up his

improvements.

"In early deeds he stipulated that a person who bought land should never kill deer, buffalo, beaver or other game without the consent of himself or his heirs."

after the patents had been given to the colonies by two English Kings (Charles I and Charles II) a decision for the location of the boundary line was finally settled. Garrett County, by a decision of the U. S. Supreme court was to use the meridian line beginning at the Fairfax Stone.

Garrett Journal

Continued from Page 457

country. The destruction already wrought, together with the quick spread of the fungus, leads the government experts to say that they see no reason why the chestnut should not shortly be absolutely exterminated in the Eastern United States. Such an event would be a calamity.

The disease seems to have been imported from Japan and to have assumed unusual virulence on coming into contact with the American variety of the tree. The spores of the fungus enter through any convenient crack or exposed space and at once begins to vegetate, killing the tissues in which they grow. On smooth bark small brown or orange pustules are seen, but on rough bark these are often hidden, and the withering of parts of the tree is often the first notice that it has been attacked.

The fungus appears to molest no tree but the chestnut, but is fatal to all varieties of the tree, with the possible exception of some of those from Japan and Korea.

Garrett County Church Records

Continued from June, 1990

DEER PARK CLASS

Turner, Emma J., housewife, Swanton; Frank, farmer, Swanton; Nella M., housewife, Swanton; Gilbert S., son, Swanton; Emily J., daughter, Swanton; Alice V., daughter, Swanton.

PARADISE CLASS

Beckman, Mrs. J.W.
Cope, Lusetta, farmers wife, Deer Park.
DeWitt, H. C., farmer, Deer Park, b. 4-18-1869, m/Vernie L. Groves, Deer Park, b. 12-1-1887; Wilbert A., student, Deer Park, b. 9-23-1908; Ivan D., student, Deer Park, b. 2-19-1907.
Filsinger, Mary; Elizabeth, b. 2-26-1871.
Flanigan, Laura Della, student, Deer Park, b. 6-24-1903.
Groves, W. W., Columbia; William A. b. 2-20-1892; Blanche E.
Harvey, Josephine; Mrs. Josephine, Margerie, Annie, McHenry.
Hershman, Hattie.
Knox, Bertha, George, Nathaniel, Mrs. Nathaniel, wife; Lawrence.
Kerns, Aron.
Keenan, Viola, Deer Park.
Kimmel, Harriet, Annie, Akron, Ohio.
Kope, Justina, maid, Deer Park, b. 3-4-1898; Glen, Mrs. J. R. Lipscomb, Gertrude.
Meese, T. E.; Sallie, maid, b. 4-10-1889.
Miller, Ethel, Der Park, b. 11-10-1889, m/J. W. Miller; C.A.,

Mrs. C.A., Nellie, m/. . . Wilson; J. W. m/. . . Ethel Speicher; Elmer, C. E.; Mrs. Elmer.

Mathews, John.

Mills, Emma E., Grace E.

Paugh, Ernest, H. F., Emma.

Peck, Annie.

Rodeheaver, Lillie, Elva, Samuel, Ardella.

Ryan, Elizabeth.

Speicher, W. H., farmer, Deer Park, b. 12-2-1857, m/M. B. Nine; Mrs. W. H., wife, Deer Park, b. 7-1-1867, m/W. H. Speicher; Iva J., student, Deer Park, b. 11-5-1899; H. F., farmer, Deer Park, b. 3-15-1886, m/Ada Miller; Ada.

Schooley, Bettie, Nellie.

Strawser, James E., student, b. 5-17-1903; Alvin, student, b. 10-2-1907; Hazel L., student, b. 10-2-1905.

Shipley, Annie, m/Calvin Brant; Jessie, d. 4-2-1919.

Thayer, Mrs. J. O.

Tasker, Courtney, student, Deer Park, b. 2-9-1908; Ernest, student, Deer Park, b. 9-15-1906; Mabel S., student, Deer Park, b. 5-12-1905.

White, Mrs. John, Mabel.

Williams, Susan, John A., farmer, Deer Park, b. 12-10-1869.

MT. BETHEL CLASS

Bowers, Neva, Wilma, farmers daughter, Swanton; Paul, farmers son, Swanton; Herbert, farmer, Swanton.

Beckman, Sarah A.

Bray, Umber, Swanton.

Continued on Page 467



1897 Boundary Survey Team.



A 1902 map shows two boundary lines.

Searching For The Brown Monument

by John Grant

It might have been a childhood remembrance of McCulloh Brown that motivated the search for the Brown Monument and Potomac Spring. Or, pershaps it was an appreciation of his meticulous notes that I saw when I was an adult. In all probability, it was a mixture of the two, as well as other things, that started my search through the woods for a spring located and stone erected in 1897 that formed a part of Garrett County's history.

The Shed

"I'm just clearing out some old things," said Mr. Brown one afternoon in October, 1936.

A group of us were playing soccer on town lots owned by McCulloh Brown at 6th and Green Streets in Oakland. He had a small shed on the property which had double doors on each end, but no windows. Curious about what was in the shed, several of us had volunteered to help him "clear out."

"You might take some of these things to the street," replied the elderly man to our offer to help. "Some will pick them up later."

My recollection of the "things" we carried out to the street were old wooden crats and pieces of lumber. They were typical of the contents of the shed; it contained little else.

This was the last time I remember seeing McCulloh Brown. Later in that week he returned to Baltimore, where he was living, and died there in December, 1936.

"Corunna"

W. McCulloh Brown was a city

person who came to Garrett County because he liked the "out of doors," and our county fitted this notion of "beautiful" out of doors. Born in New York City in 1854, he spent childhood vacations at the William Deakins place at Fort Pendleton. After his graduation as an engineer from Yale in 1876, he persuaded his mother to give him a family tract of land called "Corunna" which overlooked the Potomac River near Gorman.

Brown cleared the land, developed a farm and began raising pure bred sheep and cattle. This was a period of expansion for that part of the county, and he also worked as a surveyor for land and mines in the area which was being developed.

In 1882, he contracted for a large house on his land which he named "Corunna" too.

Garrett County was still in its first decade of county government when McCulloh Brown moved here, and he became active in civic issues. In 1905, he was elected to represent Garrett County in the State Senate in Annapolis. During the 1906 session, he introduced the present forestry law which was passed that year.

Boundary Survey

As a surveyor and engineer, McCulloh Brown noted variations in the existing boundary between Maryland and West Virginia. He felt that despite its historical significance, the Fairfax Stone was not the proper place to begin the meridian line that formed the



Possible Brown monument.

western boundary of Maryland.

Primary in his opinion was the existence of a small spring about over a mile to the northwest of the Fairfax Stone which could be called the "westward most" beginning of the Potomac River. This spring, called Potomac Spring, eventually became the starting point for a new boundary line survey in 1897.

A commission was formed, which included McCulloh Brown, to conduct the Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Line Survey. The surveying work began from a stone set up by the spring which was later referred to as the Brown Monument. Unfortunately, the result of this survey was never accepted by West Virginia, since it meant almost 32 square miles of Preston County became a part of Garrett County.

Ultimately, the whole matter was settled by a decision of the U. S. Supreme court which called for the beginning point of the meridian to be the Fairfax Stone. As a result, Potomac Spring and the Brown Monument were rendered useless from a "boundary" standpoint, and over the years their very existence was forgotten.

The Search

There is a course and distance reference of North 39 07, 6450 feet from the Fairfax Stone to the Brown monument. A person standing on the hillside above the Fairfax Stone and sighting on the given compass bearing can see that it points to a hollow over a mile away below the summit of Backbone Mountain. The hollow, then, would seem to be a logical place to begin looking for the monument.

When I arrived at the designated hollow, I found that the land in between had masked a strip mining operation. The most promising location for the spring and monument seemed to be in the middle of a strip mine reclamation area. There, in an artificial depression, was a small spring which fed a little stream leading eastward to the Potomac River.

If a monument had ever been erected there, it had been destroyed by the strip mining operation.

Another Monument — Perhaps Genuine

One thing I learned a long time ago was to ask questions. Sometimes a question results in useless information; other times, something of value.

Shortly after taking the compass sighting from the field above the Fairfax Stone, I met two men from Kempton riding on "four wheelers." Neither of them had ever heard of Potomac Spring or the Brown Monument. An hour later, after I had tramped around the strip mining operation, I met them again on the Kempton to U.

Continued on Page 481

Church Records

Continued from Page 463

Conneway, Mrs. John, John, d. 1928.

Custer, Myrtle, farmers wife, Swanton; Glen, farmers son, Swanton.

Fitzwater, Will, farmer, Swanton; Mrs. Will W., wife, Swanton.

Glotfelty, Calvin; Mollie.

Groves, Mrs. Luther.

George, Kenneth.

Green, Laura Marion, mail carriers daughter, Swanton.

Hamal, Walter, farmers son, Swanton; Alvin, farmers son, Swanton.

Hinebaugh, May, Swanton.

Johnston, Georgie B., preachers daughter, Swanton; Glaydous, preachers daughter, Swanton.

Lee, Mrs. Page, m/A. Miller; Robert H., Ida, Nellie, Alta, Lester, farmers son, Deer Park.

Lohr, Mary Jean, student, Swanton, b. 2-22-1934; Rebecca Ann, student, Swanton, 10-17-1931.

McRobie, Jessie S., laborer, Swanton; Gertie Viola, wife, Swanton; Albert, laborer, Swanton.

Mills, Edith, housewife, Akron, Ohio, b. 5-10-1894.

Miller, Hazel.

O'Brien, Daniel T., Swanton, b. 9-25-1875, m/Florence Bernard; Mrs. F., wife, Swanton, b. 8-15-1890, m/Daniel T. O'Brien; Ethel M., Ellen, Mary, farmers wife, Swanton, b. 3-3-1844, d. 5-27-1926, m/Daniel O'Brien; Myrtle A., farmers daughter, b. 7-25-1917; Daniel G., laborer, Swanton, b. 4-22-1920, m/Betty E.

Shank; Betty Eloise, housewife, Swanton, b. 9-17-1922, m/Daniel G. O'Brien.

O'Brine, Daniel Glen, farmers son, Swanton; Myrtle A., farmers daughter, Swanton; Money E., farmers daughter, Swanton, m/Arthur Dahegen.

Smith, John T., farmer, Swanton, b. 8-26-1861, m/Lucy E. Buckalew, Swanton, b. 7-12-1860, d. 4-14-1938; Elizabeth, housewife, Ridgeley, W.Va., b. 4-28-1898, m/. . . Hardesty; Jessie, housewife, Deer Park, b. 6-26-1896, m/. . . Jeffries; Nora E., Nell E., Deer Park, b. 4-20-1899, d. 8-17-1921; Leo Clayton, farmers son, Swanton.

Schmidt, Sarah E., student, b. 3-16-1870, d. 1-1951, m/Henry A. Schmidt; W. H., railroad foreman, Deer Park, b. 11-27-1896, m/Dora Virginia Suding; Blanche, Nellie, Mary K., railroaders daughter, Henry A., railroad foreman, Swanton, b. 1-7-1872, m/Sarah E. Uphole; Dorothy, student, Deer Park; Margaret, student, Deer Park; Mildred, student, Deer Park; Marian Va., student, Deer Park; Wilda Kathryn, student, Deer Park.

Shank, Luther.

Steiding, Herbert, farmer, Swanton; Mrs. Herbert, wife, Swanton.

Ull, Pearl.

Uhl, Clark, Swanton.

Walter, Elizabeth.

Wagner, Nellie, Swanton.

Wilburn, Sidney, m/. . . Stein.

Wilson, Rachel E.

SWANTON CLASS

Ashenfelter, John D., blacksmith, Swanton, b. 3-12-1846, d.

2-3-1938, m/Ella Z. Stoner; Ella Z. wife, Swanton, b. 8-19-1824, d. 5-31-1943, m/John D. Ashenfelter; Ida Grace, Cumberland, b. 6-20-1881, m/Andrew Golden.

Armstrong, Edward T., laborer, Swanton, b. 4-4-1906, m/Florence E. Hall.

Burkey, Mary, Cumberland.

Burk, Mary, housewife, Swanton, b. 1-13-1896, m/R. H. Burk; Billy.

Cummings, Richard; Elijah, Ida.

Davis, Mary S.

Friend, Mary E., housewife, Swanton, b. 1-14-1870, d. 1944; Mary J., housewife, Swanton, b. 5-6-1876, m/J. G. Friend; Stella, Swanton, b. 2-4-1874, m/J. F. Friend; Blanche, housewife, Keyser, W.Va., b. 12-6-1895(?), m/E. W. Shaw; Florence, farmers daughter, Swanton, b. 12-22-1898; J. G., farmer, Swanton, b. 3-11-1872, m/Mary J. Sweitzer; A. H., Charles, Westernport, Md.; Carolyn, Elva Grace, student, Johnston, b. 10-12-1903; Effie Custer, farmers daughter, Swanton, b. 10-10-1906, m/Hayward Custer; Irene, Swanton, m/John Mellinger; Hazel P., student, Swanton, b. 3-20-1912; Bruce, student, Swanton, b. 2-6-1909; Burk, student, Swanton, m/Sarah Sharpless; Leslie, student, Swanton; Lenuel, brakeman, Swanton, m/Delores Sharpless; Mrs. Lenuel, wife, Swanton, m/Lenuel Friend; Ildra, Della, m/Kenneth Bruce Friend; Sarah, m/Burk Friend; Viola, Luella Virginia, m/James Baker.

Friend, James.

Green, Harold, student, Swanton; Mrs. Arthur, housewife,

Swanton.

Glottfelty, Vauda, Flat Woods, m/John Mellinger.

Howell, Katie A.; Margaret E., student, Swanton; Ellen, Leona, student, Swanton.

Jennings, Norah, Summit, W. Va., m/... Wolf.

Johnson, Rosa, Swanton, b. 4-17-1880, m/Silas Edward Johnson; Ethel, Grantsville, m/Walter Durst; Hazel, Washington, Pa., m/Finley Gray; Hazel Miller, Swanton, m/A. Johnson; Julius, student, Swanton; Pearl, Swanton; Silas E., farmer, Swanton, b. 11-10-1872, m/Rosa Sweitzer.

Jackson, Emma Louise, wife, Swanton, b. 5-13-1860, d. 5-3-1937, m/Edward Jackson, Mont.

Kisner, Edward Lewis, Dortha L., Marion E.

Lee, Margaret, housewife, Swanton, b. 10-29-1842, m/Abraham Lee; A. M., Betty Lou, student.

McRobie, Lucy, m/Roy Baxley; Ella, Swanton, b. 5-15-1873, d. 1-28-1918; John, farmer, Swanton.

Metz, Cora, New Germany.

Martz, Walter.

Murphy, Gertrude, Crellin.

Paugh, Bessie, housewife, Swanton, m/John Rhodes.

Parish, Lloyd E., Swanton; Bettie Maxine, Swanton; Clara Alice, Swanton.

Rexroad, Anna, housewife, Swanton, b. 5-31-1869, m/N. E. Rexroad; Amanda, farmers d., Swanton, b. 9-20-1891; Noah E., farmer, Swanton, b. 9-21-1864, m/Annie Sweitzer; Walter L., student, Swanton, b. 9-19-1912; Billy, farmer, Swanton; Mrs.

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Schools

Continued from Page 454

No. 11	A. J. Bevans
No. 12 Werner	W. N. Werner
No. 13 Lohr	Annie L. Enlow
No. 14 Engle's Mill	Frank Liston
No. 15 Pope	Mrs. T. Brown
No. 16 Compton	N. A. Maust
No. 17 Maust	Annie E. Maust

Bloomington District No. 4

No. 1 Bloomington	Eva F. Riggs
No. 2 Chestnut Grove	William McRobie
No. 3 Aaron Run	T. Bridendolph
No. 4 Firm Rock	P. A. Michael
No. 5 Magruder	Ella J. Lininger
No. 6 Weir	Mary E. Dougherty
No. 7 Gregg	Katie Krause
No. 8 Wilt	

Accident District No. 5

No. 1 Accident	A. W. DeWitt
No. 2 Fairview	T. K. Welch
No. 3 Flatwoods	E. A. Browning
No. 4 Cove	J. J. Beeghly
No. 5 Bear Creek	Emma F. DeWitt
No. 6 Miller	Allie M. Swalp
No. 7 Winding Ridge	W. W. Griffith
No. 8 Oak Hill	George Dunham
No. 9 Schrock	Leslie E. Friend

Sang Run District No. 6

No. 1 Muddy Creek	G. D. Browning
No. 2 McHenry	M. M. Levis
No. 3 Johnstown	Horace R. DeWitt
No. 4 Sang Run	Annie E. Fazenbaker
No. 5 Pine Swamp	A. W. Frederick
No. 6 Bishoff	Henry E. Friend

Oakland District No. 7

No. 1 Oakland	J. T. Mitchell
No. 2 Brant	Emma McMillen
No. 3 Thayer (Deep Creek)	J. H. Enlow
No. 4 Bray	J. W. Beechly
No. 5 Hutton Switch	J. F. Ashby
No. 6 South Point	W. B. Hutson
No. 7 Glade Valley	Joseph S. Enos
No. 8 Lindale	W. H. White
No. 9 Lloyd	Kate O'Sullivan
No. 10 Harrington	Virginia A. Ringer

To Continue Next Issue



First potato sprayer in Garrett County.



Spraying potatoes in 1930's.

Garrett County Potato Co-Op

Editor's Note: In the past, Garrett County's agricultural history has only received meager coverage in the Glades Star. Thus, we are pleased to publish this article by Raymond McRobie on the history of cooperative potato growing in the county.

Garrett County Potato

by **Raymond I. McRobie**

Successful potato growing and marketing on a large scale in Garrett County is a tribute to the vision and efforts of the late O. Thomas Graser. He came to Oakland High School as a Vocational Agriculture teacher in 1923. From that time until his departure to Bladensburg, Md., he put his efforts into work with the high school students and farmers of the County.

Background

O. Thomas Graser was from Pennsylvania. He was born July 21, 1901, and passed away on November 20, 1980. His death was the result of a head injury from a falling limb of a tree being trimmed in front of his house. He is buried in the Oakland Cemetery.

According to a 1985 historical letter by Marshall G. Brown called "The Oakland High School," there is the following information about O. T. Graser. "In September, 1923, agricultural classes were added to the high school curriculum, with Mrs. Thomas Graser being appointed instructor. He served in this position until 1948, when he retired." In the later years of his tenure he taught in Bladensburg, Md., and then returned to Oakland, Md., where he served as supervisor

over school maintenance under Dr. Willard Hawkins, County Superintendent of Schools.

Early Days

Wayne Hamilton and Dr. Franklin Custer were students under Thomas Graser. Both have memories of the school activities and his interest in growing potatoes on a large scale in Garrett County.

Wayne remembers him as forming a chapter of the Future Farmers of America. "I was one of the charter members of the F. F. A. chapter formed at Oakland High in 1928. Mr. Graser was the first chapter advisor and vo-ag teacher there. At approximately the same time chapters were formed in Friendsville, Accident, and Grantsville."

Frank Custer along with William "Bill" DeBerry remembers some of the banquets held in connection with the F. F. A. "He arranged banquets for the fathers and sons of the F. F. A. At one of them he invited Buck Nixon (Uncle of President Nixon) to come down from Penn State University to speak on raising potatoes. He told how they did it in Pennsylvania."

Bill added, "Nixon was invited back several times to lecture on the subject."

My brother, Hobert "Hob" McRobie said that the group made several trips to Pennsylvania to observe raising potatoes. Tom Graser wanted to bring a crop into the county that would give the farmer a cash flow.

This idea gained interest with the farmers and sons of the F. F.

A. for raising potatoes in Garrett County. The russet potato seemed to be the best to raise.

The Co-Op Begins

About 23 farmers were part of the co-op plan at one time or the other. Some of them were William "Will" DeBerry, and sons Bill, Richard, and Robert. Walter

DeBerry, Allen DeBerry, Earl Enlow, Mrs. Truman Casteel, Harry McRobie (my father), and brother Hob McCrobie. Floyd Wensel, Logan Weber, James Sebold, William Wildersen, Ike Wildersen, Richard Hesse, Bill Lucas and his son, Adam; Ray Mosser, Paul Bowers, Bill Fitz-



Co-op storage barn on Deberry farm.



Harvey Brother's potato storage barns at Sand Flat.

water, Thayne White, Bob Liller, Ernest Gortner, Mr. Gnegy, Ben Knepp, Jim Hamilton and his son Wayne, Mr. Ernest Ridder, Earl Harvey and sons Calvin and Fred.

The seed potatoes had to be cut in several pieces to be planted. At first this was done with a butcher knife. Then, Tom Graser designed a bin to feed the potatoes onto a stationary vertical knife. The bin was about 30 inches wide and four feet long.

It was quite a gathering to cut potatoes for planting . . . it usually took several days. Mrs. Walter Deberry ("Mae"), remembered when my mother, Agnes Enlow, Hattie Merrill, and Mrs. Wilt would all pitch in to help cut the potatoes. Sometime the men would join the group, in particular there would be my father (Harry McRobie), Earl Enlow and other helping.

Handling The Potatoes

Walter DeBerry had a potato storage building where he, my father, Earl Enlow, and Mrs. Truman (Martha) Casteel stored their potatoes. (My father was sharecropping with Mrs. Casteel).

Bill DeBerry adds the following. "My father (Will DeBerry) bought an R. and H. one row potato planter. We planted the crop for Uncle Walter, Harry, and Earl. The planter consisted of a hopper to hold the seed potatoes and steel wheels with cleats. A wheel inside the hopper picked up the seed and dropped it in to the row. The most that could be planted was about one to two acres a day."

Bill DeBerry continued, "Uncle

Walter bought a potato digger. It scooped up the potatoes onto a webbed chain belt which elevated the potatoes and then dropped them on the ground.

"The system was to dig every other row, so that two people could pick up the potatoes and have space for a bushel wooden crate between them. They loaded the crates on a flat bed truck, which took them to a storage building."

Marketing

"During the winter months the potatoes were graded and placed in 100 pound bags. These were then sold to stores and some private individuals.

"On one occasion we sold to a trucker or a broker in Clarksburg, W. Va. The first two truck loads were paid for with cash. The third truck was paid for by check or on credit, in either case my father and Walter DeBerry had to make a trip to Clarksburg to collect. But they were never able to find the broker.

"In later years, the potatoes were placed in 10 pound paper bags and sold in local stores."

Spraying

In order to combat the potato beetle and the blight, a large sprayer was needed. Bill Deberry recalled that Tom Graser bought it from John Bean Manufacturing Company.

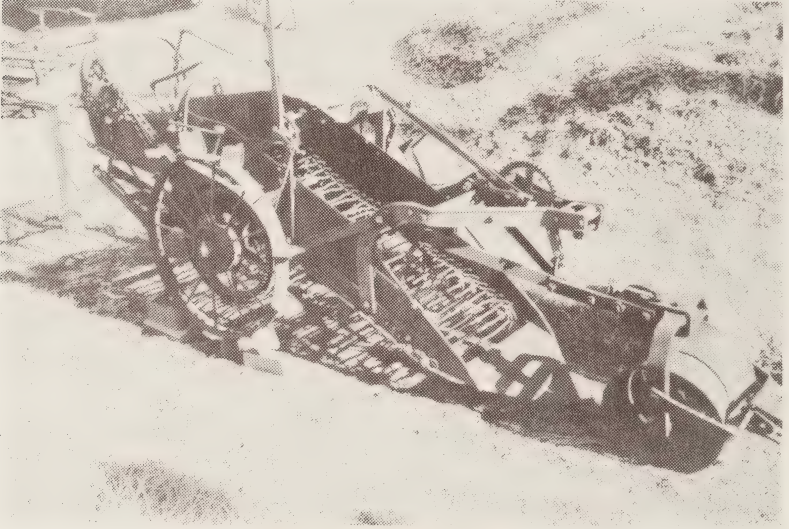
"The first sprayer was a four-row, horse drawn affair mounted on a steel wheel cart. I hauled it around on an old Model T. Ford truck from one farm to another. My route took me over the mountain to Ike Wildersen's place then back over to Red House. The farmers furnished a team of

horses to pull the sprayer through the fields. If the next farm to be sprayed was close the farmer would use his own team to move it to the next farm.

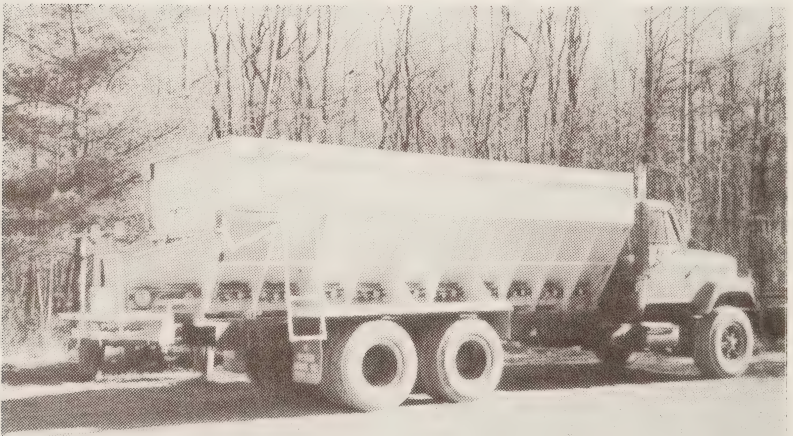
"Eventually, the program grew to the point that it was more than we could handle with the horse drawn sprayer, so we

mounted it on a truck. It was a Model A Ford truck chassis and it would spray eight rows at a time. Later a second sprayer was bought, and it was mounted on a 1933 Chevrolet truck. It could also spray eight rows at a time.

"Farmers would pay a couple of dollars to cover the cost of



1930's style potato digger.



Modern truck for hauling potatoes

material and spraying. They were to furnish the men lunch and dinner and also overnight lodging if they were not close home. This was to conserve cost. Tom Graser was always 'cost conscious' in his endeavors."

Spraying Details

Dr. Custer explained some of the details of the spraying operation.

"The sprayer had a 300 gallon half-moon wooden tank, with a LeRoy engine mounted on the back of the truck to run the pump for the John Bean sprayer. When business was good the Model A. Ford used in the Red House area, and the 1933 Chevrolet truck was used in the Oakland area.

"The spraying material was placed in the tank, and the pump forced it through pipes to the front of the truck to the spraying nozzles. The nozzles were on a boom that was hinged so it would fold back on both sides of the truck. This would allow the truck to travel on the highway and go through gates into the potato patch.

"There was a valve beside the driver to control the flow of spraying of material.

"Each nozzle had a little strainer and a whirl plate in it. They had to be taken apart at the end of each day and cleaned. Once in a while the whirl plant had to be replaced, because the hole in it would become enlarged."

Loading Up The Sprayer

At certain places there was a 6-foot by 8-foot wooden elevated platform located where it was convenient and close to a few farms. There were wooden bar-

rels placed on the platform for the spraying solution, which was copper sulfate (bluestone) and burnt lime. The bluestone had to be placed in a burlap bag and put into the wooden barrel to soak.

The procedure was to put the bluestone in the barrels just before leaving to do spraying. That way it would be ready for the next batch of spray solution.

Bill DeBerry found that there were some flaws in the procedure.

"This generally worked, but there were times when the bluestone would eat up the hoops on the barrels and you'd lose a whole batch because the barrels fell apart."

"The burnt lime was a problem, too. It had to be slacked with water and that was a job. Then the whole thing had to be dumped into the tank on the truck where water was added to finish filling it to 300 gallons.

"I graduated from High School in 1929, so I must have driven the sprayer from 1930 to 1935."

Frank and Pete Arnold also helped on the spraying truck and both also drove it at one time or the other. Hob McCrobie, Wellington Welch, and Pete Whitman did the same during some of the years the program was in operation.

Hazardous And Aggravating Work

Bill DeBerry drove over back roads which were pretty risky at times.

"I remember coning down off Backbone Mountain and one of the wheels would set out. A farmer in a buggy pulled by a

white horse was coming up the road, which was pretty narrow. Just before we met, the horse jumped over, right in front of me. Of course I slammed on the brakes and drove over the side, but the farmer hauled back on the horse just in time so I let up on the brakes and went on down the mountain."

Dr. Custer remembers some of the aggravation connected driving the sprayer.

"I drove the 1933 Chevrolet three years to earn money for college. With the 300 gallon tank full, the truck was heavy and would sink into the soft ground. There were chains to be put on. Then someone would put a pole in the chains to lift it, while rocks were put under the wheel.

"Then the splines and cogs would come off the ring gear and pinion. Finally, were given orders not to do this any more.

"Before I started driving the sprayer, Henry Hostetler ran it. He got int hung up at Paul Bowsers and just left is there. He quit on the spot.

"Finally, Tom Graser put in a bid on some surplus trucks that had been used by the CCC. He got a Chevrolet and a Dodge. Tom decided to use the Chevrolet for spraying, then we found out it had been used for spare parts and were constantly having trouble with it. It would get hung up and in pulling it out we'd find something else wrong with it.

"Tom got knobby tires for it, and they helped but also made it awful hard to drive . . . especially when the tank was full . . . then it would sway, all over the road."

War Time

Will DeBerry, Walter DeBerry, Earl Enlow, Tom Graser, Mrs. Casteel, Harry McRobie (my father) joined forces and helped one another in raising potatoes. In 1942, and Mae DeBerry verifies this, the group raised 2,000 bushels of potatoes. The following spring there was no market for the crop. The U.S. Government bought the potatoes for alcohol and they were loaded on railroad cars in Oakland.

Today's Potato Harvest

The only people raising potatoes in such large acreage today are Guy Harvey and Sons. In response to a telephone call, Guy said, "We use a four row planter that will plant 20 to 24 acres a day. The sprayer is a 1200 gallon fiber glass tank mounted on a trailer, and pulled by a heated and air-conditioned cab tractor. It is a bush boom sprayer and sprays down on the potatoes and vines and covers sixteen rows at a time. The material used is Mandzate-D in powder form. The mixing ratio is 3 pounds of powder mixed with 30 gallons of water.

"In harvesting the crop, a potato harvester manufactured by Dalman is used. It will pick up four rows of potatoes at a time. The two outside rows are picked up and dropped on the two inside rows. Then all are picked up on a web linked belt to get rid of the dirt, and dumped into a truck that has a special chain driven bottom for easy unloading."

"The truck is a tandem wheel andis about 16 feet long and hauls 16 to 18 tons. All of the machinery is hydrolically operated and almost everything is handled by

machines.

"The crop is sold to Schnider Potato Chip Company in Berlin, Pa. My brother Fred raises potatoes in Maples, Florida. He sells his crop to a broker and it could go to stores like the Giant Food, Safeway Stores or other outlets."

Church Records

Continued from Page 468

Billy, housewife, Swanton.

Rhodes, Mareva, Swanton, m/Orval Teets; Mrs. John, m/John Rhodes.

Shank, H. R., farmer, Swanton, b. 4-23-1862, d. 12-2-1940; m/Catherine E. Ralston; Catherine, housewife, Swanton, b. 1-23-1871, d. 7-7-1937, m/H. R. Shank; Carrie, housewife, Cresaptown, b. 8-28-1892, m/ . . . Wigfield.

Sweitzer, Benjamin Sr., farmer, Swanton, b. 10-23-1850, d. 2-5-1938, m/Isabelle Schroyer; housewife, Swanton, b. 5-26-1856, d. 9-15-1947; Jeremiah, farmer, Swanton, b. 8-28-1865, d. 11-19-1943, m/Martha Friend; Martha, housewife, Swanton, b. 3-12-1875, d. 2-23-1945, m/Jeremiah Sweitzer; Rebecca Jane, housewife, Swanton, b. 8-29-1852, m/W. H. Sweitzer; Bessie, farmers daughter, Swanton, b. 5-29-1894; Mary C., housewife, Swanton, b. 6-1-1884, m/B. F. Sweitzer; Annie, Swanton; Alta M., housewife, Swanton, b. 11-17-1887, m/Franklin P. Sweitzer; Floda A., student, Swanton, b. 9-3-1904, m/Lloyd Parish; Lena Olive, farmers daughter, Swanton, b. 4-2-1906; Winifred, farmers daughter, Swanton, b. 6-28-1906, m/ . . . Lewis; Simon P., Swanton, b.

2-2-1857, d. 6-6-1919; Ruth, Swanton, b. 5-13-1904, m/Carl Lohr; Benjamin Jr., laborer, Swanton, b. 3-9-1878, m/Mary C. Feik; Edward, Swanton, b. 4-11-1872, m/Clara Grace Fitzwater; Harry, Swanton, b. 7-10-1906, m/Alta Welch; Fred Andrew, Swanton; Herbert F., student, Swanton, b. 12-6-1906; Bruce K., student, Swanton, b. 3-29-1912; Orval Raymond, student, Swanton; George Hamel, student, Swanton, b. 2-22-1911; Alma Grace, student, Swanton, b. 6-29-1908, m/Ira Wilt; Arthur, student, Swanton, b. 11-22-1908, m/Amy Harvey; Goldie E., student, Swanton, m/ . . . Twigg; Velma Gladius May, student, Swanton, b. 4-18-1910, m/ . . . Grandstaff; Nina A. farmers daughter, Swanton; Maud, Swanton, m/ . . . Beckman; Millard, Swanton; Elsie, Swanton, m/Elmer R. Lee; Marie, student, Swanton.

Stern, Cora J., housewife, New Germany, b. 5-11-1901, m/Victor Broadwater; Josephine, housewife, Swanton, b. 3-27-1880, m/Joseph Stern; Joseph R., laborer, Swanton, b. 11-23-1871, m/Josephine Chambers; Wm. Russell, laborer, Swanton, b. 2-9-1906; Edward Shearly, laborer, Swanton, b. 2-4-1908.

Smearman, Oliver Lester, farmer; J. J., laborer, Accident, b. 5-7-1883, m/Sarah B. Sweitzer; Sarah B., housewife, Accident, b. 11-30-1888, m/J. J. Smearman; Mabel L., Accident, b. 8-19-1906; Bula V., Accident, b. 8-24-1909.

Sharpless, Sarah, housewife, Swanton, m/Burk Friend; Dewey, Swanton; Rosa Ann,

Continued on Page 484



Appearance of National Road in 1901.

Continual Changes In Old National Road

According to Scharf's "History of Western Maryland," appropriations for building the National Road date back to 1806. In that year, \$30,000 was set aside to open and build a road from Cumberland to the Ohio River. From that time onward it was also known as the "Cumberland Road."

Its original route was to follow the rough wilderness trail known as Braddock Road. However, this was such a steep, twisting direction westward that the new road only followed its general location.

In later years there was a change in location for leaving Cumberland. The first road was built up over "Sandy Gap," the route followed by the present Interstate #48. This tortuous climb out of the city and down to Braddock Run (now a part of LaVale) was kept as the route of the National Road until the end of the road was completed through Indiana and Illinois.

Over the years from 1806 to 1830 money was spent to extend the road, but very little was used to maintain it. As a result, by 1830, the original part of the road through Maryland and Pennsylvania was "worn out."

A new plan for maintaining the road involved a term which later became standard in road construction . . . "Macadamizing." The principal of breaking small stone in the road to be bound together by the traffic which passed over it rejuvenated the road westward.

An important route change was made during the repair period of

the road after 1830. In 1834, the present route followed by Route 40 through the "Narrows" was adopted. From that time onward, it became (in Scharf's words) ". . . one of the finest roads in America." It eventually reached westward as far as St. Louis, and became something of a world record in its day for the longest, continuous road.

Western movies of the '30's always featured stage coaches which were robbed and set the plot of the movie story in motion. Research shows that over the years a number of different size and configuration of stage coaches passed over the National Road. The kind of stage coach associated with the Western movies was the last one in a series of development.

The first coaches were known as "turtle-backs," due to the sloping roofs and upturned floors. They began to appear on the National Road as early as 1815. Reputed to be "extremely uncomfortable," they were a standard coach of their time and were in general use east of Cumberland.

Some coaches varied in size, there were big ones which held as many as 16 passengers. Due to the mountains, these bigger coaches were not too popular west of Cumberland.

The most popular coach, and one that became a standard in later years was the Troy designed coach. It carried nine passengers, and was a very durable vehicle. Expensive for its day, the Troy design coach cost be-

tween \$500 and \$600.

When coach travel on the National Road was at its peak, there were as many as sixteen coaches per day travelling east and west. It was not unusual for almost a hundred people a day to be riding in and on top of the coaches.

Names still to be heard in the Cumberland areas were a part of the coach travel over the National Road. A great improvement on the vehicle was the invention of the elliptical spring by Thomas Shriver of Cumberland. He, along with Stockton and Reeside, were pioneers in what became a very profitable business.

When the C&O Canal, and B&O Railroad reached Cumberland, as a terminus, freight which moved eastward over the National Road was stored in warehouses in Cumberland. The road was a positive link for East and West commerce of the expanding United States.

At least three names of stage coach lines have been preserved through the years. There must have been more, but the Good Intent Line, National Road Line, and Express Line are three names involved in an incident of Uniontown in May, 1843. A passenger complained in a letter to the Cumberland Gazette about a delay due to non-payment of tolls by the Good Intent and National Road lines. Their two coaches were stopped at the Uniontown gate, and blocked the way for the following Express Line coach in which the writer was a passenger.

Travel time between Cumber-

land and Wheeling was eighteen hours. It was the same for the run to Baltimore, making the entire journey a 72-hour jaunt. Fare from Cumberland to Wheeling was \$8.25, total fare Baltimore to Wheeling was \$18.25.

Many of the stage coach drivers were well known up and down the length of the National Road, and there were numerous stories about them. However, little stories about passengers were very rare; one involves "messages to local citizens."

There were often clusters of people gathered about the various stage coach stops, and occasionally passengers would hand messages to stage line employees. It would save them the trouble of climbing over other passengers to get in and out of the coach. If a stage line employee was not in sight, the passenger would pass the message to a "local" with the request that it be given to an employee.

Pranksters among the passengers would sometimes wait until the coach was pulling away from the stop, and then frantically lean out a window and motion to a "local" with a piece of paper in their hand. An obliging "local" would run after the stage coach to retrieve the message, only to find that he had a blank piece of paper.

One day the prank was practiced on the wrong man. He followed the coach with a gun, and caught up with it when it stopped at the top of a hill to let the horses "blow." With raised gun he demanded that the offending passenger climb out of the coach, where upon he dropped

the gun and used his fists.

Naturally, word of the event circulated over the passenger coach network, and playing the "message" prank quickly stopped.

Brown Monument

Continued from Page 466

S. 219 road.

"Did you find your stone monument?" asked one of the men.

When I gave a negative reply, he said that he had hunted over the area most of his life, the only place he could think of that would fit my description was at the head of a small stream, a quarter of the mile down the road.

"There is a small spring at the head of that stream. Your stone might be up there," he offered as he drove off with a wave of his hand.

So, once again I started hiking through the woods, following the stream to its source. It was slow work, because each little turn meant the possible location of the monument and spring. Gradually, the steep hillside changed into a broad flat glen.

I had almost given up the search for anything along the tiny stream when suddenly I spotted a small spring. Lying on the ground, about twelve feet away from it was an 18" long stone, roughly six inches square. Next to the stone, protruding from the ground, was an ancient surveyor's stake. On close inspection, it was obvious that the stone was part of a longer one that had been broken in two. The bottom part was still imbedded in a low mound of stones covered by leaves.

As I stood looking at the man-made assembly of stones, I wondered if this could really be the Brown Monument. Then, I remembered something that C. Milton Sincell had told me years ago about work on the 1910 Boundary Survey. The monuments that now mark that line was put up on a contract basis some months after the 1910 survey was completed. Originally, each monument location was first marked with a surveyor's stake and a stonepile. Later, these were removed when the large 4 foot monument was erected.

A very real possibility exists that the Brown Monument — as a large monument — was a proposed affair that was never completed because of West Virginia's objection to the outcome of the boundary survey. What I was looking at was a marked location, adequate for surveying purposes, but one where a large monument had never been erected.

Had I found the Potomac Spring location? Yes, I probably had. The spring and stone were slightly below the crest of the ground in the glen, which would have separated water flowing east and west. Also, the compass bearings indicated that this portion of the hollow was about as far west as a "first fountain" of the Potomac River could be located.

Will it make any difference that the Brown Monument has been found? Probably not. But it is nice to know that consideration was once given to a stone marking a location found by McCulloh Brown.



Fort Morris monument.



Distant view of Fort Morris monument.

Colonial Fort Morris

The successful migration of settlers in the decades that followed the Revolutionary War overshadows the dangers of frontier life in the 1770's. Although the French and Indian War had been over for 15 years, early settlers were still murdered by marauding bands of Indians. Frontier life during this time has been romanticised as wholesome and free, it was also harsh and dangerous.

When Indian disturbances were renewed in the early 1770's, the settlers were faced with two choices. They could return to the safety of the established settlements they had left, or they could risk the danger of attack by the Indians. Faced with this dilemma, they banded together and built stockades for their safety.

Most of the settlers pushing westward through the Allegheny Mountains built stockades as protection against the Indians. There were a whole series of forts that extended from Pennsylvania through western Maryland and Virginia to the South Branch of the Potomac River.

Fort Morris

The stockade called Fort Morris was built on the land of Richard Morris beside Hog Run, a small stream which emptied into Sandy Creek. Morris' land was in a broad meadow, where rich soil promised good farming. As such, the area was attractive to settlers from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

A short description of the fort is still available.

"Fort Morris was on the land of Richard Morris, on Hog Run, which empties into Sandy Creek.

"A cabin or two enclosed by saplings eight or ten feet high, driven into the earth, enclosed about an acre on the run and constituted the fort."

Protection For Settlers

The settlers had good reason to seek protection of the fort. As late as 1778, a family was murdered and scalped by the Indians in the near-by Dunkard bottom at Cheat River. During times of rumored incursions by the Indians, men would work in the fields during the day time, and return to the fort at night to be with the women and children in the safety of the fort.

When an estimated band of 300 warriors crossed the Ohio in 1779, bent on destruction of remote settlements. Fort Morris was a haven for settlers who feared that the Indians might penetrate the frontier as far as the Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers.

With the influx of more people into the area after 1800, peace came to the whole Allegheny region. Fort Morris was allowed to fall into ruin, and eventually the whole stockade became part of the farmland. Almost all traces of it disappeared.

Fort Morris Monument

Today the location of Fort Morris is marked by a big granite monument that was erected in 1915, and dedicated on August 28th of that year. Although many people were involved in the final phases of the project, much of the

To Continue Next Issue



Give Historical Books For Christmas

The Garrett County Historical Society has a group of books for sale by the Garrett County Historical Society which are an excellent source of information on the County and Western Maryland. Reasonably priced, they cover a whole range of topics about people and places in the area.

"Pioneer Families of Garrett County" by Capt. Charles Hoyer, is an excellent source book for both the genealogist and the historian. Price, \$32.00.

"Maryland's Garrett County Graves" is a listing of more than 20,000 graves, giving the location and names of people buried in large and small ceme-

teries. Price, \$29.00

"Brown's Miscellaneous Writings" was written by a Cumberland attorney during the late 1800's, contains both history and genealogy of the northern section of Garrett County. Price \$10.00.

"Volume 5 of the Glades Star" is a bound edition containing Index and 716 pages. It covers the years 1977 through 1985 of Glades Star publication, and is an excellent source of County history. Price, \$39.50.

Prices quoted include postage and handling, and can be ordered by contacting Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Church Records

Continued from Page 477

farmers wife, Deer Park, b. 2-22-1879, m/John L. Sharpless; Hulda Marie, farmers daughter.

Tasker, Richard, Swanton, m/... Paugh.

True, May, Swanton.

Teets, Orval L. trackman, Swanton; Mrs. Joe, housewife, Swanton; Loretta, Swanton.

Turner, Francis H., farmer, Swanton, b. 1-16-1875, m/Nellie Tichinell.

Uphold, Clyde, Swanton.

Wilt, Elizabeth, Swanton, b. 1834, d. 8-10-1919.

Wagner, Elizabeth, Swanton, b. 1-29-1838, d. 5-12-1921.

Weicht, Delphneann, Swanton.

Wigfield, Lynn, Swanton; Virginia, Swanton.

Next Issue

The March, 1991 issue of the Glades Star will be the 50th Anniversary issue. In it, we plan to include items about what has taken place since the beginning of the Historical Society in 1941 and the first issue of the Glades Star.

If all goes as planned the next issue will have almost 50 pages to mark the 50th Anniversary.

Although it is not a part of the anniversary material, there will be a sub-index of Volume 6 of the Glades Star. It has been suggested that some indexing of the Star material should take place before the whole volume is completed. The March, 1991, issue is past the half-way point in the publication of Volume 6.

THE
Glades  Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 21

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1991



50TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

50th Anniversary Issue of *Glades Star*

Fifty years ago on March 25, 1941, the first issue of the *Glades Star* was printed. It was to be the communication tie among the members of the newly-formed Garrett County Historical Society. It was named for a newspaper that existed for a few months prior to the formation of Garrett County in 1872.

Since 1941 the *Glades Star* has been published quarterly by the Society and has abundantly fulfilled its purpose as a communication tie.

Those of us who can easily look back over 50 years of history can see a lot of changes in Garrett County since the beginning of the *Glades Star*.

Every town in the County has changed in one way or the other; some have increased in size, a few small ones have disappeared. This reflects a change in the economic base of the County.

Fifty years ago, most of the citizens of the County would not have believed the impact of the growth in recreation facilities. Yet our heritage has not been smothered by so many guests or part-time residents.

Many things have been faithfully noted with an historical perspective in the *Glades Star*. One of the first of these was the Centennial celebration in Oakland. It fostered historical interest throughout the county. The result has been annual festivals and enlargement of annual parades. Family histories have been a part of this interest, and the Friend family has even established a museum in

Friendsville.

Garrett County, once a favorite summer resort, developed year-round recreation facilities. There are still the traditional hiking, camping, and water activities. Added to these are white-water boating in the spring and fall, and skiing on first class trails in the winter.

Shortly after the end of W.W.II, school consolidation reached its peak with the abandonment of five local high schools and the creation of two regional high schools. The consolidation caused a lot of controversy. There was a suit brought against the County Commissioners and a revolt by some parents in Kitzmiller.

Fifty years have also seen the founding of Garrett Community College, and the Ruth Enlow Library system. During this same time Garrett County's unique Camp Hickory was established.

Certain things have begun and ended in the 50 years since the founding of the Society. Natural gas exploration in the southern part of the County eventually brought in 23 producing wells by 1952, and then stopped.

On the cultural side, there was the creation of the Garrett County Play House, which existed for 30 years, beginning in the late 1950's.

A potential economic calamity in the mid-70's was averted: truck drivers went on a short-lived strike which produced shortages in food and gasoline.

Such a collection of items could

(Continued on Page 488)

Seedlings — Jr. Membership Program

When the Historical Society was founded in 1941, a membership drive was begun to get 1,000 members. It was felt that this goal would insure interest in the Society and provide income to support various programs undertaken by the Society.

By the end of the first year of the Society's existence, the drive had produced 508 regular members and 16 life memberships. In the following years, the membership increased slightly above these figures, but never reached the original goal of 1,000 members. In recent years, there has actually been a decline in membership.

One reason for the lack of new members to Society is that some people don't know that the Society even exists. To help remedy this situation, it was suggested that the Society's name be brought to the grass roots level; the school children. This could be done with the Junior Membership program and the creation of a special historical publication, called "Seedlings," focused on the reading ability of grade school students.

At the June 1990 banquet and business meeting of the Society, the Jr. Membership idea was accepted by the group. As a result, the proposed "Seedlings" publication and Jr. Membership has become a reality. Although it was October before the first issue of "Seedlings" was ready for mailing, successive monthly issues have now been printed and



mailed to our newest members of the Garrett County Historical Society.

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Founded in 1941

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Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough
Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell
Corre. Sec'y Martha Kahl
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Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Managing Editor Elwood Groves II

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Society Banquet Is Set For June 27

Plans are being completed for the annual Historical Society Dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 27th at the Bitteringer Community Building, Bitteringer, Md. As presently planned, the menu will feature a steak or ham dinner for the price of \$7.50 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Mrs. Beth Friend, Curator of the Society's museum. A genealogist, in addition to being the Curator, Mrs. Friend has enlarged the reference desk in the museum. Through her efforts the display area in the downstairs section of the museum has also been changed and enlarged.

There will be a report on the effectiveness of the Junior Membership program first proposed at the June, 1990 meeting and put into effect in September, 1990.

Other items for the meeting will be minutes of the previous meeting, action by the Board of Directors during the year, and the Treasurer's report.

Since this is the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Society, there will be a special souvenir program for this meeting.

50th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 486)

go on and on. This 50th Anniversary Issue of the Glades Star will document a few of the most outstanding ones in the collection.

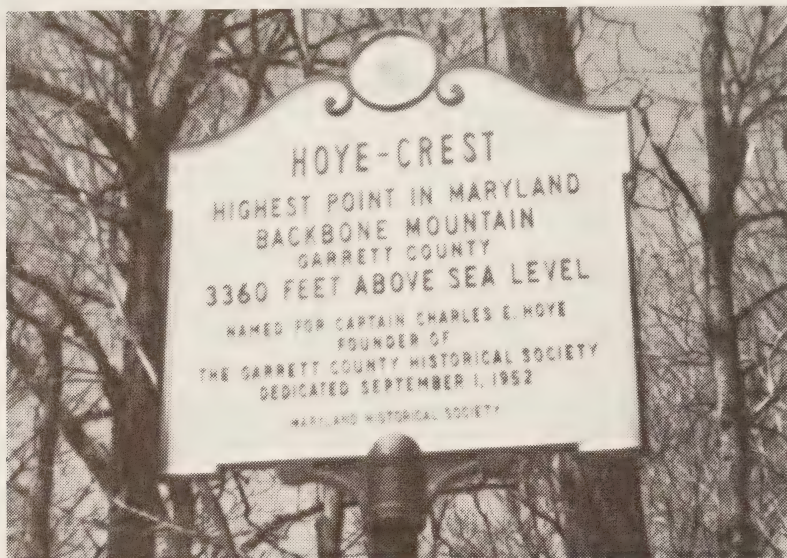
Presidents of Garrett Co. Historical Society

F. A. Thayer, Sr. 1941	Harry C. Edwards 1962-1963
Capt. Charles Hoyer 1941-1943	W. Dwight Stover 1963-1964
John W. Holman 1943-1945	Robert J. Ruckert 1964-1966
Hon. Bernard I. Gonder 1945-1948	Paul T. Calderwood 1966-1971
Frank E. Rathbun 1948-1949	Benjamin O. Aiken 1971-1973
Viola Broadwater 1949-1951	Thomas B. Butscher 1973-1975
Paul B. Naylor 1952-1953	Dr. Raymond O. McCullough 1975-1977
Jesse Walker 1953-1954	Robert J. Ruckert 1977-1979
Edith Brock 1954-1957	Dr. Harold C. Ashby 1979-1981
John W. Holman 1957-1958	Ruth F. Calderwood 1981-1983
Patience Grant 1958-1961	Dr. Raymond O. McCullough 1983-1984
Lewis R. Jones 1961-1962	DeCorsey E. Bolden 1984 to present time



Editors of *Glades Star*

Capt. Charles Hoyer 1941-1951	Bradley Stewart 1977-1979
Ervin S. Smith 1952-1958	Beverly Sincell 1979-1980
Dennis T. Rasche 1959-1960	Joanne Ashby 1980-1982
Ervin S. Smith 1961-1962	Patricia Welch 1982
Robert B. Garrett 1963-1968	Jackson Taylor 1982-1984
Walter W. Price 1968-1977	John Grant 1984 to present time



Historical marker on Backbone Mountain

Captain Charles E. Hoyer

Behind any organization there is usually a very small group which has a vision of what the organization could be, and pursues it to reality. Heading the list of such a group in Garrett County was the late Capt. Charles E. Hoyer.

A Spanish-American War veteran, Capt. Hoyer was both educator and writer. Following his retirement from government service, he returned to his native Garrett County and pursued his quest of recording local history. For Charles Hoyer, much of the history of the county was closely tied to the families who settled in this area.

One result of his historical research was column after column of newspaper articles about local families. They have since been collected and published by the Historical Society as "Pion-

eer Families of Garrett County."

Beginning in the late 1930s, Capt. Hoyer was one of a small group who said, "We need an historical society in this county." Gradually, through his urging, the society was formed and he is named as the founder.

He was also responsible for obtaining the interest of Mr. Ephraim Ellsworth Enlow, who gave the money for the beginning of the Ruth Enlow Library.

Unfortunately, Capt. Hoyer died in 1951 from injuries received in an accident in California. In recognition of his vast historical work in the Garrett County area, the State of Maryland through Governor Theodore McKeldin dedicated the highest point in the state to his memory. It is now called Hoyer Crest, and is located on Backbone Mountain, near the Md.-W. Va. boundary.

Our Fiftieth Year

by Raymond McCullough

This past January, the Garrett County Historical Society completed its fiftieth year of service to the Garrett County community. Distributed over a period of fifty years, its accomplishments may not seem spectacular, but collectively they assume more splendor, so it seems appropriate to recall a few of them, on this, the golden anniversary of the Society.

Obviously, the most notable accomplishment of the Society was its birth. It was due largely to the vision and persistence of one man who was uniquely a Garrett Countian: Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, a descendant of John Friend, the first white settler in Garrett County, and the Rutan family who were very early settlers in the Blooming Rose area. Captain Hoyer began a teaching career following his graduation from Towson Normal School in 1896, but soon found himself involved in the Spanish-American War. Later, he returned to teaching in the Philippines where he remained for twenty-five years before he returned to his homeland.

Shortly after his return to his native county, he began to work tirelessly for the organization of a Garrett County Historical Society, which was accomplished on January 27, 1941.

The purpose of the Society, as stated in its constitution, is:

"... To discover, secure, and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of local history among our people."

Activities

The Society has assiduously pursued the fulfillment of its founding purpose through publication of books, establishing a museum, sponsoring historical tours, and holding the annual meeting of the members.

The flagship publication of the Society is the *Glades Star*, a quarterly leaflet about local history and culture, which first appeared March 25, 1941. It has been published continuously since that date. Capt. Hoyer was the first of a long line of distinguished editors.

The December 1975 issue of the *Glades Star* announced that Mrs. Bessie Price had completed indexing Volumes II, III, and IV. This project, undertaken by Mrs. Price, increased the value of the *Glades Star* greatly as a research instrument and as a guide for the recreational reader. The work has continued since and all volumes are now indexed.

The Society's newest publication is *Seedings*, a juvenile edition of the *Glades Star* for young readers, which we believe is unique among local historical societies.

Museum

In a March, 1961, article, Mrs. Patience Grant called attention to the need for a museum to organize and house the many historical artifacts accumulated at various locations around the County.

In 1964, the Society purchased the Episcopal parish house on

(Continued on Page 530)

Continuing Excellence

On behalf of myself and all of the former editors of the **Glades Star**, I should like to give recognition to one person who has been part of the **Glades Star** publication since its beginning. This is Mrs. Elsie Sincell.



As proofreader for The Republican newspaper, Mrs. Sincell proofread the first issue of the **Glades Star** back in March of 1941, and has been doing it ever since. For the editors of the **Star** who have come and gone she has been of invaluable assistance: correcting spelling, suggesting alternate sentence structure, and lending enthusiasm to all of the articles.

As a person in the community, she has been generous with her time. A talented musician, she played the pipe organ in St. Mark's Lutheran Church for over 50 years. A cooperative person, she has helped in just about every community "drive" that has taken place since the 1920s. As a

parent, she has seen her son and daughter grow into responsible adults who have reared creditable families.

My personal contact with Elsie Sincell has been since my childhood. I have been in and out of her home on Pennington Street countless times; however, my most vivid memories are during my teen-years when she allowed so many of us neighborhood young people to gather in her living room on Sunday evenings to eat popcorn and listen to the Sunday night radio programs.

Now as Editor of the **Glades Star**, I find her still to be the helpful proofreader she has been to all of the other Editors, and I gratefully write this tribute to her.

Recognition . . .

In this issue of the **Glades Star**, we only have room for listing the presidents of the society and editors of the **Glades Star** since its founding. However, anyone who has ever been associated with an organization knows that there are many, many people who give generously of their time and talent to make projects of the organization successful.

Over the years there have been hard working vice-presidents and members of the board of directors whose official recognition has been in the "masthead" listing of each issue of the **Star**. To each one the present officers and board of directors say a heartfelt "thanks" for years of faithful service.

Historical Society's Museum

November 1990 marked the 21st year since the founding of the Society's museum on Center Street in Oakland. Long needed by the Society, it opened its doors to the public on November 9, 1969. Since that date the Museum has flourished under the curatorship of these people: Mrs. Mary Jones, who helped start it and was curator until 1986; Paul and Ruth Calderwood, 1986-1988; and Mrs. Beth Friend, present curator.

The combined Curatorship of these people has made the museum a popular visiting spot for both adults and children in the Oakland area.

It was by Mrs. Jones's perseverance that the museum was eventually founded. Through her committee, she brought in fine exhibits, and located display cases for items too valuable to be handled by visitors. After 16 years, she resigned as first curator of the museum.

In 1988, Beth Friend decided to do something about the long recognized possibility of additional utilization of the basement of the building. She built up, among other things, the U.S.S. Garrett County display in that area. Her interest in the ship bearing the county's name included treks through Navy warehouses for items belonging to the ship. Her interest in genealogy has brought expansion of the research shelf of family genealogical material.

Location

When the idea of a museum was first proposed, a question

arose about its location. Where should it be situated? A number of different suggestions were made, but a consensus of Society members indicated that it should be located in the Oakland area, preferably somewhere near the Ruth Enlow Library.

Finally, the Episcopal Parish House on Center Street became available. Its location across the street from the Ruth Enlow Library made it an ideal site for a museum. Eventually, the building was purchased for \$15,000. An additional \$5,000 was needed for repairs and alterations to accommodate a museum.

To pay for the building and repairs, a finance committee consisting of Paul B. Naylor, E. Herbert Shaffer, William D. Casteel, and Dennis T. Rasche was appointed to consummate the purchase and solicit contributions.

Funding and Contributions

Shortly after the purchase of the building, the Oakland-Mountain Lake Park Lions Club sponsored a drive for funds. To the amount collected, it also added a donation from its own treasury. A large donation was also made by the Oakland Rotary Club. Other donations were made by the Oakland Civic Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Moose Club, as well as the Garrett National and First National banks.

Before his death, the late Capt. Charles Hoyer had given the Society a \$1,000 bond. This was added to the fund for the acqui-



Museum Sign



Society's museum, Oakland, Maryland

sition of the building and repair work.

Unusual donations of physical items were also made to the proposed museum. The lights which now hang from the ceiling beams were from old St. Paul's Methodist Church in Oakland. The lamp which lights the secretary's desk in the corner of the main floor is an old Oakland street light. It is supported by a section of light pole which is bolted to the wall of the building, and was donated by the Monongahela Power Company.

Good museum management requires a close identification of everything donated or "on loan" for display. To do this properly, Mrs. Jones visited a number of museums to learn the proper method of cataloging every item.

Coinciding with the opening of the museum on November 9, 1969, was the display of the Society's emblem. The design, created by the late Harland Bittinger, had just been completed the day before. It was mounted on a small stand for visitors near one of the display cases.

(There have been a lot of activities connected with the Museum since its founding. Many of these have been recorded in various issues of the Glades Star. What follows is an update of the latest activities to be a part of this 50th Anniversary Issue of the Star.)

Enlargement Of The Museum Display Area

Mrs. Beth Friend, present curator of the museum, writes the following about what prompted the decision to renovate the basement area into a new display

room for the museum.

In the Spring of 1987, word was received from the Curator of the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., that our museum was to receive artifacts from the U.S.S. Garrett County. This ship is a de-commissioned LST which saw service in both WWII and the Vietnam War.

While it was welcomed news, this information had the potential of creating a serious problem for the museum.

The volume of Garrett County artifacts accumulated over the years had already filled the main floor to capacity. As there was no room to display the U.S.S. Garrett County artifacts, it was decided to open up the basement and to move all the military artifacts down there. It would be the development of a new area to be known as a military museum area.

The American Legion and the V.F.W. provided financial assistance and labor to accomplish this project. Several additional uniforms were donated to the Society and displayed with artifacts from the Spanish American War, W.W.I, W.W.II, and Vietnam War.

As the word went out to ex-crew members of the U.S.S. Garrett County, many pieces of memorabilia began arriving for the display. In August of 1988, the first crew-members' reunion was held in Garrett County, with the visitation of the display at the museum as the center of their activities.

It was a very emotional and touching reunion. Crew members came from all over the United States and were so enamored

with Garrett County that they chose to return for their second reunion in 1990.

Continual Improvement

As funds have become available there is a continuing effort to improve the physical condition of the museum. For the comfort of visitors an attic fan was added in an effort to cool the main floor.

The most recent project is the development of a more extensive genealogical library. One of the major services provided by all historical societies is the answering of genealogical inquiries. Another service is the collection of family histories and genealogical reference material which can be made available to the public.

In an effort to better serve the people of Garrett County, an attempt is being made to collect family history records and any relevant printed material. As funds are available books are purchased as well. This is an ongoing project and the Historical Society welcomes any donations of genealogical records or books.

"Breaker . . . Breaker"

"It was like having your own outlet to a vast party line," is the way one person described his C.B. radio.

"Novelty" is the only word which begins to describe the love affair that the American public had with the Citizen's Band radios of the 1970s. "Breaker . . . Breaker" were words that became a part of the vocabulary of millions of motorists. It put you in touch with anyone on the road who "had their ears on." And

what was the conversation after you got in touch . . . not much more than casual observation of the weather or road conditions.

One aspect of the C.B. era was the names that drivers adopted for themselves. A listener parked along the highway during this era could hear names that ranged from the vulgar to the funny to the ridiculous.

Despite these breaks in the tedium of driving, the C.B. radios aided many motorists in times of extreme difficulty. The driving public probably had a more compassionate feeling for their fellow motorists when C.B. radios were popular than at any other time in history.

Beetle Mania . . .

With reference to things which have happened since the founding of the Society, the growth of the television industry can not be ignored. In 1941, it was still in the experimental stage; in 1991, it is a remarkable tool of science as well as an entertainment medium.

From the entertainment point of view, television crippled the movie business for about 15 years. It wasn't until the 1970s that the movies could begin to compete with television.

Whether a person liked or disliked them, the group of boys from England can not be ignored for their impact on contemporary culture of the 1950s and 1960s. When Ed Sullivan introduced the Beatles to the American public on his television show, he opened the door for a change in dress, personal appearance, and musical expression of American youth.

Drane House Archaeological Project

by Craig Speicher

An 11-year-old who has always wanted to be an archeologist unearthed a two-century old major find during recent excavations at the historic Drane House in Accident.

Archeological investigation of the house, believed to be Garrett County's oldest building, began last winter by the cultural resources management firm, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick.

Tom and Joanne Graybill, and their daughter, Kerry, of 11th Street, Oakland, had followed newspaper accounts of the project for a year, when an open house event was held, allowing the public to observe archeological procedures firsthand.

"Archeologists usually don't let anyone near that kind of project," said Joanne, explaining why her family joined other participants last month, helping to sift earth through a wire mesh that trapped any artifacts concealed in excavated ground.

Typical findings included buttons, animal bones and teeth, flower pot fragments, and pieces of ceramics.

Kerry, a sixth grader at Southern Middle School, was just as absorbed with the work as the adults, so it seemed fitting that she uncovered what will probably be the investigation's most dramatic find: a Spanish coin, dating to the 1780s, bearing on its obverse face the bust of Charles III and the Spanish inscription, "Carolus III." The first three

numerals of the coin's date, 1-7-8, are legible. Upon preliminary examination in Accident, the fourth numeral appeared to be entirely eroded. The reverse face bears the Spanish coat of arms.

This variety of coin, tentatively identified as a "2 Maravedis," was not minted after 1788, so the Drane House artifact was apparently struck between 1780 and 1788, dating back at least 202 years to a unique period in American monetary history.

Although the American Revolution ended in 1783, the new republic did not issue its first coinage until 1792. Between 1775 and 1792, both national and state governments issued paper money instead. However, such money, often inflated, was not universally accepted. Conversely, foreign coins — particularly those struck from precious metals — represented relatively fixed values that many Americans preferred to paper money, which explains why British and Spanish coinage circulated freely here then.

Despite the Drane coin's intriguing background, Goodwin archeologists urge caution in drawing hard conclusions. No matter when the coin was minted, it could have been lost any time. Nonetheless, the coin does seem entirely homogeneous to the plethora of other Drane artifacts also dating back to the late 1700s and early 1800s.

And regardless of when the coin was lost, finding a two-century old artifact would excite any



Kerry Graybill in front of Drane house.

archeologist; but for Kerry, it was just another affirmation of her calling.

She said that before finding the coin, "I had already made up my mind I wanted to be an archeologist. Now I want to even more."

The solemn conviction in her voice seems a little precocious, more so considering her background.

Kerry was only 3, say her parents, when a backhoe uncovered fossils in the family's yard. The unusual rocks fascinated the tot, who has been digging for more ever since, building a collection of the earthly treasures.

"I'm interested in the past and finding out about it," explained Kerry, who in elementary school was enrolled in the gifted/talented program. She said she was 8 years old when she decided she would become an archeologist.

Nonetheless, she came frighteningly close to missing the treasure find of her life. The Saturday morning of the Drane project's open house, Kerry changed her mind about going and decided to sleep in. Prodded by her mother, Kerry's scientific instincts kicked in just in time, and she joined her parents in the excursion.

In Accident, the Graybills rolled up their sleeves and began sifting dirt, along with about 25 other participants. As Kerry worked a handful of earth, it grew apparent that she had located an artifact.

"I thought it was a button at first. I was surprised," she said.

When the object was identified as a 200-year-old coin, interest shot up.

"I made a big fuss — I knew she had found something special," said Joanne.

The supervising archeologist immediately secured and catalogued the coin. Like all other Drane artifacts, as well as numerous soil samples, the coin was transported to the Goodwin firm's laboratory in Frederick for analysis.

As interesting as the artifacts may be, however, even they will take a back seat to the Drane House itself, which will eventually be restored as much as possible to its original condition.

But there's the rub. No one knows exactly what the building originally looked like. In its roughly 200-year existence, did the structure ever have more than one entrance? Did that space in the eastern wall hold a chimney, like the western wall? Where exactly was the porch, and how large was it? Was there a shed, a smokehouse, a barn? If so, where were they located? And when was the house built — 1780? 1795? 1810?

Questions like these so perplexed the State of Maryland — which is funding all the archeology and half the renovation — that the government has thus far awarded \$35,000 for archeologists' fees to get some answers. But how do they answer such questions?

The first step was taken last winter, when "historical architects" visited the old house. Besides documenting obvious features of the structure and its



Spanish coin of the 1780s found by Kerry.

construction history, they formulated hypotheses about the building's more ambiguous qualities. For example, a large space in the eastern wall held a fireplace, the architects suggested, leaving it to the next stage of archeology to verify or refute the hypothesis.

The next level of analysis involved eight major excavation units, each measuring roughly one yard square, at strategic locations along the building's foun-

dations.

These units provided several key answers. For one, a concentration of flat stones on the north foundation seemed to indicate that a small porch once existed there, and artifacts — dating to the late 1800s — recovered there tended to support the architects' theory that the porch was constructed around 1890.

Similarly, an excavation along the western foundation revealed a chimney base that showed the

approximate size of the fallen chimney, and artifacts dating to the early 1800s reinforced the hypothesis that the western portion of the house was built before 1800. (The house was enlarged some years after its original construction. Archeologists are attempting to date the separate and distinct periods of building.)

In August, the next stage of investigation began. Archeologists sought to identify "dependencies" or "high activity areas" — such as space once used for a barn or waste pit. The methods used involved a pattern of small shovel excavations across the entire property. As before, earth was sifted for artifacts, and samples were collected to chemically analyze for decayed organic matter. Sub-surface (below ground level) features, such as pits, walkways or foundations, were explored with further excavations. This phase of testing identified four high activity areas.

In October, the latest series of tests focused on the dependencies. The most significant find seemed to be a rubbish-filled pit that yielded large quantities of animal bones, a wooden musical instrument tuning key, buttons, gun flints, a tortoise shell comb, tobacco pipe stems and numerous fragments of ceramics. Analysis of data accrued in October is still in progress at Frederick, but depending on the final results, additional testing is possible.

The Drane House Archeology Project began in 1987 when the Town of Accident submitted a grant proposal to the Maryland

Historical Trust, which oversees cultural preservation projects financed by the State. The Trust awarded the first \$40,000 for the Drane project in 1988.

Accident Town Manager Marjorie Fratz admits that the long wait for reconstruction to begin is "frustrating," but renovation cannot proceed until the State is satisfied that the project meets governmental laws and criteria. Besides paying entirely for the project's archeology, the State has agreed to fund \$60,000, which must be matched with local dollars or in kind (for example, with local labor) for actual rebuilding costs. The state's contribution will ultimately total or exceed roughly one tenth of a million dollars, so the government's insistence on going by the book is understandable.

Sooner or later, Drane House will look much like it did in the late 1700s, and the artifacts recovered will be publicly displayed in Accident.

Looking forward to that day, Kerry Graybill's father, Tom, said, "We hope that some day Kerry will be able to come to Accident and point out the coin she found, in one of the display cases."

If and when Kerry makes that trip from her present home, in one sense she will travel 22 miles — from Oakland to Accident. But in another sense, she will travel two centuries — from the 1900s to the 1700s — and that, after all, is what the Drane House Project is all about.

Editor's note: Martha Williams, for Goodwin and Associates, Inc., and Elizabeth Fife, Grantsville, contributed research to this feature.



Archaeological team working beside Drane house.



Typical artifacts found in excavation

Marking Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves

by Randal Kahl

The Garrett County Historical Society undertook the project of marking the graves of Revolutionary War veterans, in 1967, during Paul Calderwoods tenure as President of the Society. This continued over the next 5 or 6 years, during my tenure as Vice President.

One of the first markers to be placed during this time was that of Benjamin Coddington. His grave is located in a field on the north side of the Old Morgantown Road. The marker that we ordered from the government was of Vermont marble and weighed 230 pounds, and was approximately 36 inches tall. The day of October 7, 1967, was the day that Paul and Ruth Calderwood, and my wife Martha and I decided we would go down to Friendsville, and put the stone in. Needless to say it was quite a project, we had to dig a hole, then uncrate the stone, and lift it into the hole and pack all the dirt back around it. We made a day of the project, and also looked about the location for some of the other graves we planned to order stones for.

Over the next several years we ordered stones for six more Revolutionary War veterans. We always ordered the upright stone made of Vermont marble for these veterans. The graves of Thomas Casteel, Gabriel Friend, Abijah Herrington, Michael Paugh, Richard Tasker and Cornelius Ward were marked.

When we ordered the marker for Gabriel Friend we were turned down, several times, as I

recall. Paul Calderwood on one of his trips to Washington, took our information and went to the Dept. of the Army to see about it in person. They contended there was no record of Gabriel ever having served. When Paul showed them our information, and talked with them about the matter, they finally agreed to supply a stone. Gabriel's stone and that of Abijah Herrington were shipped together, making a total weight of 460 pounds, when they arrived in June 1968.



Colonial Soldier's grave marker

The State Dept. of Parks at Herrington Manor wanted to put the Herrington stone in place, and were several years in doing so. When it was finally installed at the park entrance, Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a dedication ceremony in May 1977.

During my tenure in the Society a number of markers were also ordered for the graves of Civil War veterans, and some of the World War I veterans.

Friendsville Memorial For Six Vietnam Veterans

Sixteen days before Thomas E. Fike was due to arrive home, from his Vietnam tour of duty, the 23 year old Air Force Sergeant was fatally wounded by enemy fire, the sixth in a close-knit group of Friendsville boys to die in Vietnam combat.

Six war deaths in four and a half years. Enough, perhaps, for a city, where someone down the street could lose a son and you might never know. But in Friendsville where the 1970 census found only 566 people, the war in southeast Asia, had claimed one percent of the population. A burden 40 times heavier than the war loss rate for the nation at large.

Two of the six were drafted, Wayne Hook (Tommy Fike's second cousin) and Roger Garlick. The others volunteered, Danny Nicklow and Ross Fike in the Marines, Norman Eugene Thomas and his neighbor Tommy Fike in the Air Force.

In 1973, the Mountain District American Legion, announced plans for the dedication of a marble memorial containing the names of the six Vietnam heroes and of a district sponsored bronze plaque, to be located on the grounds of the new Friendsville Elementary School. Both the plaque and stone eventually would become a permanent memorial at the new elementary school.

The Legions project became reality when approximately 3,000 people turned out Saturday, May 31, 1975, for the Friendsville Memorial Dedication Service, conducted by Mountain District

American Legion, Dept. of Maryland, honoring the six men from the Friendsville area who were killed in the Vietnam war.



Friendsville Vietnam memorial

Gene Dawson, Adjutant, Mt. District, was the master of ceremonies, while Dan Burkhart, Dept. Adjutant, conducted the Post Everlasting ceremony. Rev. John Grant presented Post Everlasting certificates to the widows and parents of the six men who were killed.

State Senator Edward J. Mason presented flags, both state and national, to Herbert Harman, President of the Garrett County Board of Education, to be flown at the memorial.

Representing the Armed Forces were Col. Herbert Huit, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Col. Neil Doetz, U.S. Army, and Col. Howard T. Thornhill, U.S.A.F. Each officer spoke briefly.

A fly-over of fighter planes from the Maryland Air National Guard's 175th Tactical Fighter Group, served as the signal to start the program.

The main speaker, Major General Robert E.I. Eaton, Past National Commander of the American Legion, was introduced by Lonnie Marsh, Past Dept. Commander from Oakland.

Also taking part were the post's color guard of the Mountain District and various veterans posts of the district, the Sea Cadets of the local reserve center and the Mt. Savage Fire Company Drill Team. The Air Force Color Guard led the salute to the parents.

Friendsville Mayor Carl Resh and Mt. District Commander William Lashbaugh unveiled the plaque. Music for the program

was presented by the Northern High School Band.

The invocation was given by Rev. William Carlson, the dedication prayer by Rev. John Grant, and the benediction by Rev. R.J. Riffle.

Cost of the two projects was approximately \$4,000. The money was raised through solicitation of Mountain District posts, service and business organizations, and individuals.

Fifty Years of Duty and Valor

by Randall Kahl

The United States of America entered World War II in the same year that the Garrett County Historical Society was formed. The 1972 "Centennial Issues" of the Glades Star carried detailed information on the service of young men and women from the County who served their country. This 50th Anniversary Issue of the Glades Star wishes to recognize these service people with the following narrative sketches.

World War II

When the news of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor flashed around the world on that fatal December day in 1941, the people of Garrett County probably reacted about as did those of the nation generally, with disbelief and anger. Not waiting to be drafted, many of our young men enlisted promptly into the armed services. A number of young women also enlisted.

Letters from sons, husbands, brothers and sisters in faraway countries kept those at home informed as to some of the hardships suffered by the young Gar-

rett Countains. The young men and women gave a good account of themselves. Many were awarded decorations for valor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Silver Star, Bronze Star and others. No known native of the County received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Delmar C. Dilley, Oakland, was the recipient of a Distinguished Service Cross. His heroism was recognized by Major General M.S. Eddy, Commanding General, Third Service, Baltimore. He was presented the Distinguished Service Cross by President Harry S. Truman, February 8, 1946, at the White House, for extraordinary heroism on February 7, 1945, near Biesheim, France.

"When his company was halted and driven to cover by blistering enemy fire, Private Dilley charged more than 100 yards over exposed, icy ground in a one-man assault on a German heavy machine gun. Although enemy bullets tore through his cheeks and jaws, he fired a grenade into

the hostile emplacement at 15 yards, killing four of the crew. Bleeding profusely and dizzy with pain, this intrepid rifleman then ran 75 yards, engaged 100 German riflemen, and in an hour's combat killed 10 of the enemy."

Recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross include: Lt. Carroll W. Casteel, Oakland; Capt. John G. O'Donnell, Mt. Lake Park; Cmdr. Lee M. Ramsey, Oakland; Tech. Sgt. Leo E. Friend; Staff Sgt. Kenneth E. Wilburn, Grantsville; Sgt. Reed S. Wilburn, Accident; Sgt. Peter P. Cardaro, Kitzmiller; Emroy M. Glotfelty, Accident; and Tech. Sgt. William J. Martin, New Germany.

There were a number of Garrett Countains who were prisoners of war. Marine Sergeant William Kahl of Oakland, was captured by the Japanese while on duty in Peiping, China, just four days after the declaration of war, and remained a prisoner until the close of the war.

One of the oldest known soldiers from Garrett County to serve in World War II, was Technician Fifth Grade Daniel E. Butler, 52, of Mt. Lake Park, who served as an Army cook for an A.A.F. base in New Hebride. Sergeant Butler also served during World War I.

Brothers, P.f.c. Luther M. Schmidt and P.f.c. Henry Schmidt, of Gnegy Church, were killed in action within four days of each other, both in the European theatre.

Luther Schmidt was killed in France on February 3, 1945, while Henry Schmidt lost his life in Belgium on January 30, 1945. Their brother, Edward Schmidt,

also served in Europe during the war.

Mrs. Mary Jordan of Oakland and Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. DeWitt of Crellin each had six sons in the armed services. Several other families had five each.

More than 1,300 men and women from Garrett County served during the war. A total of 71 gave their life for the cause. Chief Gunner's Mate Donald Carney Schaffer, of Grantsville, who was killed at Pearl Harbor in December 1941, was the first Garrett Countain to lose his life in the war.

Finally the war was over, Germany surrendered in May 1945, and Japan in August of the same year. After it became apparent that the United States had the power to force a surrender and would not hesitate to use it. General MacArthur received representatives of the defeated foe on the deck of the USS Missouri, where they signed the required articles of unconditional surrender.

VE Day and VJ Day were celebrated in Garrett County with a wild outpouring of joy. Schools, banks and business houses were closed and the streets were filled with young and old in informal parades. The more thoughtful, however, flocked to their churches for the special services which were quickly arranged, giving thanks for their deliverance from the horrors of war.

Korean War

When North Korean forces invaded South Korea in June 1950, American forces joined the United Nations forces to help the South Koreans turn back the ag-

gression from the north.

Once again, as in World War II, Garrett County sent its young men and women to join the American forces in the fighting that lasted more than three years. A considerable number were World War II veterans. Many of these were recalled from the reserve or enlisted voluntarily.

Cpl. Robert C. DeWitt of Crellin was one of the Garrett Countains killed in Korea. He and five brothers had served in World War II, but although two of the boys were wounded, all had survived that war. Another casualty was Sgt. Willard A. Rinehart, son of Mrs. Nola Rinehart of Oakland. The Sergeant was killed in action in Korea, on July 7, 1950, and ironically his father, James William Rinehart was killed in action in World War I.

Major Richard Condon Browning, U.S. Marines, of Sang Run, was presented the Gold Star in lieu of the third Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism while participating in aerial flight in Korea. Browning flew over 45 missions while in Korea and totaled over 180 combat hours of flying time. He flew with a fighter squadron during World War II in the South Pacific.

First Lieutenant Robert E. Railey, Deep Creek Lake, of the 5th Air Force Tactical Support unit took part in 100 missions over Korea. Lt. Railey was the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with five Oak Clusters and fifteen other citations.

Navy Lieutenant W. E. Bowen of Mt. Lake Park, a career offi-

cer, on duty at Pomona during the Korean War, probably was astonished when he was awarded six medals, all on one day, for heroism at Bataan and Iwo Jima, during World War II. One of medals Lt. Bowen received was the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Sergeant Charles P. Mersing, Oakland was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy on September 21, 1950, while serving with the 24th Infantry Division.

Marine Lieutenant Homer Bennett, of Oakland, took part in the making of the movie "Battle Cry" while stationed at Camp Pendleton, California in 1954.

According to the Veterans Administration figures, 420 Garrett County men and women served during the Korean Conflict. Nineteen men from the county are known to have lost their lives in this war.

The Vietnam War

The Vietnam War fought in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, was the longest conflict America had been involved in. The United States involvement in Vietnam began in 1954, when the first military advisers were sent, until the 30th of April 1975, when Saigon collapsed.

In all 303,704 Americans were wounded in the fighting and 58,022 were killed, 15 of them from Garrett County. Six of them from the town of Friendsville.

A 19-year-old Deer Park marine, Pfc Kenneth E. Tasker was killed in action on August 10, 1966 while serving with the Marine Corps in Quant Tin Province, South Vietnam. Pfc. Tasker was in Vietnam only 19 days before he became Garrett

The Two High School System

A good sociologist would have described it in terms of a medical diagnosis; the symptoms masked a more fundamental underlying illness. The symptoms were the organized attempts to halt the

building of two large high schools to educate the students of Garrett County. The underlying illness was the gradual decay of individual communities due to population growth in Garrett

County's first casualty of the war.

Many of the young Garrett Countians who served in Vietnam were awarded decorations for valor.

An Oakland man, Spec. 4, Richard E. Friend, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest award for valor, as the result of extraordinary heroism in action in Vietnam. The award was presented by Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer, Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Vietnam, in a ceremony at Bearcat, 20 miles east of Saigon.

Friend, a member of the 959th Engineer Company, was cited for his action while traveling with a convoy enroute to Soui Tac in Long Khanh Province, 45 miles east of Saigon, on May 21, 1967. The convoy was attacked by a large Viet Cong force. Several shots struck the Jeep in which Friend was riding and killed the driver. The vehicle over turned, throwing Friend to the road. As the attack became heavier, Friend saw a Viet Cong soldier running towards an armored personnel carrier with a satchel charge. Friend dashed through heavy fire towards the same carrier. He has lost his rifle when the Jeep overturned, but he drew his knife, one which he has used while rabbit hunting in the States,

and attacked the man in hand to hand combat. He killed the Viet Cong before he could detonate the satchel charge.

Spec. Friend had been sent to Vietnam in March of 1967. He was one of three left unhurt in the ambush which killed 16 Americans and wounded 29.

Spec. Friend became the third Garrett County combat veteran to receive the Distinguished Service Cross. The other two men from the county receiving the award were Sgt. Orval Lee Kline of Bloomington, on October 12, 1918, in World War I; and Staff Sgt. Delmar C. Dilley, of Oakland in World War II on February 7, 1945.

Army Sgt. William T. Frickey, Grantsville, and Staff Sgt. Elwood Brown of Vindex were awarded the Silver Star. Major Kenneth A. Sines, of Friendsville, Tech. Sgt. Richard R. Gibson, of Oakland and Major Michael W. Malone of Oakland were recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

According to the Maryland Veterans Administration records, some 320 Garrett County veterans were in service during the Vietnam era — that was after August 4, 1964. Of this number, 30 were also veterans of the Korean Conflict.

County.

In the end, the medical patient in the form of the citizens of Garrett County survived the illness, but not until much hatred had localized itself like a festering boil before it was lanced.

Fifteen years of deferred maintenance of school buildings was part of the background of the whole school problem. During the Depression there wasn't any money available to make needed repairs on the buildings or expand the facilities. The Depression was followed by World War II and its accompanying shortages of materials of all kinds.

As a result, almost every school building in the county needed painting and some kind of repair work. Some of the situations were so bad that they posed a potential hazard to the safety of the students.

Heading the list was Oakland High School, figuratively "right under the nose" of the School Board and the County Commissioners. The school was a physical composite of a 70-year-old building and two subsequent additions. The center part was once the Garrett County Court House. When the building became overcrowded, the old County Sheriff's residence and jail were used as class rooms.

Coupled with the physical difficulties of the County schools was the plan to replace the 11-grade system with the 12-grade system and the accompanying Junior High category.

Search For A Solution

In 1947, the obvious solution to

the Oakland High School problem was to construct a new building. Toward this end, the County Commissioners purchased land in the spring of 1947 on the northern end of Oakland as a new high school site. It was to lie on the west side of the proposed re-routed U.S. 219. (This new road was completed two years later.)

A similar search was made for new land in other parts of the County for new school buildings.

Frank E. Rathbun, long-time Superintendent of Schools, retired in 1949. Prior to this retirement, Dr. R. Bowen Hardesty came to Garrett County as Assistant Superintendent. He brought with him a completely different solution to the problem, and it eventually fomented violent resentment.

Dr. Hardesty's solution was the abandonment of all the small high schools in the county and the construction of two large modern high schools. One would be in the northern part of the county and the other in the southern. In all fairness to Dr. Hardesty, he didn't act alone in this matter, but brought in a series of educational experts who had facts and figures to promote his two high school idea.

Unfortunately, once the concept of the two high school system had been adopted by County Commissioners and other community leaders, the experts left. Thus, when he became Superintendent in 1949, R. Bowen Hardesty was left with the task of changing a concept into reality.

If Dr. Hardesty had had a different personality, he might have accomplished his task with



Northern High School

less turmoil. As it was he was viewed as a "meddling outsider" and, before the whole matter was ended, was hanged in effigy by students at Kitzmiller.

The Plan and the Court Suit

In 1949, with a view toward inaugurating the two-high-school plan, the County Commissioners relinquished the property they had purchased north of Oakland. Then, they purchased land between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park for the location of Southern High School. They also purchased land in the Cove area for Northern High School.

In September of that year, a group of citizens brought suit against the County Commissioners to restrain them from proceeding with the two-high-school concept.

The suit listed two important points of citizens' controversy with the Commissioners. "The County Commissioners are planning to abandon the high schools in Accident, Friendsville, Kitzmiller, and Grantsville. The spending of \$2,000,000 will not leave any money for improvements in existing buildings."

The citizens' group felt that the Commissioners did not have a

legal right to continue with the planned consolidation of the high school system. In essence the consolidation struck at the heart of the communities affected by removing the older students from their local environment. It also had an effect on the younger students left behind by siphoning off money badly needed for maintenance of elementary schools.

With advice from their lawyers, the Commissioners filed a demurrer against the suit, and a hearing was scheduled for October 29, 1949. The citizens' group thought it would be settled that day, but a decision wasn't given until November 10th. It was in favor of the County Commissioners.

The citizens' group took an appeal to the decision. Finally, in May, 1950, the Maryland Court of Appeals rendered a decision which upheld the one of November 10th in favor of the County Commissioners.

For the Commissioners, it signaled a "go ahead" for the two high schools.

The Kitzmiller Revolt

Garrett County's Primary Election of September, 1950, had a lot to do with the revolt of

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1991, are payable as of that date.

Because of ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1st. Any member who has not paid their dues by September 30, 1991, shall automatically be dropped from membership. Please hand or send \$10.00 to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library: Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 25¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Randall R. Kahl
Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

June 27, 1991

6:30

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, Md. 21550, for delivery by June 15, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

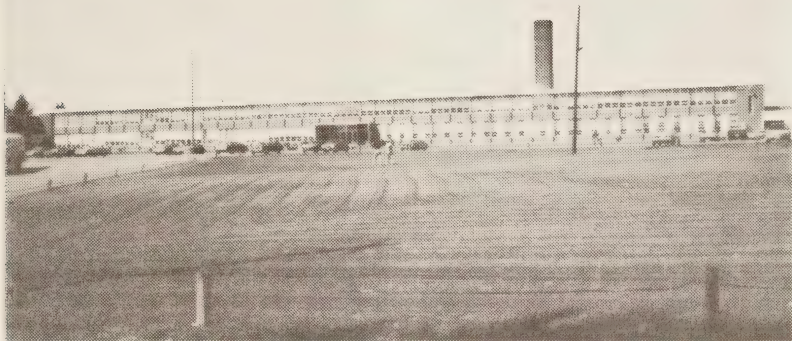
Please make _____ reservations at \$7.50, total enclosed \$_____.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

Please mail this form by June 15, 1991.



Southern High School

citizens in the Kitzmiller area. Election times are always periods when people make their wishes heard. It is a time when Americans enter into the process of change in a dramatic way.

Parents in Kitzmiller felt that they had been rendered powerless in the matter of what happened to their children in the proposed school plan . . . and they rebelled.

Correct or incorrect, the parents of Kitzmiller perceived a shift in the attitude of the Board of Education. For them the shift had been from, "We want to do what's best for the children" to "We are educators and know what's best for the children."

Previously, in June, 1950, a parents' committee had presented a petition to the Board of Education and the County Commissioners. It was signed by 300 people from Shallmar, Vindex, and Kitzmiller. It requested an up-grade of the Kitzmiller School facilities. The response to this petition was a proposal to study the matter during the next winter and determine what could be done.

For the parents' group, this was not an answer to what they

considered a crucial situation.

As a result, six men of the Kitzmiller community joined together and organized a campaign among the parents to keep their children out of school when classes began in September, 1950. It was their way of calling attention to the maintenance problems at the Kitzmiller School and to protest the planned abandonment in 1952.

As a plan of action, the protest was successful. When school opened in September, only 34 students appeared for classes.

Once the protest started, the Board of Education found it was impossible to mediate the situation. As a result they invoked a little-used Maryland truancy law and had the six men indicted by the Grand Jury for "conspiracy" in keeping the children out of school.

The Primary Campaign of 1950

Despite the rebuff of a legal decision rendered in favor of the County Commissioners in May, 1950, the original citizens' group against the two-high-school system didn't give up the fight. They concluded that another way to stop the consolidation plan was to install a whole new slate of

County Commissioners through the election process.

The action of the six men from Kitzmiller and their situation became the focal point of much Primary Campaign rhetoric. Candidates for County offices aligned themselves either for or against the protest group.

As a political "quirk of fate," the indictment of the six men by the Grand Jury probably had a lot to do with the defeat of the new slate of County Commissioners. When the Primary Election was over and ballots counted, those candidates who supported the Kitzmiller protest were defeated.

End of the Revolt

After the election was over, there still remained Court action on the six men indicted by the Grand Jury.

Judge Henderson of the Circuit Court took a cool headed approach to the matter. He made a personal tour of the Kitzmiller School and found that the parents' group had a true grievance about the physical condition of the building. From this tour he extracted a promise of immediate repairs from the County Commissioners, and a pledge from the parents' group that they would send their children back to school.

As a result of the promise by the Commissioners and the pledge by the parents' group, the case against the six men was given an "indefinite postponement."

Final Difficulties

Unfortunately, the national scene had changed during this same time period. United States was involved in the Korean War.

Pressures on the building trades during World War II were felt once more. Contract bids for the two new high schools exceeded the money available for their construction.

For a time it appeared that world events would halt what couldn't be stopped by the Garrett County political process. However, between the revision of the architect's plans and easing of restrictions on building materials, construction work finally began on the two new high schools.

Other problems arose once construction was underway. For example: water and sewage for the two buildings had not been given full consideration by the Commissioners in the planning stages. The building at the Cove had to be supplied by well water. Since it was situated on high ground an adequate supply was very difficult to obtain.

The building between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park was located where there was neither a good water nor sewer line.

By September, 1952, the two new high schools were completed and ready for students. This time the Kitzmiller opposition to the closing of that school ended with a compromise rather than a conflict.

The previous June, graduation ceremonies were cancelled for the last class to graduate from Kitzmiller High School. On the afternoon of the planned evening commencement exercises, a group of students made a protest march and Superintendent Hargesty was hanged in effigy. Because the students refused to take

down the stuffed figure, the Principal of Kitzmiller High cancelled the graduation ceremonies. Next day he handed out the diplomas in the classroom.

In September, upon the recommendation of Dr. Pullen, State Superintendent of Schools, Kitzmiller students could choose to attend school at either Elk Garden or Southern High. It was the same kind of arrangement that had been made for students from Kempton to attend high school in Thomas, W. Va.

Southern High School opened in

September, 1952, with an enrollment of over 900 students; only nine were from Kitzmiller.

Today, both Northern and Southern high schools are graduating students who are from every part of the County. Their academic, sports, and other programs are a credit to the citizens of Garrett County. Problems with a two-high-school system still arise periodically. However, they are handled with more compassion and less bitterness than that which was exhibited when the system was first proposed 40 years ago.

Southern Garrett's Natural Gas Fields

A pair of big steel windless wheels sit in an open field beside Cherry Creek. In among houses in Mt. Lake Park, a pumping apparatus and wooden beams fill part of a vacant lot. Near the breast of the lake in Mt. Lake Park, a derrick looms above the tree tops.

All are remains of an intensive effort forty years ago to tap the natural gas trapped in the subterranean rock fold called the Deer Park Anticline.

Corn Field

South of Red House

Natural gas in Garrett County had been found in the Accident area in the 1930's. It had also been found south of the County in Canaan Valley, W.Va. Geologists reasoned that it could be found in the area which lay between these two, the southern part of Garrett County.

In 1947, drilling equipment was moved into the corn field south of Red House. It was part of the Harvey M. Fike farm, which

geologists thought would be over one side of the subterranean fold.

This was the beginning of activity that climaxed three years later when the Norris K. Welch gas well came in.

Drilling work on the Fike well ended after the drills had punched a hole over 5,000 feet into the rock strata without striking a large supply of gas. However, with the gradualness but the persistence of a rising tide, gas well drilling slowly moved northward from the Red House area.

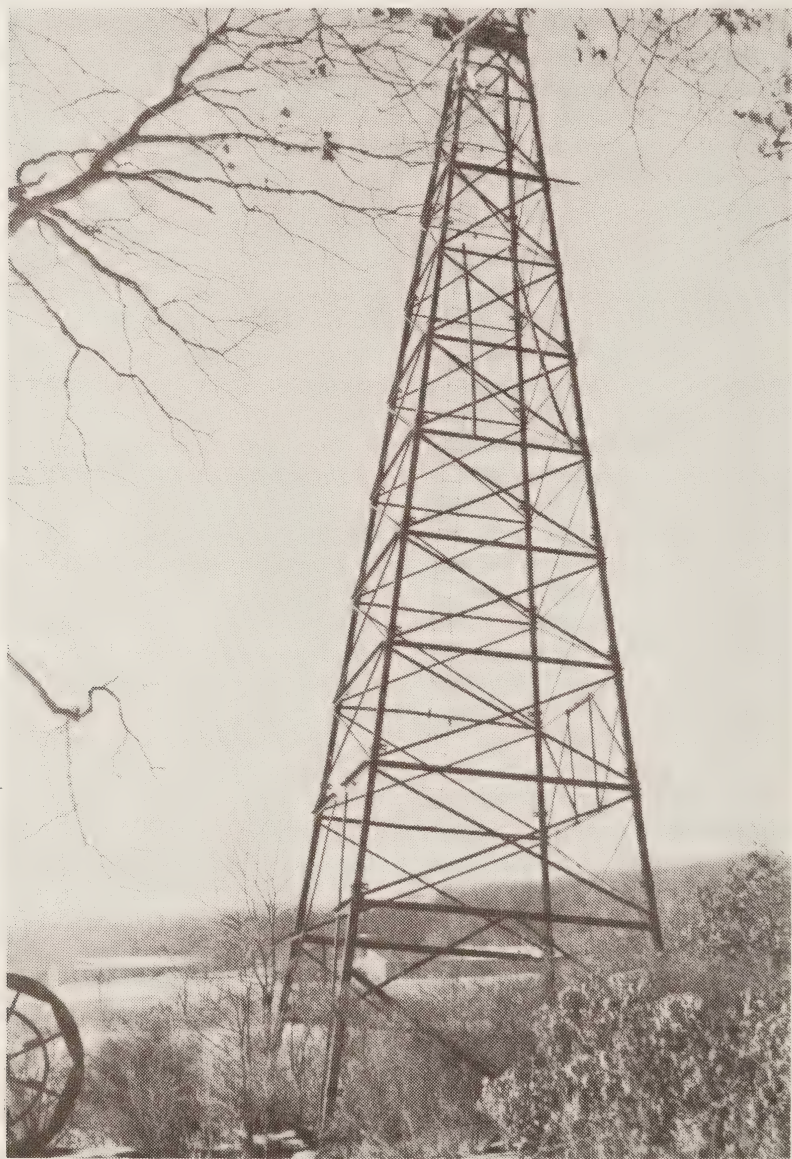
With the assurance of productive gas wells, there was an influx of land speculators into the County. Carrying maps of Garrett County, they criss-crossed the whole area seeking options on land where drilling might take place.

"People were in and out of the Clerk's Office all day long," recalled one person who frequently visited the Courthouse. "Between the Land Records and

the Assessment Records, it's a wonder the books weren't worn out from their continual use."

The speculators had everything to gain and nothing to lose but their time. The profits from the gas wells were on a "share"

basis. The driller, whose operating costs were high, received majority of the profit. By contrast, the land owner simply had to "put up" with the inconvenience of having a drilling rig and crews on his land. He normally



Remaining gas well derrick at Mt. Lake Park

received 1/8 of the profit.

Marketable Gas

On October 20, 1949, the Elmer N. Beachy well "came in" with marketable gas. It was the first of twenty-three producing wells that were drilled by 1952. The Beachy well gave a steady flow of almost half a million cubic feet of gas per day.

The success of finding marketable gas in the Beachy well produced a frenzy of drilling activity and speculation in land options. By 1950, it was estimated that 30,000 acres of land in southern Garrett County were under some kind of a lease agreement.

Opportunities

"About 1912, Alex Mason, the surveyor, told me about the Deer Park Anticline. He said it passed under Mt. Lake Park near the old Auditorium."

It was the Spring of 1950, and Mr. A.D. Naylor was talking about the sub-terranean rock fold. He was an astute business man who remembered a lot of little bits of information. Within a year after this conversation, a big producing well was brought in on the grounds of the old Auditorium. It became one of several wells within the town limits of Mt. Lake Park.

Several years before, when the Association was disposing of its property, Mr. Naylor had bought 22 acres of bottom land in the Park. When drilling progressed to that point, producing gas wells were drilled on his seemingly worthless land.

There were also other kinds of opportunities to make money.

"It was a busy time for anyone

who wanted to work," recalled Dale Harvey of Sand Flat. "I worked for some of the drillers, on and off, for about four years. I always marveled at what was brought in on the trucks. Most of the derricks came from Pennsylvania where they had been taken apart, piece by piece."

"You'd see a truck coming down Rt. 219 from Keyser's Ridge and it carried a big heavy wheel on the truck bed or sections of cable. Once in a while there would be a couple of them close behind one another with sections of derricks hanging over the back."

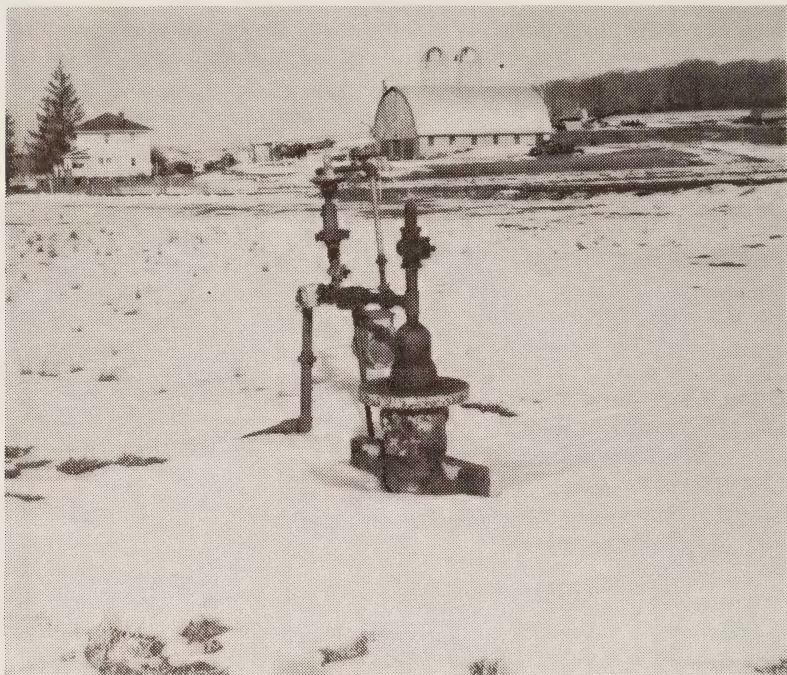
"Those fellows who put up or took down a derrick always seemed to know what they were doing. They'd spend weeks and weeks drilling in one place, and then tear down the rig and put it up again somewhere else."

As the drilling moved northward from the Gortner area, each successive well seemed to have more marketable gas. Even the most casual observer began to realize that Mt. Lake Park could be situated over a "dome." This "dome" idea possibility resulted in the most concentrated drilling of the whole gas exploration period.

The result was the Norris K. Welch well in 1950. On September 15, 1950, the well "came in" with a flow that eventually reached almost 9,000,000 cubic feet per day. During the next year and a half, other producing wells were brought in, but none of them matched the flow from the Norris Welch well.

Oil and Disappointments

Late in 1949, a rumor began to



Norris Welch gas well today



Abandoned hoist parts at Gortner

circulate that one of the drillers had struck oil. How the rumor started is difficult to say, but it must have been tied to the fact that money was being paid from sale of gas of the producing wells. However, that money was minimal compared to the return on marketable oil.

Most of the wells that produced gas lay to the east side of Rt. 219, through the Gortner area. When a drilling rig was set up west of Rt. 219, along the Silver Knob Road, "oil" speculation rumors increased. Each day brought a report that the well was going deeper and deeper.

Finally, the drilling stopped and the derrick was moved to a new location.

Was there oil west of Rt. 219?

"Did they strike oil?" was the rhetorical question of the land owner. "No . . . But I've got the finest salt water well in Garrett County."

Signs of the End

During the early 1950's, like an on-rushing tide, the drilling work swept over Mt. Lake Park and headed further north. For Garrett County citizens, the novelty of gas well drilling was diminishing. The State of Maryland entered into the picture with regulations on drilling, piping away the gas, and a tax program on the marketed gas.

New producing wells became fewer and fewer, and the supply of gas from the existing wells began to decrease. Money was still coming in from the sale of the gas, but quarterly reports by 1952 showed it to be less each quarter.

Finally came the "dry holes"

and salt water wells within a mile of Deep Creek Lake. Drilling companies were convinced that they had reached the northern edge of the gas field. Like old-time gold prospectors they packed up their equipment and headed for a new field somewhere else.

By the end of the 1950's only bits of discarded drilling equipment remained to testify that there had been such feverish activity in the southern part of Garrett County.

Today

Compared to the figures from the sale of gas in the 1950's and 1960's today's income is a mere pittance. Only two or three of the original thirty-three producing wells are putting marketable gas in the commercial pipe lines.

In the early 1950's the yearly output of the wells was almost four billion cubic feet. Last year (1989-1990) it was a fraction of that amount.

Will gas production ever return? Maybe.

During the drilling years, geologists were divided on what strata of the Deer Park Anticline was actually producing the gas. Some of them felt that gas marketed from the West Virginia wells was really from a deeper strata than the one that was drilled in southern Garrett County.

In the 1970s, to test this theory, a super deep well was drilled in the Meadow Mountain area. It was an exploration well. As with all such ventures, only the drilling company and their backers know for sure if another strata exists with more marketable gas.

Coldest Winter In 200 Years

No one was really surprised when the Weather Bureau announced in late February that the winter of 1976-77 was the coldest one on record. Older citizens of Garrett County could recall the bitter winter of 1935-36 which resulted in the extensive floods in the spring of 1936. But even with 40 years to dim the memory, the winter of the mid-70s still seemed worse than the one of the mid-30s.

Began In October

October of 1976 had typical Garrett County fall weather. There were crystal blue skies, brightly colored leaves, and a hint of frost in the mornings. Even a little snow storm around the middle of the month was not unusual. The weather cleared and the leaves looked as pretty as ever.

Not even the reliable woolly worms could forecast what was to come.

Snow started falling on November 4, 1976, and continued off and on until the final storm on May 10, 1977. Official figures placed the total accumulation of snow in the area of 160 inches, with this official figure being exceeded in many places. (Five-foot deep snow drifts could still be seen in the woods on Backbone Mountain up to the end of April.)

Coupled with the continuous storms were the low temperature readings which produced the "coldest winter in 200 years."

By mid-December, 1976, county residents were seeing below-zero reading on their thermometers. Then came January, 1977, when it really got cold; there were whole

days of 20 degrees below zero temperature readings.

"Monday Is Cancelled"

School closing due to snow is a normal winter happening in Garrett County. Along with cancellation of classes is the cancellation of many other events, too. Thus, closing school for one day the week before Christmas was a normal winter happening.

The same thing happened the first week in January, and several days in the following week. Drifting snow in the morning brought the usual "delayed opening" announcement on the radio which was followed within an hour by "no school."

When the third Monday in January, 1977, arrived with blizzard conditions, the same listing of cancellations of community events began on the radio. Finally, Terry King, announcer for WMSG, reduced the whole listing of events to one simple statement, "Ah . . . forget it. Monday is cancelled in Garrett County."

During January, drifting snow and low temperature would persist for three or four days at a time. Then the weather would moderate for a day or two, after which the blizzard conditions would begin again. Many secondary roads were blocked completely and the main roads were reduced to one-lane traffic for long stretches.

Finally, weather conditions got so bad, and school closings so frequent, that the Board of Education "dismissed school until further notice" on Monday, February 2, 1977. When the



Monster snow plows were called in to remove the snow.

classes began again on February 14, 1977, there had been a total of five weeks of classes lost up to that date.

January Thaw — 11 Hours Long

Weather men can probably give a good explanation for the "January thaw" weather change. However, it is a phenomenon that has been observed and recorded since colonial times. People look forward to the "January thaw" for they know that a break in the winter weather will eventually take place.

Even for the "coldest winter in 200 years," a "January thaw" did take place . . . for a total of 11

hours. It ended with an abruptness that even startled professional weather observers.

At dawn on January 28, 1977, the sky was clear and the temperature was a balmy 42 degrees. Snow was melting, and it looked as if the harsh winter weather was broken. A few brave sparrows, crows, and other birds were out foraging for food and they added to the delusion of the anticipated break in the winter weather.

About the middle of the morning, the radio began to broadcast warnings of a blizzard coming toward Garrett County. Along with the warning came announcements of business places closing

early and a growing list of cancellations.

At noon, a cool wind replaced the balmy breeze of the morning. By 2 p.m., the temperature had dropped to 31 degrees, and there were snow flakes in the air.

Then . . . the blizzard hit.

The radio had been right to broadcast a storm warning. The falling snow was pulverized in mid-air by 40-mile gusts of wind. From the inside looking out it resembled thick white smoke; outside, it felt like the sting of a hundred tiny needles.

Along with the high wind and snow came a phenomenal drop in temperature. At 2 p.m. it had been 31 degrees; by 3 p.m. it had dropped to 2 degrees above zero.

Later, on the 6 p.m. television news, the size and severity of this storm was announced. Emergency conditions existed in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois as well as Maryland. (As it moved eastward, the sudden drop in temperature caused hundreds of accidents on Interstates 70 and 270 in the Frederick area.)

Weather stations noted record drops in atmospheric pressures as the center of the storm passed over the mid-west and eastern parts of the United States.

The "January thaw" was over. It had existed for about 11 hours, from 3 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Friday, January 28, 1977.

It was on the Monday following this blizzard that the Board of Education "dismissed school until further notice."

Unsung Heroes

In every community there are numbers of people who do heroic

acts in time of stress. They don't give it a lot of thought; they just do what is required at the time. In Garrett County during the winter of 1976-77, many citizens did heroic work that must forever be "unsung."

The men from the State Roads and the County Roads departments worked day and night during that winter to keep the roads open. When their equipment broke down from continuous use, they found ways of improvising to get it operating again. Working with them, the National Guard brought in heavy equipment to assist in snow removal. They expended hundreds of man-hours to do this.

Winter weather brings sickness and the National Guard provided helicopters to take rescue squads to calls in isolated places.

Local fire departments not only answered fire calls, but the firemen provided all kinds of emergency service.

In Oakland and in other towns of the county, frozen pipes became a common complaint. The employees of the electric company spent many days thawing pipes with electricity. Plumbers worked day and night repairing breaks in water lines due to the prolonged sub-zero temperatures.

Easter came in the middle of April that year, and with it a promise of spring. During one week, the temperature got as high as 78 degrees. "Old timers" knew that there probably would be more snow flurries before winter really ended, (and there were), but the grip of the "coldest winter in 200 years" was finally broken.

The Garrett County Playhouse

On opening night, July 10, 1955, the audience gave an enthusiastic welcome to the presentation of "Blithe Spirit." Director Gene Yell had chosen a "winner" for the first of six plays that started the first season of the Garrett County Playhouse. As season followed season, the people of Garrett County were treated to a variety of traditional and new plays.

Thirty seasons and four buildings later, the curtain came down on the last performance of "The Paisley Convertible." It was the final production of the very popular and successful Garrett County Playhouse.

Seeds and Organization

Careful planning for the opening performance in 1955 probably did more than anything else to guarantee the continuing success of the Playhouse. The planning actually began back in 1954; however, seeds for the "theatre in the round" probably dated back five years to the Oakland Centennial pageant. A lot of young adults who were involved in the pageant saw both the enthusiasm and market for theatrical productions in Garrett County.

After several years of talk about a theatre venture, a small group of people consulted Gene Yell, a summer resident. His background as professor of drama at the University of New Mexico provided the expertise required to bring the talk into reality. Yell's genial manner overcame personality difficulties that always arise when people gather to start something new.

Part of Gene Yell's professional expertise was to designate what committees were necessary to open a theatre and maintain an uninterrupted schedule of plays. Local people were the backbone of these committees which required a business manager, a staff for securing stage props and costumes, and a group to generate publicity for the plays.

Seemingly, theatre productions in an old building (preferably a barn) were the norm in many recreation areas. A search was made for such a building in the Deep Creek Lake area. Finally, the barn which once housed Arden's Boat Club at McHenry was secured. It was clean, of the necessary size and had ample parking space.

Opening

Early in June, 1955, Gene Yell arrived to supervise the final work on the barn. He met with the various committees to make sure they understood their part in the theatre venture. He also brought with him the actors who would portray the characters in the first season's plays.

When "Blithe Spirit" opened on Tuesday, July 10, 1955, it was to an enthusiastic audience which had gathered for the beginning of the Playhouse season. Gene Yell had chosen a good, traditional play to demonstrate the talent of the actors. Helen Page Camp, as a dotarding psychic, captured the audience's fancy as she wheeled her bicycle on stage and at the same time speaking her lines. Likewise they appreciated Leonard Drum's ability to keep

the play moving at a fast pace.

Each season following the first one saw a growing interest in the Playhouse, and a sense of dedication on the part of committee members. A good example of this is what happened at the beginning of the third season.

Leonard Drum, who had become a favorite actor during the first two seasons, accepted a lucrative offer from another theatre and was not scheduled to appear for the third season. It was obvious to the audience that the "pace" of the opening play was very slow; the play lacked the sparkle it should have had.

The late Dr. Baumgartner, who wrote some of the newspaper reviews of the plays, found out that Leonard Drum's lucrative job had not materialized. With Gene Yell's blessing, "Doc" personally located Leonard and financed his arrival at Deep Creek in time for a part on the third evening of the first play.

It was a tribute to Leonard's personality and acting ability that he got a round of applause before he could even speak his first line after making his stage entrance.

The cooperation among everybody associated with the Playhouse is detailed in a brief commentary written by Gene Yell and published in one of the programs.

"It has been truly said that the theatre is the art which requires the greatest combination of the most diverse talents. We realize anew each week how much we in the Playhouse depend upon the active participation of our audience in all of our affairs."

Disastrous Fire of 1962

Later, when the matter could be viewed in retrospect, someone said, "If trouble had to come, Friday the 13th was as good a day as any."

On Friday, July 13, 1962, a fire completely destroyed the barn that was the theatre. Following the imperative, "the show must go on," the Garrett County Playhouse didn't miss a performance.

The fire was the result of a marina business that was in the basement of the barn. The business had begun as part of Arden's Boat Club when Arden May owned the property in the 1940s. The Sweeney family was operating the business as a marina at the same time the Playhouse leased the upper part of the building for a theatre.

Generally it was hardly noticeable that the boat business was in operation at the same time a play was in progress. However, once in a while a performance would be punctuated with the growl of a motor boat engine or loud talking behind the building.

Gasoline and paint storage are credited with fueling the fire which ignited and destroyed the barn.

The fire occurred during the first week of the 1962 season. Lost in the fire were all the props and costumes, and many items of personal property belonging to the Yells and the actors. As news of the disaster spread on Friday, members of the various committees gathered and pitched in with hard work. That evening the Garrett County Playhouse was back in business; Friday's performance of the current play was

put on at Dennett Road School.

The Blue Barn

Selecting plays for "theatre in the round" requires a lot of forethought. Lighting, props, as well as actor's entrances and exits have to be taken into consideration. Since it is "in the round" no background scenery can be used. As a result, transporting a play from the "round" to a regular stage setting can produce a new group of problems.

Between seasons, Director Gene Yell had carefully selected plays which would have the greatest appeal "in the round." He stressed the importance of this fact to a select committee of local people, stating that the stage at Dennett Road was basically inadequate for future productions. A search was begun for a barn in the Deep Creek Lake area as a new home for the Playhouse.

Within days, the Blue Barn on Beckman's Peninsula was secured and remodeling work

begun immediately. This barn held more promise for future seasons of production since the Playhouse did not have to share it with another business as it had at McHenry.

Eighteen days after the McHenry barn was destroyed by fire, the Garrett County Playhouse opened in its new location. It spent the next twenty-one seasons in the Blue Barn.

Personalities

When the Playhouse began, Director Gene Yell brought with him graduate and under-graduate drama students. Mixed with these students were professional actors who were gradually working their way to the top in the field of drama. However, as the seasons moved along, Yell began to involve local talent in the productions both as actors and technicians.

Among the professional actors, Leonard Drum and Helen Page Camp quickly became favorites with audiences. The same with



The Blue Barn

Neil Flanagan and in later years with Milburn Mehlhop. Milburn added his own particular acting flare to characters in plays, and his drawings with water color in the downstairs gift shop of the Blue Barn quickly became collector's items.

Local talent was available for the Playhouse and Gene Yell made use of it. The late Aza Stanton's "Teddy Roosevelt" performance in "Arsenic and Old Lace" demonstrated that local actors could undertake major roles in the plays. This same role was repeated with equal vigor by Ralph Burnett several years later. Susy Smith came back to Garrett County in 1962 to do a part in "Harvey," and Philip Jones of LaVale had a role in the same play.

Many summer residents who became year-round residents also took part in the productions.

During the years, there were some who "doubled" in their association with the Playhouse.

Ben Sincell was both an actor and a technician. He began when the theatre was in the Blue Barn and continued with it after the move to Garrett Community College, where he now teaches drama.

By the time "The Fantastics" was produced in 1982, a majority of local people were involved in acting, publicity, costumes, props, and ticket sales.

Memories

There were many fine evenings to remember during the 30 seasons that the Playhouse was in existence. Perhaps one of the most moving ones came in 1962 or 1963.

Darrell Salk, son of Dr. Jonas Salk, was working as a stage manager at the Blue Barn. One evening Dr. Salk came to the theatre to see the play which was occupying his son's time. Although the polio vaccine had been developed for some years, the audience of grateful parents gave Dr. Salk a standing ovation when he walked into the theatre.



Theatre gone, but sign remains.

"Carry on . . ."

There were many tearful eyes when the final Playhouse performance was concluded on August 18, 1984. The 30th season had come to an end. The theatre was back at the McHenry end of Deep Creek Lake where it had begun in 1955.

Seemingly there would be a cultural gap in the future summer months since the Playhouse was gone. Yet, talent has its own way of making itself felt.

Harkening back to Gene Yell's words, "... theatre is ... a combination of diverse talents,"

some people associated with the Playhouse banded together with others in a new cultural venture. The Garrett Lakes Arts Festival (GLAF) has partly filled the gap with different kinds of performances. Yet, there still exists the nostalgic longing for the dramatic evenings supplied by the Garrett County Playhouse.

A word of "thanks" to Mrs. Kathie Smith for use of her Playhouse program collection in the preparation of this article. Also, on behalf of all "play goers," thanks to Clinton Englander and the drug store staff for their courtesy in handling ticket sales and reservations for the years of the Playhouse's existence.

The Isolation of Oakland

"You never miss the water 'till the well runs dry," is a proverb that came true in Oakland on February 2, 1974. The "well" in that case was a gasoline pump and there wasn't a drop of fuel to be had anywhere in town. One of the most bazaar episodes of the whole national energy shortage occurred with the "isolation of Oakland" by the Independent Trucker's strike.

National Shortage

It'll probably take historians a hundred years to locate the true cause of the gasoline shortage that began in the fall of 1973 and plagued the United States well into 1974.

For years, petroleum experts had been warning about the depletion of oil reserves. "We only have a 13-year supply," they said back in the 1950's. Yet new oil reserves were continually discovered and the bleak forecast was pushed back year after year.

Whether or not there was a true shortage is a fact clouded by

charges and counter charges.

First, gasoline prices began to rise at an alarming rate in 1972-73. Soon after, shortages of deliveries brought "early closing" of service stations and long lines of motorists waiting to buy gasoline began to appear.

Contradicting the shortage claims in Maryland were reports of oil tankers anchored in the Chesapeake Bay waiting to be unloaded at the refineries.

To the average citizen, all the shortages pointed to collusion among the oil companies to raise gasoline and fuel oil prices. There were cries for the government to "do something." Trouble was, this was impossible. After Teddy Roosevelt's "trust busting" episodes prior to World War I, Standard Oil and all of the major oil firms had found innumerable ways to circumvent the government from "doing something" with the oil business.

Daylight Savings Time—Again

In an effort to conserve energy



Pickets beside Rt. 135 at Rt. 495 during trucker's strike

on a nationwide basis, Congress voted to place the country on Daylight Savings Time through the winter of 1973-74. This action prompted constant rumors of the government having printed ration books, and all the difficulties of World War II were recalled.

The result was a "run" on gasoline stations whenever a tank truck delivered fuel. Most dealers followed the suggested odd number-even number system of selling gasoline. On odd-numbered calendar days, only automobiles with an odd number at the end of their license plate could buy gasoline. The same system was used for even-numbered days.

A few service station owners got tired of the gasoline hassle and simply sold gasoline to any customer until it was all gone. Then, they put a hand-written sign on the pump saying, "no gas."

Frustration — Action

Through the odd-even number

system for selling gasoline, there came a gradual shift in the whole "fuel shortage" saga. Frustrated motorists began to focus their bitterness on the operators of individual gasoline stations. Somehow, the owners seemed responsible for the shortages and were reaping great profits from the rise in fuel prices.

Traditionally, a boycott is one of the most effective means a customer has to make a dealer meet his demands. On the highways, over-the-road truckers began to boycott fuel dealers whom they felt were treating them unfairly. To enforce this boycott, pickets would appear in front of the various dealers' stations and "shut them down."

"Isolate Oakland"

The main complaint of the truckers who were independent haulers was that tariff regulations kept them from passing along the higher fuel costs to their customers. There was a nationwide cry, "lower fuel prices or allow us to pass along

the increased costs." The real desire was for lower fuel prices.

Taking a page from the over-the-road truckers' boycott activity, the Independent Truckers of western Maryland went one step further. They decided to "isolate Oakland" by setting up picket lines along the highway and stop all deliveries coming into town. They began at the end of January, 1974, and within a week the "isolation" was successful.

It quickly became obvious to the citizens of Oakland and the surrounding area just how dependent they were on the trucking industry. Picket lines were established on Routes 135, 495, 40, 50, and 219. The pickets stopped deliveries of bread, milk, and other food items as well as gasoline and heating oil. After minor violence on the picket line at Accident, Pennsylvania suppliers refused to jeopardize their drivers' safety. They stopped shipments destined for Garrett County and the Oakland area. Allegany County suppliers adopted the same policy.

The result was dwindling food stocks in local grocery stores.

School bus drivers were the first very large group to feel the resulting stop of gasoline deliveries, and on Friday, February 1, 1974, Garrett County schools were closed on a day-to-day basis. Another problem arose with the schools. All of them, with the exception of two elementary schools, were heated with fuel oil and contract fuel oil dealers had also stopped their deliveries.

Then on Saturday, February 2, 1974, Oakland ran out of gasoline.

Emergency Steps

Independent truckers had es-

tablished picket lines at other places in the tri-state area. However, Oakland was a unique situation because it had been completely cut off from outside deliveries. An emergency situation soon developed.

Assuming emergency authority, the Garrett County Commissioners sought help "in any way possible" from Governor Marvin Mandel's office. The reply was the offer of National Guard tank trucks to bring a supply of gasoline to Garrett County. Eventually, 16,000 gallons arrived to be distributed on a priority basis. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, regular shipments of gasoline arrived at various service stations.

With gasoline available, School Superintendent Dr. William Buser reopened Garrett County schools on Monday, February 11. Garrett Community College, which too had been closed, also reopened on Monday.

At the same time, the picket lines of the Independent Truckers disappeared and normal truck load shipments of everything resumed.

The "isolation of Oakland," for all practical purposes, ended with the National Guard shipments of fuel during the end of the first week in February. Perhaps by labor standards, picketing by the Independent Truckers was brief. However, it lasted long enough to draw national media attention to the "town in the mountains of western Maryland." It also lasted long enough to make residents aware of the prominent role played by the trucking industry in the economy of the whole area.

Ruth Enlow Library

by Jack M. Caruthers

Begun in Oakland and expanded with branches throughout the county, the Ruth Enlow Library was named in memory of the only daughter of E.E. Enlow, former Garrett County resident who gave the original funding money for the library.

There has been a library in Oakland since 1915, started by the Oakland Civic Club. The Garrett County Free Library was supported by public and private money for many years.

The need for better libraries in the state was recognized by the Maryland General Assembly, and in 1945, funding was provided for county libraries. The Garrett County Commissioners appropriated \$4,000 for a county library system in 1946, and the governor appointed a Board of Library Trustees, headed by Franklin E. Rathbun. In July, 1946, the Board of Trustees assumed operation of the Garrett County Free Library, then located in the old Garrett National Bank Building.

In the summer of 1946, E.E. Enlow, then 87, offered to contribute \$10,000 to help establish a new library. This generous gift, later increased to \$35,000, assured the construction of The Ruth Enlow Library.



Accident branch building



Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland

Others soon joined in giving to the new library. D. Cal Crim, former chief of police in Cincinnati, Ohio, gave \$3,000 after learning of Enlow's gift. Another \$1,000 was given by Charles E. Hoye, and the Oakland-Mtn. Lake Park Lions Club raised more than \$7,500 in a fund drive.

Work was begun immediately to select a site and choose an architect. Construction began in April, 1950, and the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County was dedicated on December 11, 1950. Edith Brock cut a ribbon at the entrance of the building, opening the library to the public.

The first branch of the library opened in Grantsville in 1959, followed by branches in Accident, Friendsville, Kitzmiller, and Finzel. A large addition to the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland was completed in 1969.

Bookmobile service begun by the Garrett County Free Library covers all of Garrett County, bringing books to those who cannot easily visit a library.

The story of The Ruth Enlow Library is more than just a tale of buildings and books. It is a story of many people and organizations who have given freely of their time and money over the years, and of a courteous and efficient staff.

From small beginnings, The

Ruth Enlow Library has grown until it is one of the finest county libraries in the State of Maryland. The Ruth Enlow Library is,

as E. E. Enlow hoped it would be, "a place to which you may often repair for a peaceful and profitable hour."

Penn Alps — Truly Unique

Located beside the Casselman River, just east of Grantsville, Penn Alps is truly a unique place in Garrett County. It is a combination museum, craft center, and fine eating place spread through several acres of a charming spruce forest park. Forty years ago, it did not exist; today, it is one of the "show places" of the county.

Although she is reluctant to assume full credit, much of Penn Alps is the result of constant urging of Dr. Alta Schrock to promote Appalachian folkways and craftsmanship.

Beginning in the late 1950s, Dr. Schrock simply asked the question, "Why not?" Why not have a place where spinners, weavers, potters, sculptors and stained-glass craftsmen could work and exhibit their creations? Why not preserve some of the old log

buildings in the area by renovating and moving them to a place where they can be seen?

The result of this question was the founding of Penn Alps in 1958. It consists of Spruce Forest Artisan Village, nestled in a park-like setting beside the Casselman River, coupled with the nearby Penn Alps restaurant and craft shop.

Gathering People and Buildings

Slowly over the years, Dr. Schrock has seen her persistent urging of local residents bear fruit. First the artisan shops were constructed. Then, one by one, log houses were dismantled and brought to the park setting to begin the village.

This was not a random selection of log structures. Dr. Schrock knew the background history of each building and sound reasons why it should be



Typical structure at Penn Alps

moved to Penn Alps.

Up to 1989, four log buildings had been moved to Penn Alps. Each one was renovated and re-assembled at a planned location in the grouping of shops and houses. Their age alone spoke of the history of the area: Markley House, 1775; Winterberg House, 1824; Glotfelty House, 1865; and Miller House, 1835.

The crowning move of log buildings, however, is the latest addition. It is the Compton School House.

A teacher by profession, Dr. Schrock had long agonized over the gradual deterioration of the oldest school building in Garrett County. Only three miles from Penn Alps, Compton School sat at the intersection of two busy county roads. Long abandoned, it had the potential of being destroyed by vandalism or the crash of a large truck.

Finally, in 1989, the Compton School was dismantled and moved to the safety of the Penn Alps village. Now, children of the 20th century visiting Penn Alps can step back in time and see what a school house looked like 150 years ago.

"Proud heritage" is a phrase that would probably best describe the success of Penn Alps. Folk art and folk craftsmanship together with folk lore were isolated segments in the northern part of Garrett County. It was part of the heritage of the people who lived there and they were proud of it. Today, Penn Alps provides a way to remove this heritage from its isolation and display it to the outside world.

Our Fiftieth Year

(Continued from Page 491)

Center Street in Oakland, and remodeled it for a museum. The museum opened on November 9, 1965. For many years it was directed by Mrs. Mary Jones, then jointly by Paul and Ruth Calderwood; the present curator is Mrs. Beth Friend.

Publications

Following the dissolving of the Garrett County Bi-Centennial Committee, the Society accepted the copyright of the Committee's two publications: "A History of Maryland's Tableland" and "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings." The Society soon issued a second edition of "Maryland's Tablelands."

For many years Capt. Hoyer wrote brief sketches of Garrett County family histories for publication in local newspapers. The Society received such an overwhelming number of requests for family information that it published the entire collection of histories in 1988 under the title of "Hoyer's Pioneer Families of Garrett County."

For a number of years, the Society sponsored local historical tours, a project now abandoned and worth serious consideration for resurrection.

Capt. Hoyer was killed in 1951 in an automobile accident in San Francisco. His ashes now rest near his beloved home at Sang Run. We wonder if he would be pleased with the stewardship of his brainchild, the Garrett County Historical Society. We also wonder what the Society will be like when its one hundredth anniversary arrives.

Glades Star Volume 6 Index

It has been suggested by readers of the Glades Star that it would be more convenient to locate historical items if an index could be prepared for the beginning half of a volume of issues. Through the efforts of Mr. Clifford DeWitt, the first 20 issues of the current volume of Glades Stars have been indexed and are included in this issue of the magazine.

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Next Issue . . .

Two years ago when we had Al Feldstein for our speaker at the Annual Banquet, one of the slides he showed was a town called Davis, Md. At the time it flashed on the screen, a murmur in the audience was to the effect that the photograph might have been mis-labeled. No one seemed to have heard of Davis, Maryland.

Davis was a town that existed in the Casselman River valley south of Grantsville. There will be an article about it in the June issue of the **Glades Star**.

Also included in the next issue will be some correspondence from members of the Society who have made comments or additions to the past couple of **Star** issues.

THE Glades ★ Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

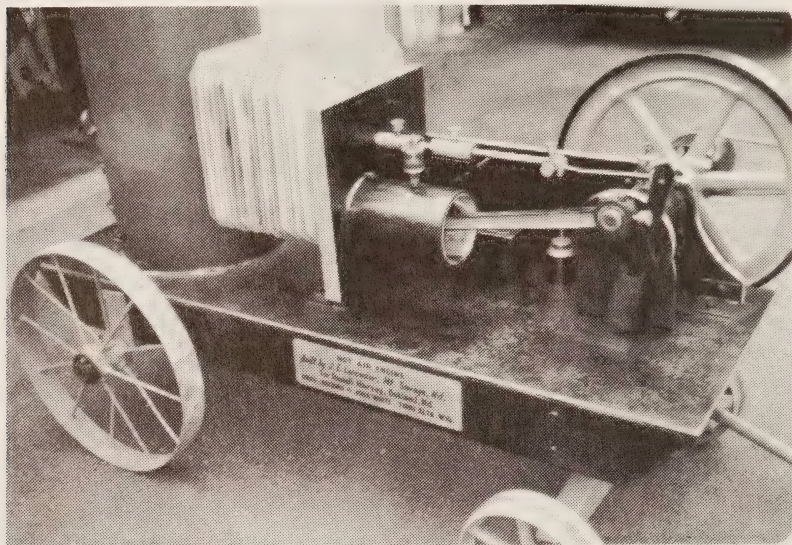
VOL. 6, NO. 22

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1991



A Collector's Legacy



The Hot Air Engine (Other photos on page 547)

A Collector's Legacy

In March, 1988, the Glade's Star had a story about Mr. Russell Harvey. It centered on the fact that he was both a model builder and an antique collector. A visit to his home on Rt. 50 was like a trip to a museum; both house and yard were filled with antiques and examples of his model collection.

In the yard, a visitor could see a set of mill stones, a model water wheel, and a model wind mill. They were just a few of the things visible, and Russell Harvey would explain the details of anything a person saw. The mill stones, for example, were French Burr stones and came from Hanging Rock, W.Va. Their history dated back over 100 years.

Some of the other antique items were also bits of history in themselves. The porch railing by the side entrance to the house came

from Washington, D.C. It once graced the home of Alexander Graham Bell. Illuminating the porch was an electrified oil street lamp which was one of the first oil street lamps west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It once lighted the street of Winchester, Va.

Inside the house were antiques with an equally unusual history. Hanging on the wall was a gigantic, enclosed glass box with a reflecting mirror in the back and an oil lamp in the center. It was the bow lamp for a barge on the C&O Canal. In a bedroom was a 150-year-old, four-poster bed with an even more prized possession: a blanket that once belonged to "Light Horse" Harry Lee.

Operating Model Steam Engine

Sitting in a corner of the living room was one of Russell Harvey's most famous models, a small working steam engine. He

didn't make it himself, but commissioned it to be built by J.E. Lancaster of Mt. Savage, Md. Resplendent with black paint and red-spoked wheels, it is a replica of steam engines used a century ago. The regular-sized ones were the source of mechanical power for rural America for a hundred years.

Even though the model engine was small enough to be in the house, it had enough power to operate a small saw mill. Engine and saw mill were such a unique combination that Russell Harvey was often asked to set it up at festivals to show what could be done with working models of machinery.

Mutual Friend, John E. White

A friend of Russell Harvey was John E. White of Terra Alta, W.Va. Although a generation apart in age, both men shared a keen interest in any kind of working antique engines.

They first became acquainted at a festival where John was showing his collection of antique gasoline engines. An autobody mechanic by profession, John had the shop facilities to restore all kinds of old engines that he found in out-of-the-way places.

Not only did John restore the old engines, but he knew the history of their mechanical application; what kind of machine they powered; and how that particular application originated.

One good example was a small garden tractor of the 1930's which John saw at a sale. Powered by a Maytag washing machine engine, it was thought to be one of a kind. To John's professional eye, however, it looked like the product of

an assembly line operation. He maintained this opinion among his "small engine" compatriots at various festivals he attended.

Eventually, John was proven correct. A magazine writer found out that the garden tractor was manufactured by a small company in the mid-West.

The Legacy

Both Russell Harvey and John White felt that old engines and models of engines were history lessons in themselves. As a part of history, they should be exhibited at festivals and fairs so people could learn more about them.

Thus, in late 1989, when Russell Harvey realized he was in failing health, he insisted that John White should have two of his prized possessions. He gave John a replica of a hot air engine he had commissioned to be made, and the small operating steam engine complete with its companion saw mill.

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**GARRETT COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Founded in 1941

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Managing Editor	Elwood Groves II

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Mrs. Beth Friend Banquet Speaker

Feature speaker for the annual Historical Society Dinner on June 27th will be Mrs. Beth Friend. Mrs. Friend is the Curator of the Society's Museum, and an active genealogist. Through her efforts the reference desk in the Museum has been enlarged to accommodate persons doing genealogical research. She has also added to the display in the downstairs section of the Museum.

The annual dinner will be held on Thursday evening, June 27th at the Bittering Community Building, Bittering, Md. As planned, the menu will feature steak for the price of \$7.50 per person. The Society invites all persons interested in the our County's history to attend.

Please note the reservation form in the center-fold of this issue.

A business meeting will follow the dinner. There will be an election of new members to the Board of Directors of the Society. A financial report will be given by the Treasurer.

Various items of business will also be brought to the attention of the members for discussion and their views.

One item to be discussed is the future of the Seedlings publication by the Society. It was to be part of a Junior Membership program whose underlying purpose was to generate information about the society and to be a source of future membership.

Seedlings After One Year

At the Annual Meeting in June, 1990, the Society authorized the publication of Seedlings as part of the Jr. Membership plan. Beginning with October, 1990, eight issues of Seedlings were published. One thing which has to be determined at the next Annual Meeting is whether or not to continue funding the publication.

From a financial point of view, Jr. Memberships at \$2.50 each (total slightly over 70) did not cover the cost of printing. However, there have been other benefits which have resulted in

the publication of Seedlings.

One suggestion for the distribution of Seedlings by the Board of Directors was to make the publication available to the school children of Garrett County. Toward this end, the Society supplied the Garrett County Board of Education with 450 copies of each issue, to be distributed to 4th or 5th grade students. It turned out to be an aid to the elementary school teachers who used the publication as a resource in teaching Garrett County history.



Office of the Superintendent

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF GARRETT COUNTY

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May 1, 1991

Rev. John A. Grant, Editor
SEEDLINGS
North Second Street
Oakland, MD 21550

Dear Rev. Grant:

On behalf of the elementary students of Garrett County, I'd like to thank the Garrett County Historical Society for their generous donation of SEEDLINGS.

The Garrett County Social Studies Curriculum focuses on a study of Maryland at fourth grade, so SEEDLINGS has been distributed to fourth grade students throughout the school system. As I have visited with teachers, they have shared their very positive feelings about your publication. They have found SEEDLINGS to be an excellent means of extending their students' understanding of Garrett County history and students have shown an increased amount of interest in learning the history of their county.

I look forward to continuing to work with your organization as we endeavor to continue to provide students with an understanding of their historical roots. Again, thank you for your generous donation.

Sincerely,

Brenda McCartney, Ed.D.
Director of Elementary Education

The accompanying letter from Dr. Brenda McCartney tells of the good results of the Society's donation of Seedlings to the Garrett County school system.

There is another fringe benefit from the publication of Seedlings.

Due to a reduction of State funds for school bus trips to Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington, Garrett County school children are now taking day trips through the County. Your Editor, has assisted in the planning of these trips.

By the time this issue of Glades Star is published, 5th grade students from three different schools will have made historic tours of the County. Many of the places they will visit have been subjects of articles for Seedlings. Next fall, there are plans for additional 5th grade students to make similar trips.

Dues Notice

Dues for the year, beginning July 1, 1991, are payable as of that date.

Because of ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we will not be able to send out dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1. Any member who has not paid his dues by September 30, 1991, will be automatically dropped from membership. Please send the \$10 dues to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Route 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550. Dues may also be paid at the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland, or at any one of its branches in the county.

If you wish a membership card for the Garrett County Historical Society, please enclose an extra

\$.29 with your dues payment.

Members are asked to bear with the operation of this part of the society in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

"Breaker . . . Breaker"

The Anniversary Issue (March, 1991) had so much material available that some of it had to be left out. Here is one piece of history that should be recorded:

"It was like having your own outlet to a vast party line," is the way one person described his C.B. radio.

"Novelty" is the only word which begins to describe the love affair that the American public had with the Citizen's Band radios of the 1970s. "Breaker . . . Breaker" were words that became a part of the vocabulary of millions of motorists. It put you in touch with anyone on the road who "had their ears on." And what was the conversation after you got in touch . . . not much more than casual observations of the weather or road conditions.

One aspect of the C.B. era was the names that drivers adopted for themselves. A listener parked along the highway during this era could hear names that ranged from the vulgar to the funny to the ridiculous.

Despite these breaks in the tedium of driving, the C.B. radios aided many motorists in times of extreme difficulty. The driving public probably had a more compassionate feeling for their fellow motorists when C.B. radios were popular than at any other time in history.

Improvement of the Cumberland Road

by John Toston

Although it is generally known as the National Pike, through the years the road from Cumberland to Wheeling was known by a variety of different names such as the National Road, the Government Road, Road to Wheeling, etc. In the 1820s-30s, it was generally referred to as the "Cumberland Road."

Cumberland Road

The present improvements to Route 48 between Hancock and Cumberland, Maryland, might, for the most part, seem an inconvenience to motorists and hopefully, a considerable improvement in safety and ease in travel.

In 1822, efforts were begun on Tuesday, December 31, in the U.S. Senate to improve the Cumberland Road from the city of Cumberland to the Ohio River by way of the Senate sitting as a Committee of the Whole. Senator Talbot of Kentucky took up a bill for an appropriation for the repair of "National Road" from Cumberland to the Ohio River. He stated that at the last session, the sum of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) would have been sufficient (apparently a bill was already drawn for this purpose, but the appropriation of funds was left blank). Now he stated it would require not less than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) due to neglect of its condition and he moved for this appropriation.

Senator Samuel Smith, of Maryland, thought this sum was rather large and further discussion was postponed to gather additional information.

On Monday, January 6, 1823, the Senate reconvened as Committee of the Whole, and Senator Talbot announced receipt of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury that he had requested earlier. The Secretary of Treasury advised that the past Superintendent for construction of this stretch of road was no longer in the government pay and was not available for rehire. The Secretary advised that at the beginning of the Cumberland Road, Mr. Shriver had been appointed as Superintendent by the President at a salary of \$1,800 annually which was increased in 1816 to \$2,500. The Secretary felt that a sum less than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) would be inadequate for repairs. By vote of 19 to 11, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) was approved by Committee.

The blank space in the bill for compensation for the Superintendent, on motion of Senator Talbot, was filled in at three dollars (\$3) per day as work could be done only in the summer and autumn and he felt that an annual appropriation would be unnecessary.

On January 7 in the Senate, Senator Macon of North Carolina called for a further vote on the appropriation and was interrupted by Senator Taylor of Virginia who consumed about one hour of time arguing against the constitutionality of federal funds for improvements within the states. Senator Talbot, at the conclusion of Senator Macon's

words, expressed surprise at this opposition from the gentlemen from Virginia.

The various interests of localities will come into play later as you will see that the states of Kentucky and Ohio were interested not only in the appropriation for the road improvement but also for federal expenditure for a canal from the city of Washington, D.C., to Cumberland, Maryland, in hopes of there later being a privately developed canal from Pittsburgh to Cumberland which would transport goods from areas west of Pittsburgh. Mr. Talbot then took more than one hour to debate the constitutionality as well as the public good for this proposed expenditure with particular emphasis on the fact that the original project had cost the U.S. Treasury approximately 1.8 million dollars.

By a vote of 26 to 9 in favor, the bill was then ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives. On January 7, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, on the subject of the Cumberland Road, introduced a letter from the Postmaster General advising the Congress in general that the newest section of the Cumberland Road (western) was in a ruinous state — in places two carriages were not able to pass, and that if these obstacles were not removed, the Great Western Mail must then be transported on lengthier, oblique and circuitous roads — which will retard the expedition of mail and considerably enhance the expenditure of the Post Office Department. On January 23, the House, by motion of Mr. Trimble, moved to have

the President set the compensation of the Road Superintendent at a figure not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

The motion failed on voice vote.

On Saturday, February 15, 1823, the House met as a Committee of the Whole and the matter of appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland Road was again addressed. There was considerable debate between Mr. McLane of Delaware and Mr. Trimble and Mr. A. Smyth of Virginia as to the propriety of settling the sum to be appropriated in view of past actions of the House Committee.

On February 19, 1823, the interest of the various areas involved contiguous to the road became more apparent as Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania on February 19, 1823, moved to amend the repair bill to provide that as of December 1, 1824, that the United States cede to the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, that part of the road that lies within the boundary of each, provided that within six months thereafter, the legislature of each state should accept the same on the condition that such state shall forever keep it in good repair, collect only enough toll to maintain it and annually publish the amount of toll collected and spent.

Mr. Smyth went into considerable discussion as to the claim of the 14th Congress to make, constitutionally, appropriations for internal improvements with further comment that the late President Madison was negative on the power of Con-

gress to make such appropriations. Perhaps this was a disagreement on the power of the executive as compared to the legislative branch inasmuch as Congress previously had directed that the president should set the amount of salary at least for the superintendent of the project. At vote in this session, the resolutions of the 15th Congress were also discussed and the minutes were read to determine that by a vote of 83 to 81, it had been resolved that Congress did not have the power, under the Constitution, to construct roads for military purposes nor to construct roads necessary between the states but did have the power to construct post-roads and military roads. The general consensus of this particular committee was that Congress did not have the power to make internal improvements. A good deal of discussion centered on the fact that, constitutionally or not, Congress had already spent 1.8 million dollars on this road project. The committee and the House adjourned without any final action. On February 17, 1823, the progress of the appropriations bill became even more complicated when the House, acting as a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the matter of unfinished business, took up a motion to strike out the proposed appropriation for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for continuing the location of the Western National Road from Wheeling to the Mississippi River. Mr. Alexander of Virginia opposed this motion on a procedural basis with particular emphasis that he felt the motion of Mr. Hardin of

Kentucky was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The questions before the committee would appear to be how proponents of the appropriation could deny the constitutionality of approving money for a national road from Wheeling to the Mississippi River at the same time it was in the act of approving federal expenditures for the road from Cumberland to Wheeling. On the questions of the proposed amendment of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in addition to the Cumberland to Ohio River project, the amendment was stricken by an affirmative vote of 85 with no opposition.

On February 19, 1823, the Speaker of the House laid before it a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a committee request of February 17 for the amounts appropriated heretofore for the road from Cumberland to Ohio with specifics as to the expense of surveying and location, construction and repairs, pay of superintendents and assistants and what, if any, part of appropriations is unaccounted for and due the United States. Request was made by Mr. Jackson of Virginia.

The letter stated that the amount appropriated was \$1,718,846.35 with \$5,314.85 unaccounted for and with \$1,041.67 due the United States at settlement. It was impossible to distinguish appropriations for repairs from that for construction; the only figure listed exclusively for repairs was \$16,160.19 while construction was listed as \$1,544,882.70.

February 25, 1823, the debate on the construction of the canal

from the District of Columbia to Cumberland began and was tied to the improvements to the Cumberland Road. While the expense of improvement to the Cumberland Road was discussed, various representatives also discussed the benefit of water travel at 1/20th of the cost of travel by way of road.

Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania wanted the federal government to fund construction of a canal from the District of Columbia to Cumberland which would be 2/3rds of the 310-mile distance (from D.C. to Pittsburgh, Pa.). He contended that this would promote trade from the western states through Pittsburgh with particular reference to goods coming from the states of Ohio and Kentucky. At this session, the value of such a canal was also used to form a base for opposition for federal expenditures for construction of a military fort 15 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia. The proponents of the canal contending that President Washington, at his last session of Congress, had urged Congress to always look toward the benefit of the country as a whole and not to become overly involved in a narrow military sense of national security and defense but rather look to the strength of the country as a whole with an easy flow of goods and people throughout the states as a means of best national defense. Proponents noted the opportunity to have water transportation from the nation's capital to Pittsburgh and eventually to the city of New Orleans as providing a better national defense than a fixed stationary military base near the city of

Washington.

Congress adjourned on March 3, 1823, with no further reference to the improvement of the Cumberland Road.

Brant Mine In Deep Creek Park

Poised on the tippie with its tailgate hanging open, the little mine car looks as if it had just dumped a load of coal. Behind it, 50 feet of narrow-gauge track leads back to a timbered mine opening in Meadow Mountain. Together, with a small building, the assembly of cars and rails is part of a coal mine demonstration created for visitors to Deep Creek Lake State Park.

Loose coal on the ground testifies to the fact that this was once a real operating coal mine. Known as "Brant Mine," it was opened by Delphia Brant and George Beckman in 1923. It supplied coal for a local market for about three years. Then Brant became sick with silicosis, died, and the mine was closed and forgotten.

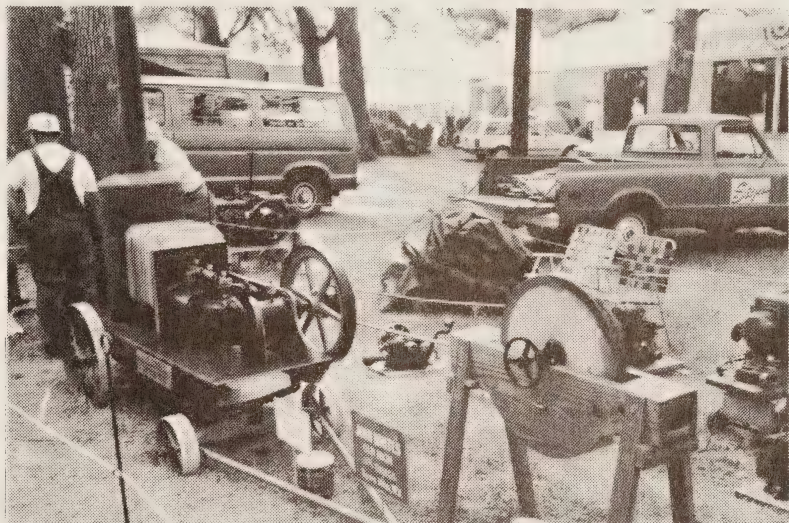
Eventually, the Brant Mine and the land around it was incorporated into the State Park system. About 1985, Mr. Ward Ashby, who was manager of the Deep Creek Lake State Park, conceived the idea of using the mine as a point of interest for visitors to the park. His plan was to renovate the mine as a demonstration to show how coal was mined in Garrett County in the 1920's.

Selecting pieces and parts from the old Ashby Mine in Crellin, he designed two small mine cars for the exhibit. Then, he and the park

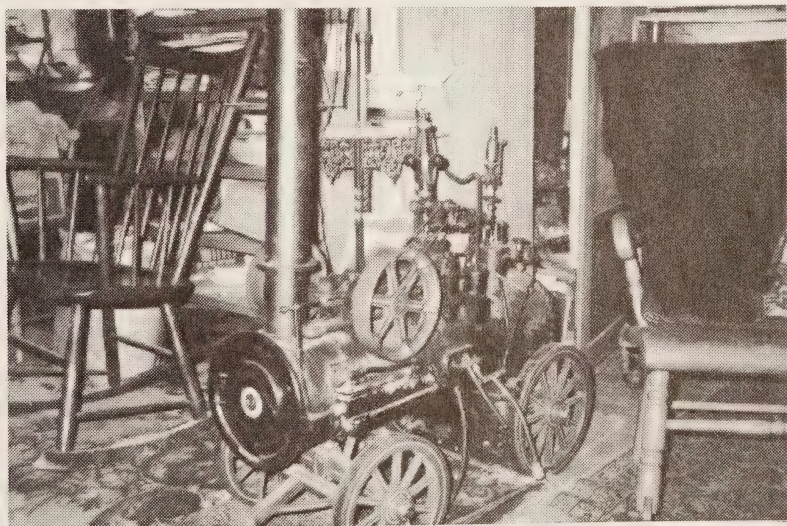
crew laid rails, built a small tipple and constructed a maintenance building at the mine site. At the same time, they re-timbered the mine opening and dug out enough coal to fill one car.

Now, on summer evenings, visitors to the park are treated to a demonstration of how coal was

mined there 65 years ago. One member of the park crew pushes a carload of coal out of the mine and begins his story. Complete with carbide lamp and miner's pick, he describes how men dug and loaded coal from this particular Garrett County coal mine in the 1920's.



The hot air engine in working condition at Farmer's and Threshermen's Jubilee, New Centerville, Pa.



Russell Harvey kept the model in one corner of the living room.



Davis, Md. 1916

Once, There Really Was A Davis, Md.

Al Feldstein was the speaker for the annual Society's dinner back in June, 1989. Mr. Feldstein had published a whole series of photographic books, using old post cards of the area. Many people enjoyed looking at these old photographs, and so he was a

popular selection as a speaker for the banquet.

In addition to speaking about his collection of post cards, Mr. Feldstein also brought along a series of slides made from post cards of Garrett County. One Garrett County photograph



The same land today.

which flashed on the screen was unfamiliar to most of the audience. It was one which showed a town called Davis, Maryland.

"Are you sure it shouldn't have been labeled Davis, West Virginia?" was a general question which came from the audience.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Feldstein. "Perhaps someone in the audience might know more about it."

The slide was once more shown on the screen. Several people ventured the opinion that the area looked like the flat land of the Casselman River valley between Jennings and Grantsville. Yet, no one could say definitely where the photograph of Davis, Maryland, had really been taken.

What confused the issue was the town's large size. It seemed impossible that the town shown in the photograph could disappear without leaving some trace of its existence.

Post Card Source

One obvious way to document the existence of the town was to find the original photograph used to make the old post card. An alternative source might be to locate some corroborating reference to the town of Davis, Maryland.

Surprisingly, the source of the photograph and corroborating reference were both found at the same time. They were in an excellent booklet called, "Tall Pines And Winding Rivers" by Benjamine F.G. Kline Jr. (The booklet is about the logging railroads of Maryland).

Pages 59 and 60 show photographs of Davis, and give a detailed description of the town, the lumber mill operation which caused its existence, and railroad which served it.

Quotation From Booklet

What follows is from "Tall Pines And Winding Rivers."

"There are no marks on present day maps that show the location of Davis, Maryland, or markers along the road. When you mention the name, most people think you are referring to the town across the Maryland border in West Virginia. But a Davis, Maryland did exist, and for a short time, was a close rival of Jennings in size and industry."

"Due to the passage of time and the short life span of the town, little information remains. For most of the data acquired, I am grateful to the late Claude Davis of Somerset, Pennsylvania, son of J.B. Davis."

"J.B.Davis was a well-known lumberman of the Ursina, Somerset County, Pennsylvania area. He operated the general store, and beginning in the late 1800's, began purchasing timberland in Pennsylvania and Maryland and erected sawmills to harvest these tracts. His business continually expanded, and in 1913, he began his first logging railroad operation."

"It is not known how Mr. Davis acquired his timberland, for a search of records at the Garrett County Courthouse found no large land purchases. However, he did pay W.O. King \$725 for 8 acres to construct a sawmill, lumber yard, and other buildings necessary for his enterprise. The

agreement also included a right-of-way for a railroad, and his agreement was for 10 years."

"The date of March 28, 1913 is conceded to be in the beginning of the operation. On the flat land north of Maryland Route 495 near the junction of the South Branch of the Casselman River, and the Casselman River, he constructed a single band saw mill, store, post office, and 20 dwellings for his workmen. A spur was laid from the Jennings Brother's Railroad across the Casselman River to reach the mill site, and the lumber was shipped over the Jennings Brother's Railroad to market. The band mills capacity exceeded 30,000 feet per day."

"The logging railroad was narrow gauge and followed the South Branch of the Casselman River for 10 miles. An additional spur followed Tarkiln Run. The railroad sidings in the immediate area of the mill were three rail, or dual gauge, to allow locomotives of both railroads to serve the sidings."

"There is little known about the details of the job. However, excitement did occur during January of 1916, when ice jammed the Casselman River flooding the town and mill site, leaving the entire area covered with large cakes of ice."

"Their motive power was a 35 ton, Class B, Climax. It was purchased second-hand from an unknown previous owner, and speculating, it may have been one of the locomotives owned by the Kulp Lumber Company of Oldtown, Maryland, which had just closed their operation and had several locomotives for

sale."

"The operation continued until 1917-18, when it closed. The mill was dismantled and transferred to another location. The Climax locomotive and 30,000 feet of steel rails were shipped to Brunner Run, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Davis established another railroad logging operation. They finished at approximately the same time as the Jennings, and it is possible they were cutting Jennings' timber."

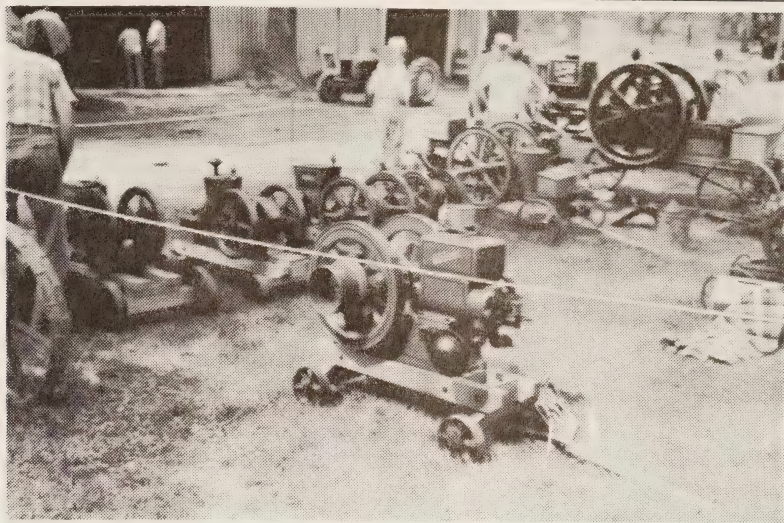
"To the casual observer, all evidence of the sawmill and town have vanished. Only a close examination of the ground reveals the grade of the spur connecting the site with the Jennings Brother's Railroad. The former town site is now reverted to pasture land."

Mr. Klein's description of the former location of Davis, Maryland, is true. A driver turning west off of Rt. 495 can find very little to identify that the town once existed where there is pasture land today.

A Collector's Legacy (Continued from Page 539)

Russell Harvey died on March 5, 1990, but his models and antiques still fulfill their historical teaching role. Men like John White exhibit them at festivals and fairs where they take time to explain their function and mechanical application.

"A Collector's Legacy" is one-half of a two-part story. The other half about Mr. White's care and collection of antique machinery and models is also included in this issue of The Glades Star.



A group of "hit & miss" engines

"Hit and Miss One-Lungers"

by John A. Grant

"Putt! Putt! Putt!
Purr...Purr...Putt! Purr..."

It was the staccato sound of a "hit and miss . . . one lungers." Once a person has heard one of the old, two cycle gasoline engines running, he can't forget the sound.

Thus I was drawn to the demonstration area where a whole group of the little engines were "putting" away.

It was September and the Farmer and Thrashermen's Jubilee at New Centerville, Pa., was in full swing. Antique steam tractors periodically puffed through the crowd, with the piercing blast on a steam whistle to warn of their approach. From the middle of the festival grounds in a corrugated iron building came the humming sound of a large gas engine. It drove the Allis-Chalmers generator which

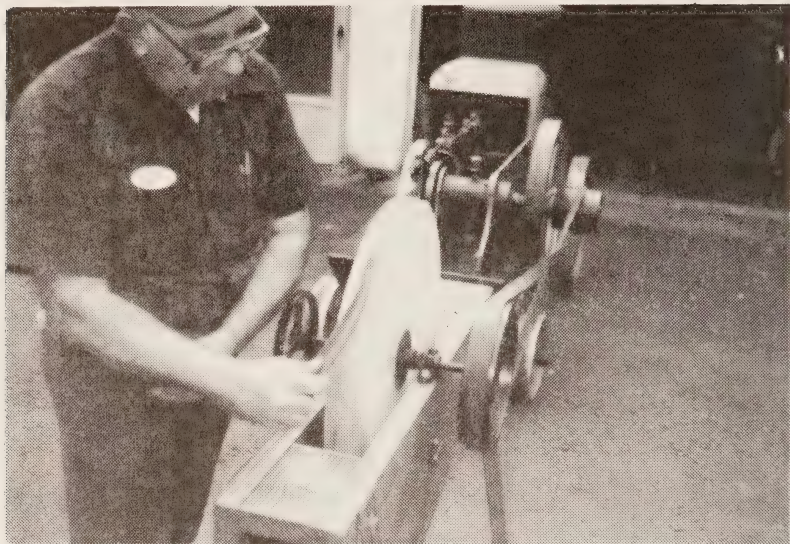
supplied electricity for part of the festival grounds.

There seemed to be some kind of mechanical activity everywhere to attract the attention of the spectators. It was part of the Jubilee organizer's plan of going beyond simply showing antique engines. They had exhibits of engines that were actually working.

Hot Air Engine

Back in 1827, a man in Scotland produced an engine that is now almost forgotten: the hot air engine. It worked on the principle that heated air expands to produce pressure, and that when cooled, it will give a partial vacuum. It was a principle that had been understood for many years, but Robert Sterling was the first one to apply it to a reciprocating engine.

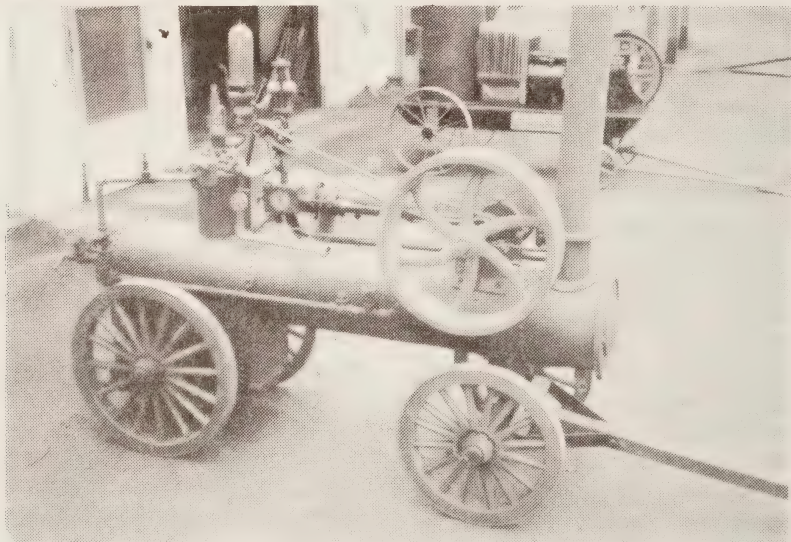
After Sterling perfected his



John White uses power from the hot air engine.

engine, he began to manufacture them in vertical and horizontal models. For almost 100 years they were used, generally adapted to pumping water. Eventually, they were discarded for the smaller, more powerful gasoline engine.

To find a hot air engine on exhibit is rare, but to see one actually running is very rare indeed. Yet, to one side of the chattering antique gasoline engines was a horizontal hot air engine, quietly puffing away as its piston rod went back and



The Harvey steam engine in front of John White's shop.

forth. What made this particular engine most unusual was that it had a new look about it; it was not an antique.

Both the gasoline and the hot air engines were part of an exhibit by Mr. John White of Terra Alta, W.Va. He had reconditioned all of the antique gasoline engines, and knew their history; when they were manufactured and what kind of machinery they powered. Once in a while, as he walked around checking his gasoline engines, he would put a small oak log in the firebox of the hot air engine.

"Did you build the hot air engine?" was my first question to John. I knew him to be an excellent machinist and the new engine could have been a product of his auto body repair shop.

"No. As a matter of fact, it was built by J.E. Lancaster of Mt. Savage for the late Russell Harvey," he replied. Then he went on to give me details of its construction. "The wheels are from old farm machinery, the frame was part of a truck, the piston is from a D-9 bulldozer, and the fly wheel was salvaged from an antique four horse power gasoline engine.

"Lancaster built it back in the 1970's for Mr. Harvey. I think Russell came up with the design, and it's probably the only one Lancaster ever built."

Asked about the engine's power, John White added that it was one of the draw-backs of the hot air engine. Although they worked very efficiently, they were not very powerful. Most of them were used for pumping water.

"They claim that when hot air engines were used on farms, a pitch-fork full of hay was enough to pump all the water needed to fill the average watering trough.

"Another thing a person wants to remember is that the hot air engine was in competition with wind mills and water ram jet pumps."

Before he died, Russell Harvey gave the hot air engine to John White as a gift. It was one of several items he "inherited" from Russell, including the small steam engine and companion saw mill. These last two pieces of machinery are stored in John's shop at Terra Alta.

A person has to visit the shop in order to appreciate how John White cares for the pieces of antique machinery he has collected. He also has a lot of old things like wheels, engine parts, etc., around his auto body shop. However, despite the large number of items, they are neatly stored inside or collected in groups on the outside.

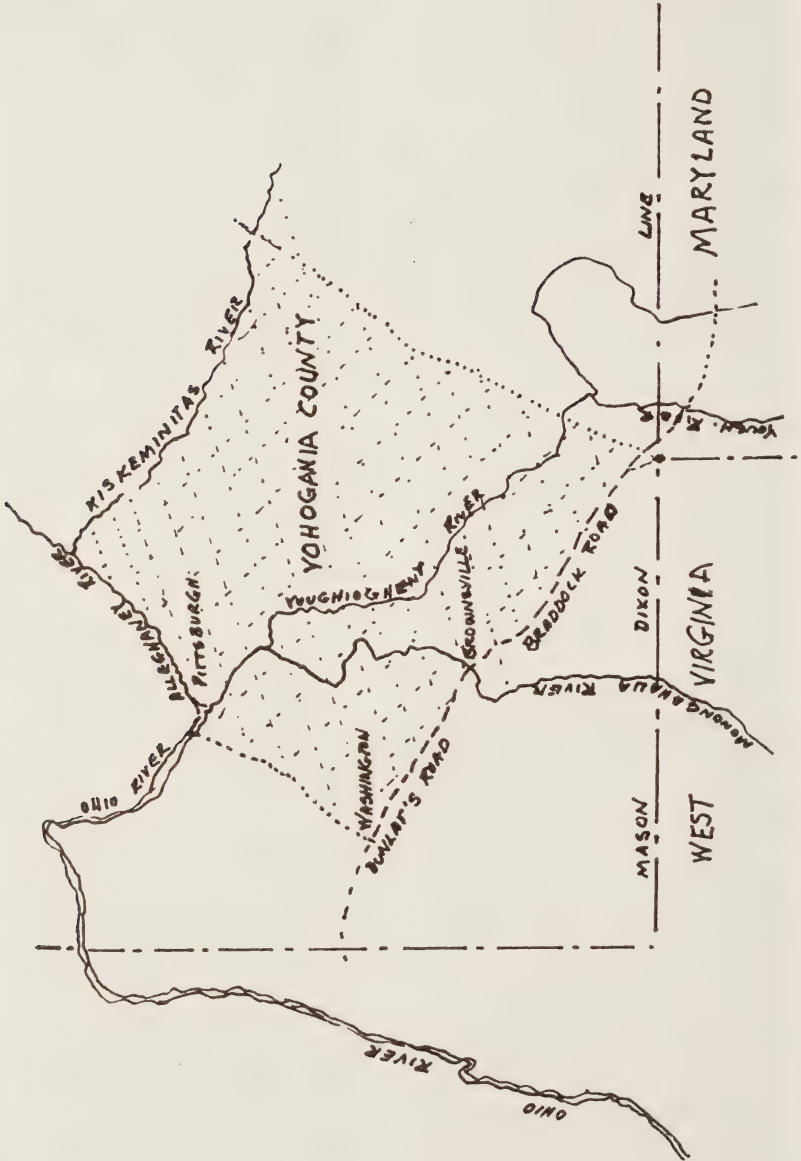
Whenever he plans to exhibit his things, he carefully checks all the mechanical parts. "It's sorta dumb not to do that," he said. "What good is it to haul a thing to a festival and then not have it working when you get there?"

Plans for future festivals include cleaning up the Harvey steam engine and saw mill so they can be exhibited. Although the steam engine is in good shape, the saw mill needs some maintenance work.

Then, along with the chatter of the "hit and miss — one lungers," and stately motion of the hot air engine, will be the steady "puff,

puff" of the small steam engine And . . . a visitor to the festival will see John White moving around among his

machines with a pleasant smile on his face ready to tell the history and use for every one of them.



A map of Yohogania

Yohogania — The “Lost County”

Editor's Note: A word of thanks to Mr. Mick Gallis of Smithfield, Pa., a member of the Fayette County Historical Society. He supplied your Editor with a book containing the Court Records of Yohogania County. The loan of this book culminated several years of historical research prompted by a brief mention of Yohogania County in Wiley's "History Of Preston County."

Colonial Geography

An historical fact which is often overlooked is that Colonial Virginia was wrapped around western Maryland and claimed land up into western Pennsylvania. This geographical mix-up accounts for the brief existence of the Virginia county called "Yohogania" following the Revolutionary War.

When the west end of the Mason Dixon Line was finally established, Virginia relinquished its claim to the disputed territory. By this action, Yohogania ceased to exist and became "The Lost County."

London Company Charter

Colonial Virginia had long claimed the land west of the Laurel Hill Mountains as part of its own western territory. It held this claim as part of a 1609 charter given to the Virginia based London Company by the King of England.

This land claim also explains why Virginia militia men were sent to oppose the French when they began moving into the Allegheny and the Ohio River valleys.

George Washington and other

Virginia land owners were entranced by this section of the American frontier. The land was part of the western reaches of Augusta County which had been established in 1738 as a sub-division of Orange County, Virginia.

In the years between the end of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War, Pennsylvania also claimed the same land to be part of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

With both colonial colonies claiming jurisdiction over the same land, there were the inevitable legal difficulties. In the 1770s there were a series of arrests and counter arrests, as both Pennsylvania and Virginia tried to administer civil affairs in the area.

Partisan feelings were so strong among the settlers that each had three contingents of soldiers fighting in the Revolutionary War.

Official Formation of Yohogania County

In October 1776, the Assembly of Virginia divided West Augusta into three new counties: Ohio, Monongalia, and Yohogania.

The western end of the Mason Dixon Line stopped at the northwest corner of what is now Garrett County. This location was the beginning corner for the new Virginia county called "Yohogania."

From this starting point it extended northward along Laurel Hill Mountain to Kiskeminitas River and down it to the Allegheny River. The boundary

then followed the Allegheny and Monongahela for a number of miles, then went to a point west of the present Washington, Pa. Heading southward again, the boundary followed Dunlap's old road to Braddocks Road and eventually back to the beginning point on the Mason Dixon Line.

The area included in the boundary of Yohogania County included parts of the present Westmoreland, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Green, and Fayette counties of Pennsylvania.

Yohogania Legal Life (1776-1780)

During the years that Yohogania County existed, its courts functioned in a normal manner. There were hearings on civil and criminal cases, and the dispensing with other matters pertaining to the administration of the County. One of the first things which took place was the firm establishment of its boundaries. The records show the appointment of various commissioners to clearly define the location of different parts of the County: naming roads, trails, or creeks which could be identified.

The opening sessions of the County Court were held at Augusta Town (now Washington, Pa.). After August, 1777, it was moved to the house of Andrew Heath near what is now West Elizabeth, Pa.

Andrew Heath seems to have been a prominent man in the new county. Court records show that Heath, along with Zachariah Connel, and William Lee took the Oath as Captains of the local militia.

End of Yohogania

Pennsylvania was not content

with a Virginia county situated in land it claimed as its own. In the end, Maryland became the arbitrator in the conflict between the two states.

In 1779, Virginia appointed commissioners to meet with their counterparts from Pennsylvania in Baltimore. They were to decide on a boundary between the western end of the two states.

An agreement was ratified by Pennsylvania in November 1779, and by Virginia in June 1780. The agreement ended Pennsylvania's claim to parts of what is now West Virginia. It also gave Pennsylvania all of Yohogania County, and the county, as a geographical entity, ceased to exist.

Final Touch Of History

The last entry in court records of Yohogania County on August 28, 1780, is signed by Edward Ward. This is the same "Ensign" Ward who surrendered the fort at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers to the French and Indians on April 17, 1754, then marched back with his small command to join Washington at Ft. Necessity.

Epilogue

Since Colonial times there have been a variety of spellings for the river and the "lost county." "Yohogania" persisted for a number of years, but today we have a real "tongue twister" for visitors to the area. The accepted spelling, "Youghiogheny" may come closer to the original Indian sound for the name.

When Washington made his last trip through this area in 1784, his diary shows that he still preferred "Yohogania" as the spelling for the river.



Woodbridge Church

Woodbridgetown Finally Located

Before the Mason-Dixon Line was extended to its present terminus, the same land west of Garrett County, Maryland was claimed by Virginia and Pennsylvania. Virginia's claim to this part of the American frontier lay

in the 1609 charter given to the London Company by the King of England. Pennsylvania's claim, although not as old as Virginia's, was pursued with equal vigor.

As the pioneer families moved westward on the frontier, Vir-



Flat land of Woodbridgetown

ginia kept sub-dividing its westward counties. As such, they added a legal dimension to their land claims by establishing courts and administrative offices in the new counties.

In 1738, Virginia sub-divided Orange County and made the disputed land part of the newly formed Augusta County. Pennsylvania countered by naming the land as part of Westmoreland County.

Mifflintown (Woodbridgetown) Monongalia's County Seat

This county identification of the territory continued until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. One of Virginia's first moves after establishing itself as an independent state was to further sub-divide Augusta County into three counties. In October, 1776, the Assembly of Virginia divided the western part of Augusta into Ohio, Monongalia, and Yohogania counties.

In Wiley's "History of Preston County," there is a section devoted to this sub-division. However, one portion of this section has remained a mystery to Maryland and West Virginia history "buffs." It is the geographical location of the original county seat of Monongalia County.

Wiley said that a village called Mifflintown had been selected. He further stated that the geographical location of Mifflintown was in Fayette County, about six miles from the Preston County line. He further said that in the years following the extension of the Mason-Dixon Line, which placed the village in Pennsylvania, it became known as Woodbridgetown.

Trouble was . . . no one seemed to know where Woodbridgetown was located.

Fayette County Help

Finally, after four years of general inquiry through the Glades Star, Woodbridgetown was located. Mr. Mick Gallis of the Fayette County Historical Society came forth with the information about Woodbridgetown. Wiley's description of the location contained a slight error. The village was located six miles north of Monongalia County, not Preston County. It was close to Mr. Gallis's home in Smithfield, Pa.

Woodbridgetown Today

A quick reference for Garrett County residents is to imagine Woodbridgetown as the same kind of community as Hoyes. Central to the community of Woodbridgetown is the Woodbridge Union Church, with its accompanying cemetery. It derives its name from Samuel Woodbridge, founder of the church and prominent resident of the community. He and his family are buried in the cemetery.

It is easy to see why the village might have been chosen as a future county seat. Surrounding it are several hundred acres of flat farm land, probably the flattest area for a number of miles in that part of Pennsylvania's rolling countryside. A dozen or so frame houses are spaced along the straight piece of county road that passes the Woodbridge church.

Farther back from the road can be seen solid-looking stone houses, perhaps over 150 years old.

Judging from dates on the

tombstones in the cemetery, the village was the center of a farming community, dating back to the early 1770's. Revolutionary War veterans and their immediate families are buried there. Other dates indicate that settlers began to arrive in the community in the first decades following the war.

Knowing its date of early settlement, there might be a tendency to write off Woodbridgetown as a sleepy community in the backwaters of Colonial history. Such is not the case. New houses are there also, and although Woodbridgetown was a mystery to some history "buffs," it is a community with a healthy existence.

An Early Garrett County Resident

Information about how people lived and worked in Garrett County during the 1800's can be found in unusual places. The following is obituary information on Mr. Charles Bolden which was published in *The Republican*, Oct. 1, 1903.

As an article for historical material in the *Glades Star*, the obituary contains a wealth of information about the life of an early citizen of Garrett County.

"On Tuesday, Sept. 29, Charles Bolden died at his home in Oakland after an illness of 3 months. He was aged 78 years and 27 days. The funeral will occur today with services at the residence conducted by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and the interment will be made in the Odd Fellows Cemetery. Crook Post G.A.R. being in charge."

Early Years

"Mr. Bolden was born in Grantsville, Sept. 2, 1825, where his early days were spent. For a number of years during his boyhood he was employed by a prominent stage line operating on the old National Road and later he was engaged with a contractor

in his native town. In May of 1852 he shouldered his carpenter tools and walked from Grantsville to the site upon which Oakland now stands, there being located here at that time only three residences — the old Stoyer property then standing on the site of the present D.E. Bolden residence, the old Totten house, and a small frame house near where the Glades Hotel now stands."

"Arriving here Mr. Bolden made some repairs to the Totten property and upon completing that work he erected several small residences for different parties. Being impressed with the location and the climate he decided to settle here. In a short time afterward he was united in marriage to Maria L. Shirer, eldest daughter of the late Peter Shirer who at that time resided at the old 'Red House.'

Union Soldier and Patriotic Family

"When the period of strife came on between the north and the south, Mr. Bolden enlisted in the service of the Union in Co. O, 6th Va. and at the expiration of his 3 years service he re-enlisted for 2 more years. During 4 years

of this time he was located at old Fort Pendleton enduring with his comrades many severe hardships and at times suffering for the meager necessities of life. At frequent intervals he made hazardous journeys afoot to visit his family at this place."

"In 1865 when the Confederates came through this section, Mr. Bolden, together with many of his command, were captured but were paroled on the streets the same day. At this time an incident memorable to at least two families of Oakland occurred. The Confederates, during their march through the town determined to find and destroy the American flag kept at the time and for years afterward by the Bolden family. Entering the Bolden residence they demanded that the flag be delivered to them."

"Receiving no satisfactory reply they proceeded to ransack the entire house but failed to find a trace of it. A daughter, Ella, the eldest, with her Aunt Miss Lizzie Shirer had sewn the flag to a large straw tick placing the tick back on the bed and smoothing the coverlet just as the soldiers entered the room. (The daughter, who later became Mrs. Sheridan, died Wednesday last.)"

Master Carpenter

"Just 50 years ago last June, Mr. Bolden completed the old Catholic Church which stands on Oak Street. He also built the old M.E. Church. He was employed by Capt. J.M. Jarboe and in the erection of many of the best buildings in the city."

Citizen

"He was ever a stalwart

Republican voting that ticket faithfully and raising a family of 6 Republican voters. He never sought nor asked for office but was content to aid his party in his own quiet manner."

"Mr. Bolden was the father of 12 children, 3 of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother died 9 years ago. His sons and 2 daughters survive."

"During his lifetime Mr. Bolden watched Oakland grow from a village to a city of its present proportions. He watched the coming of the railroad and heard the first whistle of the steam engines as they split the clear cool air of his native

(Continued on Page 564)

Marriage Records For Garrett County

A frequent request that comes to the Historical Society is for information about marriage ceremonies performed years ago. This type of genealogical information is available, but often inconvenient to obtain by someone not living in the Garrett County area.

As a help to people seeking such information, Mrs. Beth Friend, curator of the museum, has taken the time to begin recording marriage information from the Garrett County Courthouse records.

Since one of the functions of the Glades Star is to provide historical information, Mrs. Friend has graciously offered her material for inclusion in the magazine. Herewith are names beginning with "A," for the years, 1872-1876.

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE - 1872 - 1886 - BOOK 1

MALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS	DATE OF MARRIAGE	FEMALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS
ABERNATHY, ISAAC W.	21	GAR. CO.	SINGLE	5-26-1873	SAVAGE, SOPHIA K	23	GAR. CO.	SINGLE
ABERNATHY, JAMES W.	28	MINERAL CO. W. VA.	"	9-24-1873	BEWERS, SARAH ANN	18	GAR. CO.	"
ABONHALL, ELSHA	28	GAR. CO.	"	3-28-1874	HARVEY, RICHARD DEATH	27	GAR. CO.	"
AULT, DANIEL	35	GRANT CO. W. VA.	"	9-25-1874	PENCENARER, ELIZABETH	19	GRANT CO. W. VA.	"
ARNOLD, JOHN W.	25	GAR. CO.	"	1-16-1875	WALTZ, M. E.	23	GAR. CO.	"
ABRIGHT, ELI	24	PESTON CO. W. VA.	"	10-6-1875	FRANK HOUSER, BELLE	19	GAR. CO.	"
ASHBY, MARSHALL M.	25	GAR. CO.	"	11-1-1875	BEACH, SARAH	18	GAR. CO.	"
ASHBY, RALPH	30	GAR. CO.	"	4-2-1878	SHAFER, RACHAEL	23	GAR. CO.	"
AULT, GEORGE F.	21	GAR. CO.	"	2-28-1879	DURST, REBECCA M.	19	GAR. CO.	"
ALLTOP, BENJAMIN	27	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"	3-31-1880	PHILLIPS, OLIVE VA.	22	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"
ASHBY, J. F.	26	GAR. CO.	"	6-7-1880	HARVEY, RACHAEL O.	22	GAR. CO.	"
AYERSMAN, BARNEY	22	PESTON CO. W. VA.	"	7-5-1880	CARRICO, MARY E.	19	PESTON CO. W. VA.	"
ASHBY, GEORGE L.	23	TUCKER CO. W. VA.	"	7-10-1880	GRIFFITH, LOTTIE J.	19	TUCKER CO. W. VA.	"
AYLES, WILLIAM C.	23	ALLEGANY CO.	"	10-10-1881	MICHAELS, EMMA	17	ALLEGANY CO.	"
ARNOLD, FRANKLIN P.	29	GAR. CO.	"	5-9-1882	LANG, EMMA AL.	24	GAR. CO.	"
ALLEN, JOHN H.	40	MINERAL CO. W. VA.	"	12-18-1882	BIMMEL, MARGARET	21	GAR. CO.	"
ARMSTRONG, CHARLES T.	27	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"	12-29-1882	CROZIER, DAKOTA M.	17	BELMONT CO. OHIO	"
ALLTOP, MILTON	22	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"	5-7-1883	EISENBERGER, MARY	20	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE - 1872 - 1886 - BOOK 1

MALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS	DATE OF MARRIAGE	FEMALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS
ARONHALT, A. M.	22	GRANT Co. W. VA.	"	6-26-1883	BOSLEY, EMMA	18	GRANT Co. W. VA.	"
ARNOLD, DAVID J.	24	GAR. Co.	"	9-26-1883	ASHBY, MARY W.	27	GAR. Co.	"
ALBRIGHT, HENRI D.	24	ALL. Co. M.D.	"	10-10-1883	MARTIN, MARY V.	18	GAR. Co.	"
ARMSTRONG, JOHN L.	21	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	"	6-5-1884	CHANNELS, L. B.	16	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	"
ABBOTT, MARTIN L.	22	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	"	11-16-1884	ALLENBER, LOUISE	20	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	"
ATKINSON, CHARLES D.	38	GAR. Co.	"	2-21-1885	SANDERS, MARY	30	GAR. Co.	"
ARONHALT, JAMES	21	GAR. Co.	"	3-4-1885	MORELAND, DEBORAH	21	GAR. Co.	"
ALLMAN, MARTIN P.	21	HARRISON Co. W. VA.	"	8-27-1885	BOND, MARY	18	HARRISON Co.	"
ALBRIGHT, DAVID	26	PRESTON Co. W. VA.	SINGLE	9-25-1885	FRANKHOUSER, ISOURI	22	GAR. Co.	SINGLE
AILOR, CHARLES WASHINGTON	28	RITCHIE Co. W. VA.	"	6-3-1886	MARTIN, CORA D.	19	RITCHIE Co. W. VA.	"
ALBRIGHT, ARBENNESS S.	30	PRESTON Co. W. VA.	"	6-19-1886	FALGOWSTEIN, LOUISE D.	20	GAR. Co.	"
FE MALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS	DATE OF MARRIAGE	MALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS
ASHBY, HANNAH E.	21	GAR. Co.	SINGLE	11-12-1873	SHAFER, MICHAEL W.	24	GAR. Co.	SINGLE
ARENDT, CLARA V.	19	"	"	1-5-1874	OTTO, C. J.	25	"	"
ARNOLD, EMMA E.	20	"	"	4-4-1874	STILES, FRANCIS B.	19	"	"
ARRINGTON, CAROLINE	31	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	WIDOW	1-18-1876	RITNER, SAMUEL	52	TAYLOR Co. W. VA.	WIDOWER
AAS, CHRISTENA	59	GAR. Co.	"	3-18-1876	DARINGER, JOHN	64	GAR. Co.	"

FEMALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS	DATE OF MARRIAGE	MALE	AGE	RESIDENCE	STATUS
ABERNATHY, SARAH M.	21	" "	SINGLE	4-5-1876	HARVEY, JEREMIAH	27	" "	SINGLE
ADRENTROUT, MARY S.	14	" "	"	3-26-1877	YORKUM, H. C.	21	TUCKER CO. W. VA.	"
ALDRICHT, SUSAN E.	19	PRESTON CO. W. VA.	"	11-1-1877	LEE, CHARLES M.	21	MASON CO. W. VA.	"
ASHBY, MATTIE M.	31	GAR. CO.	"	12-3-1877	SOLARS, JOHN W.	34	FREDERICK CO. VA.	"
ASHBY, HATTIE	28	" "	"	3-4-1880	ROBERTS, L. W.	29	DODDRIE CO. W. VA.	"
ASHBY, ELIZA J.	21	" "	"	9-22-1880	CONNELLY, DANIEL L.	28	FAYETTE CO. PA.	"
ARMONHART, MARY A. R.	31	" "	"	10-14-1880	HARVEY, JOHN O.	36	GAR. CO.	WIDOWER
ASH, MARY	19	" "	"	7-29-1881	MILLER, CHARLES	23	" "	SINGLE
ADAMS, SARAH E.	16	" "	"	1-21-1882	KEENIGER, HARMON C.	23	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"
ARNOLD, MARY B.	23	" "	"	6-15-1882	STANIL, FREDERICK	23	GAR. CO. GRANT CO. W. VA.	"
ARMONHART, MERTHA A.	24	GRANT CO. W. VA.	"	12-28-1882	CROW, JOHN F.	23	" "	"
ASHBY, SOPHRONIA A.	22	GAR. CO.	"	7-28-1883	PERSLEE, FRANK F.	23	GAR. CO.	"
ARNOLD, NANCY	17	" "	"	9-26-1883	MILLER, DANIEL	26	" "	"
ASHBY, MARY W.	27	" "	"	9-26-1883	ARNOLD, DAVID J.	24	" "	"
ALLEN, E. A. M. M.	20	PRESTON CO. W. VA.	"	1-15-1884	DENT, M. EVANS	24	PRESTON CO. W. VA.	"
ALEXANDER, LOUISA E.	20	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"	11-16-1884	ABBOTT, MARTIN L.	22	TAYLOR CO. W. VA.	"
ALLEN, MARY	17	GAR. CO.	"	12-16-1884	MACKEY, DAVID	24	ALL CO., MD.	"
ANDERSON, ANN	17	PRESTON CO. W. VA.	"	9-28-1885	ORR, JOHN W.	21	PRESTON CO. W. VA.	"
AUVILL, MARY E.	26	BARBOUR CO. W. VA.	"	5-29-1886	WILLIS, CLARENCE J. H.	40	BARBOUR CO. W. VA.	WIDOWER



Extra Copies of Anniversary Issue

Unlike the series of four which were issued in 1972, as part of the Garrett County Centennial, there is only one large issue of the Glades Star to mark our 50th anniversary. This is the March, 1991, issue and it contains 50-plus pages to mark it as special. The remaining issues of the Glades Star for 1991 will be the normal size of about 28-32 pages.

However, there are extra copies of the March, 1991, issue and they will be for sale to members on a first come, first serve basis for as long as they last. The price for an extra copy is \$2.50 plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling. Send a check or money order for \$3.50 to Mrs. Martha Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Early Garrett Resident (Continued from Page 560)

mountains, and the declining years of his life were spent among the surroundings which he loved so well and of which he never tired."

"Ripe in years, holding the high respect of his neighbors and acquaintances, deeply revered by the children to whom he had ever been an indulgent, kind, and affectionate parent, he died as he always desired to live, a plain,

humble, God-fearing, upright citizen and as such he will be remembered."

"After life's fitfull fever he sleeps well, the flag of the Republic pinned where he loved to wear it and clad in the blue emblematic color of the country to which he gave 5 years of his life."

"And so ends the career of one of the old landmarks, one of the pioneer citizens, one of the history makers of Western Maryland."

Next Issue . . .

In this issue, there is the story of Davis, Md., a town in Garrett which no longer exists. Plans for the September, 1991 issue are to include several other towns which have either ceased to exist or only have one or two remaining houses.

Little Meadows camp of George Washington has been noted many times, but the precise location of the small stockade which was built there has been lost for 150 years. Next issue of the Glades Star will have a report on locating this stockade.

Included in the next issue will be correspondence from members of the Society. In addition, there will be a complete report on the Jr. Membership program.

THE Glades ★ Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By —

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6, NO. 23

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 1991



Re-painting mileage marker No. 25 at Grantsville.

Children and History

The cover photograph for this issue of the Glades Star has the title of "Children and History." The children putting the finishing touches on marker No. 25 at Grantsville are Andrew and Jennifer Grant of Oakland. They bring into focus something which has happened since the publication of "Seedlings" by the Historical Society; the direct involvement of the Society with the Garrett County school system.

Back during the late 1930's, it was through the efforts of the Garrett County Teachers' Association that talks concerning the formation of an Historical Society began. Finally, in 1941, it became a reality and many teachers of the county took part in the early work of the Society.

However, it seemed that through the years the Society gradually lost its connection with the schools. Fewer and fewer students seemed to know or care that there was a society dedicated to the preservation of the history of Garrett County.

With the distribution of "Seedlings" to the fourth grade elementary school students this lack of knowledge was reversed. Dr. Brenda McCartney, supervisor for the elementary schools, had it incorporated into the curriculum of these students.

Then she took learning process one step further by arranging for school bus trips to points of historic interest in Garrett County.

For years, a traditional bus trip for elementary school chil-

dren was a bus trip to the Baltimore-Annapolis area. The object of such a trip was to bring to the students a realization that Garrett County was part of a much larger geographical area called the State of Maryland. There were genuine points of historical interest which were seen on the trips; however, the trip itself had its physical drawbacks such as an early departure from and later return to the school where the trip originated.

There was always the question of how much the students actually learned on such an exhausting bus trip. Also, budget restrictions by Garrett County in 1991 moved such trips into the realm of possibly "impractical."

It was at this point that Dr. McCartney decided that there existed a possibility of incorporating Garrett County history into the annual one day bus trip. Dr. McCartney met with your editor and compiled a list of historic sites that were available in Garrett County. Then she sent the list to fourth grade teachers asking them to select the ones which they felt would interest the students of that particular school.

From the list of preferences, a bus route through the county was chosen with Penn Alps as a two hour stop on all trips. To date, Crellin, Dennett Road, and Grantsville elementary schools have participated in the bus tours.

Dues Notice

Dues for the year, beginning July 1, 1991, are payable as of that date.

Because of ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we will not be able to sent out dues notices by separate mail.

Dues will be delinquent after July 1. Any member who has not paid his dues by September 30, 1991, will automatically be dropped from membership.

Please send the \$10 dues to Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550. Dues may also be paid at the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland, or any one of its branches in the County.

If you wish a membership card for the Garrett County Historical Society, please enclose an extra \$.29 with your dues payment.

Hidden Artifact

Sometimes historical articles are discovered in the most unusual places. Take for example, General Benjamin Kelly's saddle which is displayed in the Society's museum. It was found in a packing crate which was sold at an auction of unclaimed freight and express back in 1910.

General Kelly was a commander of Union forces in Maryland, and had the unpleasant duty of protecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from guerrilla raids by Confederate forces. He was known for the care which he gave to the horses in his charge, having a rest farm for horses at Gortner. Unfortu-

nately, he was also know as one of two generals kidnapped by Confederate forces in 1865. (The other one was General Crook.)

General Kelly died in 1891, and among the unclaimed freight and express in the B&O station in Oakland was a big wooden box with his name on it. When all the unclaimed items were sold at auction in 1910, former State Senator Richard T. Browning purchased the box.

Inside the box were a number of General Kelly's belongings. There was a Bible, some blankets, some clothing, and his Army saddle. At that time, the saddle was over 50 years old. Having been in the box for such a long time, the saddle needed some reconditioning. Senator Browning did this work, and put the saddle aside as a memento of General Kelly.

In 1971, Senator Browning's descendants gave General Kelly's saddle to the museum where it is now on display.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1991-92

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 Vice Pres.Dr. Raymond McCullough
 Sec'y. Treas.Dorothy B. Cathell
 Corre. Sec'y.Martha Kahl
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 Man'g. Editor .Comm. Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00

Annual Banquet Marks Society's 50th Anniversary

Nearly a hundred people attended the annual banquet and business meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society held at the Bittering Community Center on Thursday, June 27. The banquet this year marked the 50th anniversary of the Society since its formation in 1941.

The regular business session was conducted by DeCorsey Bolden, out-going president of the Society.

Following the minutes of the previous business meeting and the treasurer's report, a slate of nominations was presented to the members. Elected as president was Mr. Clifford DeWitt; re-elected as vice president was Dr. Raymond McCullough; elected to continue serving on the Board of Directors were Mary Strauss and James Ashby; new members elected to the Board were Jerome Moyer and Matthew Stieringer.

Guest speaker for the evening was Mrs. Beth Friend, curator of the Society's museum in Oakland. Her topic was "What Makes A Town" and used the founding of the town of Oakland as an example. She described the changes in the "glades settlement" as people moved into the area, followed by arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and finally as becoming the county seat of the newly formed county. These changes were reflected in both the structure of buildings and the people who lived in them.

Following Mrs. Friend's talk, a special presentation was made to the Society by Mrs. Betty White, author of a newly published book on the history of Terra Alta, W.Va.

This presentation was a copy of Mrs. White's book as a gift to the Society. In her words, "It was a small token of appreciation for assistance that she had received during the 21 years she spent in writing the 619 page historical work." In her remarks at the time, Mrs. White described individual help she had received from various members of the Society.

One of the final items of the business meeting was a discussion conducted by John Grant about the "Seedlings" publication. (During the election portion of the meeting, Grant and Commissioner Elwood Groves were re-elected as editor and

managing editor of The Glades Star; "Seedlings" is also part of their responsibility.)

The discussion revolved around the action of the Society to continue subsidizing the publication of "Seedlings" for another year. Concurrence of the members present was that "Seedlings" should continue for another year.

This year a special program booklet was prepared for the banquet by Mrs. Dorothy Cathell and Mrs. Martha Kahl. These ladies xeroxed some of the pages from the second issue of The Glade Star of 1941 and incorporated them into the booklet. On the cover they added a 50th anniversary sticker under the print of the Society's emblem. The result was a unique souvenir for all the members present at the Historical Society's 50th Anniversary banquet.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY June 11, 1990 to June 7, 1991

Balance in Checking Account, June 11, 1990	\$6,499.34
Receipts	<u>9,339.67</u>
Sub-Total	15,839.01
Less Total Disbursements	<u>9,297.95</u>
Balance in Checking Account, June 7, 1991	<u>\$6,541.06</u>

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Sav. Account, Gar. Natl. Bank	\$1,174.07	
CD, 1st. United Natl. Bank & Trust	1,000.00	
Prem. Pass. 1st. Fed. Sav. Bank	<u>20,059.46</u>	<u>\$22,233.53</u>

TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT	<u>\$28,774.59</u>
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Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy B. Cathell
Treasurer



Clifford C. DeWitt

Clifford DeWitt Elected President of Historical Society

At the annual banquet and business meeting of the Garrett Historical Society on Thursday, June 27, Clifford C. DeWitt was elected president. The banquet, held at the Bittering Community Center, marked the celebration of the 50th year of the Society. Mr. DeWitt became the 25th person elected to this leadership position since the formation of the historical group in 1941.

In assuming the responsibility of president, Clifford DeWitt follows outgoing president, former Delegate DeCorsey Bolden.

Responsibility is not new to Clifford DeWitt. A retired Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, he is presently serving as one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court. He was the fifth clerk to serve since the forma-

tion of the County in 1872, serving from 1978 to 1991. For 19 years prior to his election as clerk, he served as deputy clerk.

As a member of the Garrett County Historical Society he compiled a "to date" index of The Glades Star for the 50th Anniversary issue.

A history buff for a number of years, Clifford DeWitt specializes in Civil War history of the county. In addition to this specialty, he has also compiled a history of DeWitt descendants on his side of the family from their arrival in this country in the 1600's to the present time.

Living on a small farm near Crellin, which has always been his home, he is a member of the Crellin Assembly of God, plays the piano for church services, and is a member of the church board.

Extra Copies Of Anniversary Issue

Back in 1972, the Historical Society printed a series of four issues as part of the Garrett County Centennial. However, in marking the 50th anniversary of the Society, there is only one large issue to mark the event.

This is the March, 1991, issue of The Glades Star and it contains 50-plus pages. The remaining issues of the Glades Star for 1991 will be the normal size of 28 to 32 pages, depending on number of subjects included.

However, there are extra copies of the March, 1991, issue and they will be for sale to everyone on a "first come-first served" basis for as long as they last. The price for an extra copy is \$2.50 plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling. Send a check or money order for \$3.50 to Mrs. Martha Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Back Issues Available

For a number of years, the Society has printed extra issues which have been placed on sale to the public. There are some of these issues, which span a number of years, still available for sale. If you would like some of these back issues, drop a letter to the Editor of The Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD. 21550.

If we can find it, we'll mail it to you at the price of \$2.50 plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling.

Also, we have a complete index of all back issues. If you can only remember the topic of an article, send a letter about it and we'll see if we can find the issue.

Felix Robinson Tribute At Georgetown University

On Sunday, September 29, 1991, at 2 p.m. a special ceremony honoring the late Felix Robinson will take place at Georgetown University. Called "A Tribute To Felix Robinson" it will mark the reception of his collected papers by Lauinger Library of the University.

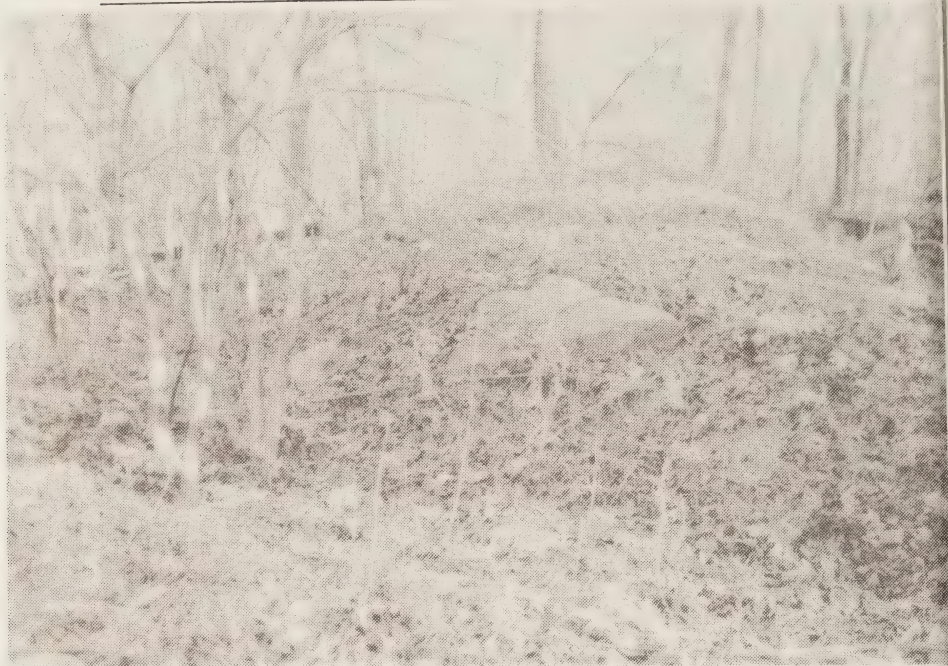
The papers of Felix Robinson include correspondence, manuscripts, research notes, production material, related printed ephemera and photographs for the period 1920 to 1967. Felix Robinson's collection also included a group of genealogical notes presented to him by Capt. Charles Hoyes.

Born in Oakland, Md., in 1898, he lived his early life here and then departed for schooling and ordination as a Lutheran clergyman. He returned to Garrett County in the early 1930's and organized the Mountain Choir Festival which was held for eight seasons at Mt. Lake Park.

During and following World War II, he pastored an inter-denominational in Authurdale, W.Va.

In this same period and later, his life was occupied with many of the things which interested him. Outstanding was the publication of eight volumes of "Tableland Trails." He directed the Oakland Centennial pageant, based on his composition. "The Ballad of Oakland." He was a contributing editor of The Glades Star.

Felix Robinson died Sept. 1, 1967.



Are these mounds the remains of the Little Meadows stockade?



Looking east at tree area in Little Meadows where mounds are located. Braddock Road is in center foreground.

Return To Little Meadows

"Somewhere out there," could be the slogan for the true location of the Little Meadows Camp near Grantsville. There are many historical accounts of French and Indian War movements concerning Little Meadows. They tell who was there and how long they stayed.

George Washington gives references to Little Meadows in his diaries and made several return trips to the area in years that followed the French and Indian Wars.

Although the exact location of the camp itself is still uncertain, each year research in the field and study of historical writings brings a closer focus on the spot where it might have been located in Little Meadows.

Background

Christopher Gist is among the first people to mention Little Meadows in a diary. He spent about 10 days in the area, arriving there on November 8, 1751. He and his companions had followed Nemacolin's Path to the march area. The combination of swamp and thick laurel probably seemed an impassible barrier, for on leaving they turned north and travelled to Turkeyfoot Path in Pennsylvania.

George Washington first passed through Little Meadows in the Fall of 1753. He was on an information gathering mission to Fort LeBoeuf, located on the Allegheny River.

Following his defeat at Fort Necessity in 1754, George Washington returned to Fort

Cumberland passing through Little Meadows on the way. Several soldiers who had received mortal wounds in the battle at Fort Necessity and died on the route to Fort Cumberland, were buried in unmarked graves at Little Meadows.

In later years, when he travelled westward, George Washington would note in his diaries his stops at Little Meadows. An example is an entry on October 12, 1770. "We left Killams early in the morning - breakfasted at Little Meadows 10 miles further off, and lodged at great Crossings 20 miles further ..."

The area must have held a great many memories for Colonial men like George Washington, since it is mentioned in other diaries. One reason for passing through this particular spot is the fact that the creek and marsh associated with Little Meadows presented a north-south barrier which had to be considered in any westward trip. Roughly five miles long, it varies in width up to several hundred feet from side to side.

Braddock's Camp No. 4

During Braddock's campaign in 1755, a military road was built across the marsh at a narrow spot. If the historical material can be interpreted correctly, this road crossed the marsh just west of Camp No. 4, Little Meadows.

A possible way to find the encampment site would be to assume that if the location of the Braddock Road crossing could

be found, then Camp No. 4 should be near-by.

The size of the encampment - the number of men who were there - is another fact which might lead to a better focus on its location. Presumably, it would be comparable to the size of other encampments which are now known.

During the 1754 campaign, Washington had about 150 men with him when he stopped at Little Meadows. He erected a small stockade there in June of that year. (Brown in his "Miscellaneous Writings" says the remains of this stockade were along the old Braddock Road, just beyond the Tomlinson graveyard.)

There is a road which crosses the marsh that has been there for years and years. It complies with the several location of Braddock's Road and is the only roadway across the marsh. It is safe to assume that the present surface material has been laid on the remains of the old Braddock Road.

It is in effect, the road itself. Thus, Camp No. 4 would have been located near the eastern terminus of the road where it crossed the marsh.

Historic material can offer two more aids in determining the location of the camp and stockade; the number of troops in the area available to build a stockade at the camp and the size of stockade built in other locations.

After completing the stockade at Little Meadows, Washington pushed westward and erected another stockade at Great Meadows. This stockade

he called Fort Necessity and it was in a similar geographical area as Little Meadows. It was later destroyed by the French, but the fort was situated beside a small stream and about 1/3 acre in size.

Presumably, the stockade he built at Little Meadows would have been the same size, and also located near a stream.

At that time, only a rough path allowed passage through the marsh area.

A year later, during Braddock's campaign in 1755, there are reports of 1,200 British and Colonial troops camped at Little Meadows when it became Camp No. 4. These troops built a road across the marsh on which General Braddock continued westward.

Part of the army stayed at Little Meadows under the command of Col. G.L. Dunbar. At that time Camp No. 4 was described as "well fortified," and although the army was fired upon on June 29, 1755, there is not a report of casualties.

Col. Dunbar left Little Meadows on July 2, and returned to it on July 15. General Braddock was killed on July 9, and the army defeated. Col. Dunbar must have felt that he was safe at Little Meadows when he stopped there before continuing back to Fort Cumberland.
Possible Site For Stockade?

One brief sentence in all of the reports may be the clue to where the stockade was located at Little Meadows. It is a sentence which describes the stockade as having, "a commanding

(Continued on Page 582)

Res. M = County & State Residence of male Res. F = County & State Residence of female DM = Date of marriage, NG = none given				MSM = Marital status of male MSF = Marital status of female S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)			
MALE				FEMALE			
NAME	AGE	RES. M	MS	DM	NAME	AGE	RF MS
ABERNATHY, ISAAC W.	21	GAR. MD.	S	5-26-73	SAVAGE, SOPHIA K	23	GAR. MD S
ABERNATHY, JAMES W.	28	MIN. WV	S	9-24-73	BEAVERS, SARAH ANN	18	" S
ARONHALT, ELISHA	28	GAR. MD	S	3-28-74	HARVEY, RACHAEL AGATHA	27	" S
AULT, DANIEL	28	GRANT WV	S	9-25-74	PENCENAKER, ELIZABETH	19	WV GRANT S
ARNOLD, JOHN W	25	GAR. MD	S	1-16-75	WALTZ, M. E.	23	GAR. MD S
ALBRIGHT, ELI	24	PRES. WV	S	10-6-75	FRANKHOUSER, BELLE	19	" S
ASHBY, MARSHALL M.	25	GAR. MD	S	11-1-75	BEAKHY, SARAH	18	" S
ASHBY, RALPH	30	"	S	4-2-78	SHAFFER, RACHEL	23	" S
AULT, GEORGE F.	21	"	S	2-28-79	DURST, REBECCA M.	19	" S
ALLTOP, BENJAMIN	27	TAY. WV	S	3-31-80	PHILLIPS, OLLIE VA.	22	TAY. WV S
ASHBY, J. F.	26	GAR. MD.	S	6-7-80	HARVEY, RACHEL O.	22	GAR. MD S
AYERSMAN, BARNEY	22	PRES. WV	S	7-5-80	CARRICO, MARY E.	19	PRES. WV S
ASHBY, GEORGE	23	Tue. WV	S	7-10-80	GRIFFITH, LOTTIE J.	19	Tue. WV S
AYRES, WILLIAM C.	23	ALL. MD	S	10-10-81	MICHAELS, EMMA	17	ALL. MD S
ARNOLD, FRANKLIN P.	29	GAR. MD.	S	5-9-82	LANG, LAURA M.	24	GAR. MD S
ALLEN, JOHN H.	40	MIN. WV	S	12-18-82	BLAMBEL, MARGARET C.	21	" S
ARMSTRONG, CHARLES T.	27	TAY. WV	S	12-29-82	CROZIER, DAKOTA M.	17	BEL. OH S
ALLTOP, MILTON	22	"	S	5-7-83	EICHELBARGER, MARY	20	TAY. WV S
ARONHALT, A. M.	22	GRANT WV	S	6-26-83	BOSLEY, EMMA	18	GRANT WV S
ARNOLD, DAVID J.	24	GAR. MD	S	9-26-83	ASHBY, MARY W.	27	GAR. MD S
ALBRIGHT, HENRY D.	24	ALL. MD.	S	10-10-83	MARTIN, MARY V.	18	" S
ARMSTRONG, JOHN L.	21	TAY. WV	S	6-5-84	CHANNELS, L. B.	16	TAY. WV S
ABBOTT, MARTIN L.	22	"	S	11-16-84	ALLENDER, LOUISA E.	20	" S

ATKINSON, CHARLES D.	38	GAR. MD	S	2-21-85	SANDERS, MARY C.	30	GAR. MD	S
ARONHALT, JAMES	21	"	S	3-4-85	MORELAND, DEBORAH J.	21	"	S
ALLMAN, MARTIN P.	21	HAR. WV	S	8-27-85	BOND, MARY	18	HAR. WV	S
ALBRIGHT, DAVID	24	PRES. WV	S	9-25-85	FRANKHOUSER, ISOURI	22	GAR. MD	S
AIDOR, CHARLES WASHINGTON	28	RT. WV	S	6-3-86	MARTIN, CONRAD	19	RT. WV	S
ALBRIGHT ARBENNES S.	30	PRES. WV	S	6-19-86	FALKENSTEIN, ZOURI O	20	GAR. MD	S

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE-

BOOK 1 - 1872 - 1886

B1

Res. M = County & State Residence of male

MSH = Marital status of male

Res. F = County & State Residence of female

MSF = Marital status of female

DM = Date of marriage, NG = NONE GIVEN S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)

MALE		FEMALE		AGE		RF		M.	
AGE	RES. M	MS	DM (1800)						
24	GAR. MD	S	4-27-73	SHARPLESS, EUGEN	22	GAR. MD	S		
23	"	S	10-20-73	ENGLE, HANNAH E.	23	"	S		
25	"	S	1-6-74	ENGLE, BARGARA E.	21	"	S		
23	MIN. WV	S	1-3-74	NETHEKINS, JENNIE	18	"	S		
29	PRES. WV	S	1-21-74	WAGNER, HATTIE	25	"	W		
43	GAR. MD	W	2-15-74	LEE, MARY	30	"	S		
28	"	S	3-22-74	FREDLOCK, MARIANN	19	"	S		
23	"	S	5-10-74	KERLING, ELIZABETH	26	"	S		
63	"	W	7-9-74	HARMICK, SARAH JANE	25	"	S		
23	"	W	5-10-74	GARBIZ, CLARD	18	"	S		
20	"	S	8-30-74	BIGGS, EMMA CAROLINE	26	PRES. WV	S		
21	"	S	10-1-74	KELLY, MARY A	18	"	S		
24	PRES. WV	S	10-13-74	PERKINS, NORA D.	19	"	S		
27	GAR. MD	NG	1-10-75	FOLK, MAGGIE	19	GAR. MD	NG		
21	"	S	11-16-74	SPIKER CATHARINE	15	"	S		

BAKER, SAMUEL	22	"	S	7-7-75	MILLER, MARY	21	"	2
BROWN, CHARLES W.	30	BALT. MD.	W	8-2-75	FOSTER, ELLA	22	ALL. MD.	S
BIRCHFIELD, JAMES E.	22	TAY. WV	S	8-10-75	HETHINGTON, ANNIE ELIZA	18	TAY. WV	S
BESSLER, W. H.	25	GAR. MD.	S	10-14-75	CHAPMAN, LYDIA	21	GAR. MD.	S
BIDINGER, BENJ. F.	23	"	S	12-27-75	HABMAN, CATHERINE A.	20	"	S
BEGGLEY, JACOB H.	20	"	S	1-12-76	MOORE, LIZZIE H.	17	"	S
BREUNINGER, J. G.	40	"	S	NG	WORT, MALINDA	30	DAUPHIN. A.	S
BOWSER, JACOB	22	"	S	3-12-76	BROWN, SUSAN	19	GAR. MD.	S
BROWN, ANDREW	21	TAY. WV	S	3-16-76	JAMPSON, ANNIE	18	TAY. WV	S
BROWNING, JOHN M.	24	GAR. MD.	S	NG	McCRUM, MISSOURI S.	22	GAR. MD.	S
BLOCHER, JOSEPH	22	"	S	11-9-76	ZEHNER, MAGGIE	21	"	S
BROADWATER, M. T.	23	"	S	NG	MAGRUDER, S. E.	22	"	S
BROADWATER, PERRY	25	"	S	11-23-76	KOHR, ELIZA J.	19	"	S
BROADWATER, ELI B.	26	"	S	NG	HARMAN, SUSAN	26	"	S
BROADWATER, GEORGE W.	26	"	S	NG	DUCKWORTH, MARTHA	26	"	S
BRENNEMAN, JOHN	46	"	W	6-10-77	BEACHY, MARY D.	26	PRES. WV	S
BEEGLEY, JOSEPH A.	22	"	S	1-27-78	KELLER, HATTIE S.	18	GAR. MD.	S
BAKER, JOHN W.	22	"	S	1-27-78	YOST, MARY	17	"	S
BRADY, JAMES E.	22	"	S	1-20-78	MILLER, MOLLIE L.	18	"	S
BIDINGER, JONAS	25	"	S	2-28-78	RUCKLE, CATHERINE J.	14	"	S
BLAND, BENTON C.	25	Dodd. WV	S	5-2-78	MAXWELL, FRANCES J.	18	Dodd. WV	S
BELL, THOMAS J.	24	GAR. MD.	S	5-15-78	CHENOWITH, MARY S.	20	GAR. MD.	S
BOWLIN, J. C.	27	TAY. WV	S	6-12-78	ZOTZ, MOLLIE E.	21	TAY. WV	S
BOEHM, J. W.	23	RITCHIE WV	S	11-9-78	STRICKLER, ALICE	19	RITCHIE WV	S
BALDWIN, JAMES A.	32	GAR. MD.	S	11-30-78	SHANK, MARTHA J.	32	GAR. MD.	W
BUCKEL, JOSEPH	27	"	S	12-1-78	BIDINGER, ALICE	20	"	S
BAUMAN, JOSEPH	24	"	S	12-8-78	MARGROFF, MARY	20	"	S

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE- BOOK I - 1872 - 1886

B2

Res. M = County & State Residence of male

MSM = Marital status of male

Res. F = County & State Residence of female

MSF = Marital status of female

DM = Date of marriage

S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)

MALE				FEMALE			
AGE	RES. M	MS	DM	AGE	RES. F	MF	
27	GAR. MD.	S	12-3-78	17	GAR. MD.	S.	
22	"	S	12-25-78	21	"	S	
25	"	S	1-18-79	19	"	S	
23	"	S	1-1-79	22	"	S	
60	"	W	4-21-79	33	"	S	
26	MAR. WV	S	4-24-79				
22	GAR. MD.	S	NG	25	"	S	
26	TAY. WV	S	5-28-79	18	"	S	
23	GAR. MD.	S	6-29-79	21	LEWIS WV	S	
21	"	S	11-12-79	20	GAR. MD.	S	
30	"	S	5-20-81	21	"	S	
22	TAY. WV	S	5-29-80	28	"	S	
35	RES. WV	S	7-29-80	21	TAY. WV	S	
23	GAR. MD.	S	10-31-80	20	RES. WV	S	
22	MON. WV	S	11-9-80	24	GAR. MD.	S	
24	GAR. MD.	S	12-12-80	18	RES. WV	S	
20	"	S	12-31-80	15	GAR. MD.	S	
				20	"	S	
BOYER, SAMUEL E.				HINEBAUGH, ETTIE M.			
BECKMAN, JOHN W.				WILSON, HARRIET G.			
BISHOP, WM H.				LEE, MAHALAH			
BROADWATER, GILEAD				MAUST, ADA F.			
BLUBAUGH, JACOB				BEAR, SARAH			
BOUGHNER, WM. L.				DELAUNDER, JANE			
BISHOP, JOHN				KENNEDY, BRIDGETTIE			
BAILEY, JOHN				SUMMERS, ARMINITIE A.			
BECKMAN, DANIEL E.				LOHR, SARAH A			
BROWNING, F. C.				FRIEND, EVALINE			
BROADWATER, J. S.				FARST, MARIAN			
BARBEE, THOMAS				CHRIS, LIZZIE			
BRADY, SMITH. (NEGRO)				SWAN, CELIA B. (NEGRO)			
BOLDEN, DE CORSEY E.				ROTH, SARAH			
BOLTARD, HENRY A.				STREETS, SARAH C.			
BRAY, NORMAN				KING, ANNIE			
BROWN, AUSTIN				FRAZEE, THEODOSIA			

BERKHEIMER, THOMAS	21	LEWIS WV S	7-19-81	ELLIS, MARY JANE	17	LEWIS WV S
BEVANS, J. A.	24	GAR. MD. S	10-26-81	JORDON, MOLLIE E.	24	GAR. MD. S
BROWNING, JOLIN R.	33	" S	NG	WALTER, LUCINDA J.	19	" S
BROWN, HARRISON	21	" S	11-15-81	BOWSER, LYDIA V.	16	" S
BRAXTON, GEORGE L. (NEGRO)	22	WASH. DC S	6-24-82	LEE, LIZZIE (NEGRO)	18	ALL. MD. S
BROWN, JAMES W.	20	GRANT WV S	7-20-82	MORELAND, CLARA E.	18	GRANT WV S
BROADWATER, WM S.	23	GAR. MD. S	6-29-82	CROW, JOSEPHINE	18	GAR. MD. S
BIDINGER, ELIJAH P.	40	" S	8-7-82	NARE, ELIZA	25	" S
BELL, LLOYD	29	" S	10-17-82	HESEN, MARY E.	23	TAY. WV S
BOYER, ABEL	26	" S	11-21-82	FERGUSON, MARY C	21	GAR. MD. S
BOWMAN, CHRISTIAN	21	" S	12-5-82	DURST, SARAH	15	" S
BRANT, GEORGE	33	GAR. MD. W	2-1-83	BOWMAN, SAVILLA	23	" S
BERNARD, JOEL	21	" S	NG	PAUGH, ISABELLE S.	23	" S
BECKMAN, GEORGE R.	25	" S	3-21-83	WONDERLY, ELMIRA A.	26	" S
BOUGHER, GEORGE	25	PRES. WV S	4-1-83	WHITEHAIR, LAURA V.	21	PRES. WV S
BOWSER, PERRY	28	GAR. MD. S	4-15-83	BIDDINGER, AMY C.	20	GAR. MD. S
BIDDINGER, PERRY	22	" S	4-22-83	SPIWER, MARTHA E.	21	" S
BEACH, PAUL	42	" S	NG	LOHR, ELIZABETH	27	" S
BARNARD, AUGUSTUS	24	" S	7-4-83	BARNARD, ELIZABETH	22	" S
BRICKER, DANIEL C.	29	HAN. OH S	7-26-83	WILES, ANNA B.	22	HAN. OH S
BITTINGER, AMOS	29	GAR. MD S	8-6-83	BRENNEMAN, LIZZIE G.	18	GAR. MD S
BRENNEMAN, CHARLES F.	24	TAY. WV S	10-3-83	COLLETT, LAURA V.	22	TAY. WV S
BITTINGER, SOLOMON S.	25	GAR. MD S	8-19-83	LOHR, SARAH	22	GAR. MD S

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE- BOOK 1 - 1872 - 1886

B3

MALE		FEMALE		MS	
AGE	RES. M	DM	AGE	RF	MS
19	TAY WV S	NG	19	Mon. Oh.	S
44	GAR. MD S	9-2-83	42	GAR. MD	W
34	LEWIS WV S	10-14-83	19	"	S
21	GAR. MD S	11-1-83	18	"	S
23	" S	NG	19	"	S
21	" S	NG	18	"	S
22	Pres. WV S	11-27-83	19	Pres. WV	S
24	TAY WV S	11-29-83	18	HAR. WV	S
26	GAR. MD S	2-3-84	22	GAR. MD	S
22	TAY WV S	1-21-84	17	HAR. WV	S
30	GAR. MD S	2-14-84	22	GAR. MD	S
29	" S	3-20-84	24	"	S
32	RAN. WV S	5-3-84	17	RAN. WV	S
21	Pres. WV S	6-21-84	16	Pres. WV	S
27	FAY PA S	6-21-84	23	GAR. MD	S
21	GAR. MD S	7-6-84	21	"	S
26	GRANT WV S	7-14-84	19	GRANT WV	S
31	GAR. MD S	NG	25	GAR. MD	S
33	" S	11-26-84	25	"	S

Res. M = County & State Residence of male
 Res. F = County & State Residence of female
 DM = Date of marriage

MSM = Marital status of male
 MSF = Marital status of female
 S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)

MALE

AGE RES. M

DM

FEMALE

AGE

RF

MS

BEVERLIN, HARRY W.

BOWSER, SIMON P.

BUCHANAN, HANSON

BROADWATER, ARCHIBALD

BOWMAN, DANIEL C.

BEACHY, CORNELIUS S.

BREEDLOVE, HENRY R.

BARTLETT, A. M.

BURKHOLDER, GEORGE

BATSON, W. C.

BECKMAN, JOHN H.

BROWN, ROBERT W.

BURLEY, WILLIAM (NEGRO)

BOLLEGER, FREDERICK

BUMWORTH, EZRA H.

BROADWATER, LEWIS

BURGESS, F. L.

BROWNING, WM. A.

BROADWATER, NOAH

McCORMICK, SADIE

MERRILL, MARY

HARVEY, MELISSA J.

WAMPLER, CLARA J.

GEORGE, MATILDA C.

SWARTZENTRUBER, MAGDELENA

SELL, ALMA J.

TEETER, SARAH L.

FAZENBAKER, MARY J.

HULL, IDA

CRAPP, BESSIE

FRIEND, FIDELIA

POOL, JENNIE (NEGRO)

HICKMAN, ROA

BUTLER, MARY C.

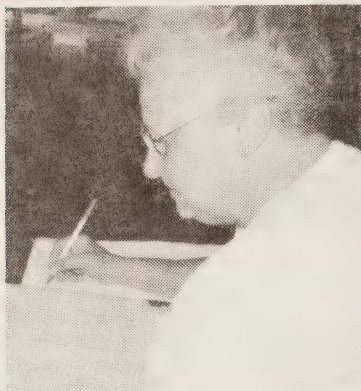
STARK, MARIA E.

NELSON, LOUISA C.

WHETZELL, MARY E.

CHAPMAN, EMMA LOU

BEACHY, JACOB	21	"	S	12-24-84	WANNING, ANNIE	"	"	"	"
BROADWATER, JAMES M.	28	"	S	1-25-85	KALBFLEISCH, MARY ANN	21	"	"	S
BEACHY, JONAS C.	27	"	S	1-25-85	MICHAELS, SIDNEY C.	26	"	"	S
BITTINGER, DAVID	41	"	W	3-5-85	MILLER, ANNA	22	"	"	S
BURKHOLDER, WM	30	"	S	3-12-85	BOYER, LYDIA	43	"	"	S
BEVERLIN, ISREAL A.	45	TAY. WV	S	5-1-85	JOHNSON, MARY ELLEN	28	"	"	S
BRANT, VICTOR N.	26	CHICAGO	S	7-16-85	WHITE, MARY C.	38	OHIO ATHENS	"	S
BROADWATER, JAMES F.	24	GAR. MD	S	9-9-85	WILSON, NETTIE R.	18	GAR. MD	"	S
BRAFFORD, JOHN L.	27	GRANT. WV	S	10-28-85	STANTON, ARMINA	22	"	"	S
BUTLER, SAMSON	25	GAR. MD	S	11-1-85	SHAFFER, ADA W.	17	"	"	S
BOLDEN, SIMON E.	33	"	S	12-24-85	BIDDINGER, ANN VA.	24	"	"	S
BRAHEN, JOHN	36	Tue. WV	S	12-30-85	LOWENSTEIN, KATIE	21	"	"	S
BLOCHER, ALBERT A.	28	GAR. MD	S	1-17-86	BRAHEN, ELLEN	21	Tue. WV	"	S
BECKMAN, HERMAN H.	26	"	S	2-18-86	MEESE, SARAH A.	18	GAR. MD	"	S
BIRD, WM A.	21	Som. PA	S	2-28-86	THOMPSON, LILLIE A.	17	"	"	S
BEEGHLEY, JOHN J.	25	GAR. MD	S	3-21-86	SMYTH, LIZZIE	20	Som. PA	"	S
BEVANS, GREGORY	30	"	S	5-4-86	HERSABERGER, ELLA	22	"	"	S
BURKHARD, FRED.	20	"	S	5-23-86	HONE, CECELIA	21	GAR. MD	"	S
BOYARD, PETER	67	BAR. WV	W	6-29-86	REIS, MARIAH E.	22	"	"	S
BILLINGSLEA, F. G. N.	25	CHAS. KN	S	5-30-86	SIMMONS, MARY	55	PRES. WV	"	W
BAYARD, JAMES A.	27	PRE. AZ.	S	6-16-86	MORRIS, LYLA N	18	MAR. WV	"	S
BROWN, THOMAS F.	21	MAR. WV	S	6-13-86	DEAKINS, ORA	19	GAR. MD.	"	S
BROADWATER, CHARLES F.	27	GAR. MD	S	7-1-86	SLATER, SALLIE BLANCH	20	MAR. WV	"	S
BILL, FRANK	29	"	S	5-25-85	RUCKWORTH, SENIE F.	31	GAR. MD	"	S
					WAGNER, MARY	23	"	"	S



Mrs. Beth Friend examines an old marriage license book.

Garrett County Marriage License Records

In the June, 1991 issue of *The Glades Star*, there were a series of listings of names and dates from the Garrett County Marriage License Record, Volume 1. This book records the licenses issued from 1872 to 1886 by the Clerk of the Circuit Clerk of Garrett County.

The listing of names is a project undertaken by Mrs. Beth Shirer Friend, genealogist and curator of the Society's Museum. After an experimental "first run" with names beginning with "A" in the June issue, Mrs. Friend suggested that running the listing in the center of the magazine. Such a position would allow their removal so that they could be kept together as successive listings appeared in following issues of *The Glades Star*.

In the Record book, the listings are for the husband only. Mrs. Friend plans to have a wife maiden name index that will appear with the final alphabetical listing.

One fact to be kept in mind when studying the lists; names

are copies exactly as they were written in the Record book.

Some pages fill whole pages, while there are only a few on other pages. There is only one Z in the book; this was Lawrence Zwoll, who married Mary L. Shaffer in 1884.

Return To Little Meadows

(Continued from Page 574)
view of Braddock Road" where it crossed the marsh.

Two biographers of this period both speak about the remaining mounds or "entrenchments." Winthrop in 1856, and Brown in 1896, both speak of the remains of "Washington's Stockade at Little Meadows." Other than these few words, there is little more about the stockade itself.

Surrounded on three sides by open fields, there is a wooded area at the east end of Braddock Road where it crosses the marsh of Little Meadows.

Extensive surface mining has taken place in this area, but this particular wooded area seems to have remained untouched. It is set aside as if it were known to be a special place. Through the years, rocks removed in the cultivation of the fields have been used to make a crude stone wall around the wooded area.

Some of the oldest trees in the wooded area cover about 1/3 acre, the size of Washington's stockade. In addition there are low mounds that might have been the "entrenchments" which the biographers wrote about.

Perhaps, this wooded area is the true site of Washington's stockade at Little Meadows.



The "Haunted" House

Where Was The Haunted House Located?

There are a lot of good stories that circulate in a community, and sooner or later a person hears most of them. However, the Old Haunted House on Braddock Road has a story that must be lost in time.

The photograph which is shown above is from a picture postcard dating back to the early part of this century. It was found in an antique store among a collection of old postcards and has a postmark of 1914. The person who purchased the postcard mailed it in Cumberland on May 18 of that year. Postage on the card is a one cent stamp.

These details, along with the message from the correspondent do not give a clue about the Haunted House itself. Where was located? Why was it called "haunted?"

The answer to these questions should make a good story and be part of the history of Braddock Road.

Does any member of the Historical Society know of this place and where it might have been located? If so, please forward the information to John Grant, Editor, The Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, Md. 21550.



Two of the original college buildings



G.C.C. sign

GCC Begins 20th Academic Year

September 4th marked the beginning of the 20th academic year for Garrett Community College. Started in 1971 with six courses of study, the College has matured into an institution which offers a variety of academic, business and cultural services to the citizens of Garrett County. Its success today reflects the years of careful planning which preceded its opening 20 years ago.

Small colleges are part of the educational history of the United States. Many of them began as private institutions with their roots in religious organizations. Their survival was always a precarious situation with limited programs of study.

A good example of such a college in Garrett County was the Mountain Lake Park Self Helped University which existed for one year at Mt. Lake Park.

Begun with a surge of enthusiasm in September, 1938, by a predominantly Methodist Church group, it was to be a cooperative type of school. Students were allowed to pay for their tuition and other charges by cash, work, or a variety of contributions to the common wealth of the school. Regrettably, a multitude of problems associated with the Depression years were overwhelming, and after one year of existence, the school failed to open its doors again in September, 1939.

However, the "college seed" was planted in Garrett County, and the desire for a local college

continued to exist.

Following World War II, the opportunity for an education was to give returning veterans through the G.I. "Bill of Rights." Colleges and universities all over the United States were inundated with students desiring an education. From government funding of tuition and other benefits for the students through the "G.I. Bill" financial problems for academic institutions diminished, and a variety of programs were offered to the returning veterans.

The combination of government money and variety of programs offered became the impetus for growth of old and the founding of new community colleges nationwide.

Citizen's Study Committee

Back in the early 1960's, there was the formation of an unofficial group of citizens who were serious about the founding of a community college in Garrett County. Headed by Mr. Gordon Douglas, the group was known as a "Citizen's Study Committee for Establishing a Community College in Garrett County." They spent long hours considering programs of study, location of campus, and the means of financing the college idea.

(It was due to the persistence of this group that when the college opened its doors in 1971, it was in new buildings on a new campus, something unique in the national history of community colleges. The names of the committee members were in-



Baseball diamond on north side of campus



Gymnasium was one of the original buildings.

cluded under the heading of "A Tribute" on a page in the first catalogue published by G.C.C. Their names are reprinted at the end of this article.)

When people take on a endeavor of such magnitude, there are numerous discouragement; hopes brought up by news of outside help are countermanded by forms to be completed, reviewed, rewritten and rejected. The committee was faced with these realities; however, it found allies in the County and State governments who lent their assistance.

The Garrett Community was officially established . . . on paper at least . . . in September, 1966. Assistance to provide the necessary legislation was given by Commissioner Allen Paugh, Delegate B.O. Aiken, and State Senator George Hughes. In Annapolis, assistance was given powerful support by State Senator Blair Lee, who later became Lt. Governor of Maryland.

Steps Forward

Following the establishment of the college in 1966, the committee came under the official direction of the Board of Education, with Clinton Englander, president; Mrs. Elsie Bray, vice president; and George Edwards, associate member. In May, 1969, many of the original committee became the Board of Trustees of the College with Mrs. Diane Thayer, chairman, and Clinton Englander as vice chairman. Under a third change of the Board of Trustees in 1971, Mrs. Thayer was re-elected as chairman, and Robert Diehl became vice chairman.

In 1968, the county commissioners purchased the ground which became the McHenry campus. An architectural firm was hired to design the first three buildings of the college that same year. In August, 1969, William A. Shirer was awarded the contract for construction of the buildings.

As construction work progressed, Garrett Community College became a physical reality.

During this same period, whole-hearted support was given to the college by the county commissioners. Allen Paugh, Hubert Friend, and John Ross Sines floated a county bond issue of \$315,000 to provide the county's 25 percent share of the construction costs. The State of Maryland assumed 75 percent of the original \$1,250,000 estimated cost.

First President

Colleges require academic leadership, and while construction of the buildings was in progress, a search began for a president. From the candidates who were interviewed, Dr. Luther Shaw was chosen president in August of 1970. One factor which led to the selection of Dr. Shaw was the fact that he had once before been president of a newly established college. This was Atlantic Community College, Pleasantville, N.J.

Beginning work in September, 1970, Dr. Shaw started gathering faculty and staff, and developing programs of study for Garrett Community College. His original office space was in the Board of Education building in



Technology and Continuing Education buildings



Student building

Oakland; in 1971, he moved to the McHenry campus.

Programs Of Study

Four basic programs of study were available to students when they enrolled in the new college. One program was for the student who planned to work toward a bachelor's degree by later transferring to a four-year college. Called the "College Parallel" program, it gave the student an opportunity of completing two of the four years at Garrett Community College.

A second program was complete in itself and was called the "Business-Occupational" program. Like a great many business schools, it offered studies for those students who only planned to pursue two years of study. On completion of this course, the students would enter the field of small business or industry.

"Secretarial-Science" was the name given to a third program of study. It was a program that was for students who intended to specialize in advanced secretarial work. In their training, students could place their interests in legal, medical, educational or general secretarial fields.

Finally, the curriculum at the new college was rounded out with a "general studies" program. This program was designed for students who wanted to continue their education, but hadn't decided what occupation they wanted to follow. It provided an opportunity to explore different fields of interest.

Successful completion of any program inaugurated by the col-

lege would lead to an associate of arts degree.

On May 19, 1973, the first graduation was held at the college with 27 students in the graduating class. Since 1973 the number of students has increased each year. As graduates they fulfill most of the points of the original concept of the college, "to make higher education available to citizens of Garrett County.

Changes

Since the opening of the college 20 year ago, progress had been marked by a series of physical changes on the McHenry campus.

Students arriving there in 1971, saw three matching brick buildings. The gymnasium building, administration building (with its auditorium and student lounge) and classroom building and library were grouped in a rough "U" shape in the center of the campus.

The classroom building was a combination of "open space" and traditional classroom arrangements. Along each end of the building were the science and business laboratories, and faculty offices. The central part of the building was dominated by the large open space learning center.

Unique in its design, the open space learning center emphasized the adjacent library. One goal of this arrangement was to promote acquisition of knowledge by independent research.

"Open space" was an adaptable area in which eight conventional class rooms could be assembled through furniture ar-

rangement and portable dividers. To eliminate audio-visual sound distraction, an FM broadcast arrangement for limited use was installed. Students had FM receiver earphones which picked up the broadcast from an antenna in the ceiling over their particular class space. It was not unusual to have several different audio-visual broadcasts operating at the same time.

However, after several years of the "open space" learning center, it was felt to be too cumbersome and partitions were erected in the building to form permanent class rooms.

In succeeding years, two more large buildings were constructed on the McHenry campus, and finally a student service building. Over three acres of parking lots have been laid down to provide ready access to all the buildings. In addition, a regulation baseball diamond has been built on the north end of the campus.

Countywide Classes

The College began to reach out into local communities almost as soon as regular students began to study on the McHenry Campus.

There were class being conducted under the College auspices in Bloomington, Kitzmiller, Grantsville, and Crellin. Many of these classes were for "non-traditional" students who enrolled in special courses, and were taught by local qualified people of the community.

The reaching out and acceptance of these programs was an un-expected part of the community college program. The aver-

age citizen of Garrett County formerly considered college programs to be on the McHenry campus and for the young high school graduate. To their delight they found that the college offered local, interesting programs for people of all ages in their Adult Education Series.

Highlight of this series was the establishment of the Oakland Center in the fall of 1976. The enrollment at the opening session of classes in the Center was twice as large as the total initial enrollment at McHenry in 1971.

Oakland Center continued to serve the Adult Education series until its building on Center Street in Oakland was closed in 1988. The program now operates in the Continuing Education building at Annapolis.

The advent of Mettiki mines and expansion of the Island Creek mines generated a need for specific training of people in the coal industry. The College was an established institution teaching a variety of subjects, and was a natural place to provide the specific training needed. Under an agreement with the Appalachian Regional Commission, two new buildings were built at McHenry to provide the training.

Availability of classrooms at Oakland and McHenry led to an arrangement with the University of Maryland. The University conducted classes in the College facilities for credit in undergraduate and graduate work. As a result, students of the County who would have had to take the classes in the sum-

mer could take them locally in the winter.

Center Of Activity

Today, there are so many different activities associated with the College and the McHenry campus that it seems as if it has always been that way. In some respects this is a natural feeling since a variety of activities is part of the College's existence.

During its first academic year, for example, the College sponsored approximately 20 musical events, seven art exhibits, a drama production, twenty three motion pictures, ten community programs, and was the site for 34 community meetings. Since that time, the number has increased to the point that days and evenings during the week, there might be several athletic, cultural, or community activities taking place at the same time.

There is another kind of activity at the College, too. In the same manner that it became the site for community meetings, it has become the headquarters for groups needing the College's expertise in business and management fields.

The Small Business Division Center gives counseling to people who want to begin a small business of their own or already have a small business which they want to enlarge. For other groups, the Center can provide training classes or act as a resource for training.

One excellent example of providing a headquarters site at the College was back in 1988-89, when the Savage River area

hosted the Whitewater Championships. The management group for the event used facilities at the College for their headquarters. "Open the door to your future."

Often events can be grouped together and summarized in a phrase of one sentence. Garrett Community College has evolved into an institution that serves Garrett County and the State of Maryland in a number of different ways. Twenty years ago, few people would have dreamed that the College would fulfill so many needs for the County.

Yet, for each person who has come to the College with a need, the College has attempted to meet that need in one way or the other. Thus, "Open the door to your future" becomes a phrase that identifies any individual's need that will be met by Garrett Community College in years to come.

Material for this article came from micro-film copies of the Republican. Grouping of much early College information can be found in a 1-10-79 Republican article by Beverly Sincell.

Presidents Of Garrett Community College

Luther Shaw, 1971-75; Alfred O'Connell, 1975-77; Jan Janssen, 1977-78; Donald Ruhl, 1978-82; Randol Harman, 1982-85; David Puzzoli, 1985-86; and Steven Herman, 1986-present.

Names Of Original Citizen's Study Committee

Gordon Douglass, chairman, Mrs. Gordon Douglass, Mr. Stephen Pagenhardt, Mrs. Guy William Hinebaugh, Mrs. Charlotte P. Bernard, Mrs. Clinton Englander, Mrs. Bernadine Friend, Rev. Shelby Walthall, Mr. Dan Hershberger, Mrs. B.I. Gonder Sr., Mr. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Louise Seggie, Mr. James McHenry, Mrs. Beason Snyder.

(To be concluded in next issue.)



Publications

One question that is often addressed to Glades Star staff or employees of the Ruth Enlow Library branches is, "Where can I find information or a book about. . . .?" The question is about some topic of history which is of interest to the person searching for particular information.

Each Library branch has bound sets of past issues of The Glade Star. In addition, there are available other publications of the Society; "A History of Maryland's Tableland," "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings," and "Hoye's Pioneer Families of Garrett County."

In addition to these sources, there are old books to be bought at different places in the County. In Grantsville, there are two antique stores which have a number of books for sale along with their antiques.

In Oakland, the Appalachian Book Shop deals exclusively with old books of all types. Owner, Ivan Rowe had become so interested in Garrett County History that he has re-printed Meshack Browning's, "Forty Four Years Of The Life Of A Hunter," In addition, he has separated and re-printed companion pieces to the "Forty Four Years..."

There are three of these booklets: "Browning and McMullen Families," "Forward to Forty Four Year," and one which give

the genealogical information on the Browning family back to the 1500's.

Letter From Member

Dear Editor,

I am a new member of the Garrett County Historical Society and have just received my first issue of "The Glades Star."

If possible, I would like to ask other members of the society or members of the community for any information on my family. My relatives are the Whites listed in Capt. Hoye's book, and they lived in Ryan's Glade in the early 1800's. Those listed were Henry, Henry's son William, Joseph and Adam. I am interested in obtaining any information on these Whites, especially Adam White.

William D. White
Route 1, Box 44-B
Cairo, W.Va. 26337

Next Issue

The next issue of The Glades Star will be during the 50th year since the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Included in the issue will be some accounts of "where and how" the news of the bombing was passed.

Space did not allow for a George Washington's relative's story in the September issue. It will be in the next issue.

Plans are to have some more information on the Little Meadows stockade by the December issue.

The Bombing Of Pearl Harbor

The December 7, 1941 raid on Pearl Harbor brought the United States of America into World War II.

When the Japanese planes swooped down on the American installations in Hawaii, their attack achieved almost complete surprise. So extensive was the resulting confusion that it took about 72 hours to tally-up the extent of the damage. However, it took years to determine the true size of the Japanese striking force.

For the U.S. Navy 18 ships were sunk or seriously damaged. The battle ships Arizona, Oklahoma, Utah, destroyers Cassin and Downes were sunk. Although damaged, the West Virginia, California, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania survived the attack. In addition, the cruisers Helena, Honolulu, Raleigh, destroyer Shaw, mine layer Oglala, seaplane tender Curtiss, and repair ship Vestal were also damaged in the attack, but survived to again be part of the U.S. fleet.

Probably the saddest moment of that tragic Sunday morning, was the explosion of the Arizona 15 minutes after the attack began.

The Army and Navy air corps lost 188 airplanes. Two major fields on the Island of Oahu had 82 airplanes between them; only one was in flying condition after the raid.

As near as can be determined from the records, the Japanese air striking force consisted of 353 airplanes.

Garrett County Enters W.W. II

There were men from Garrett County in the Armed Forces prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Some were regular members of the service, others had been drafted. (Selective Service had begun to call men into the Armed Forces prior to the official entrance into World War II).

Included in this group of men in service was Chief Gunner's Mate Donald Carney Schaffer of Grantsville, who was killed at Pearl Harbor. He was the first Garrett Countain to lose his life in the war.

In military reversals, there were a number of men who were held as prisoners of war during World War II. One of the first was Marine Sergeant William Kahl of Oakland, who was captured by the Japanese while on duty in Peiping, China, just four days after the declaration of war, and remained a prisoner until the end of hostilities.

Patriotism can't be judged by age. One of the oldest known soldiers from Garrett County to serve in World War II was T/5 Daniel E. Butler, 52, of Mt. Lake Park. A veteran of World War I, served in W.W. II as a cook at an A.A.F. base in New Hebrides.

Although no person in Garrett County received the Congressional Medal of Honor, decorations for valor were marked with the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Silver Star, Bronze Star and others.

(Continued on Page 601)

Letters From Society Members

One of the decisions made by the editor of a magazine such as *The Glades Star* concerns correspondence from Society members. There is always the question of how many should be printed and where should they go in the text of the magazine. In this issue, we have one short and one long letter which have been passed along to the magazine for publication.

Mr. Regis Kerins included the following "note" when he sent in his annual dues several months ago. It has both details and questions, and concerns a black powder rifle he owns.

"Many years ago, when Richard "Dick" Browning was living in a house in the old Deer Park Hotel area (I think he rented it from Robert Garrett) I purchased an old black powder muzzle loader percussion rifle from him. I still have it and think a lot of it because of its Garrett County origin."

"It has 'Browning and Benson' inscribed on the single shot barrell. Benson was a gunsmith in Terra Alta, W.Va."

"Dick also gave me a book. It was *Forty Years in the Life of a Hunter*, written by Meshach Browning. Dick autographed the book: 'to my dear friend Regis Kerins from Meshach Browning's great grandson.' He wished me to pass it down in the Kerins family. He wanted them to have it."

"I don't know if this is true or not but I heard somewhere that Danny Benson, who worked at Millers Meat Market in Oakland was Benson's great grand-

son."

"A few years after I purchased the rifle, Dick had a car accident at Rt. 135 and the road going to his house in the Deer Park Hotel area. He was killed in this accident.."

"Dick and two sisters previously lived on Oak Street in Oakland beside the parochial school that I attended for nine years."

Dr. Raymond McCullough received the following letter from Susan JoAnn Foor West of Morgantown, W.Va.

"I am a life member of the Garrett County Historical Society and have enjoyed *The Glades Star* for many years. I have almost all issues, and they have been helpful in all of my research, especially my Sylvester Ryland family and the Coddington family."

"I wish to share with you the following story."

"Last year, my husband Bob and I, accompanied the daughter of our good friends Elizabeth

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$2.50

MEMBERSHIP: The membership fee is \$10.00, renewable annually for four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, Rt. 4, Box 89, Deer Park, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

and Howard, to Parkersburg, W.Va. ... We have been friends for over 40 years, as Bob and Howard worked in various law enforcement agencies together. We were constant visitors in their Fairmont home, and they were in ours on the Goshen Road, south of Morgantown."

"We were delighted to visit with our old friend who had been transferred to Wood County as captain of the Department of Natural Resources of West Virginia."

"I had asked Howard about the family of his late mother on several different occasions, as he and Bob both had Wilsons in their lineage. His step-mother had recently remarried and had given him some family papers that had belonged to his father, Howard, Sr. He brought them out for me to look at. As I glanced through them, I read the name Sylvester in one or two places, and laughingly told him, 'Now if we could just find a Ryland or two here, we might be related.'"

"Imagine my total surprise and amazement as I read on and found Sylvester Ryland, Sr. and his father, John Ryland were Howard's ancestors. We were indeed, cousins!"

"Howard's line is of John [1738-1821] and Rachel Sylvester, their son, John and his wife, Polly Herring. Their daughter, Elizabeth Ryland married Thomas Goldsborough. Their daughter, Louisa Lowrie Wilson married George McCullough, and their son Howard Milton McCullough, Jr. or 'Mac' as we have called him for these many years."

(Continued on Page 600)



Parade In Oakland.

Old Photograph Of An Oakland Parade

Once in a while the Glades Star comes into possession of an old photograph. These photographs look so familiar that date and occasion are on the "tip of the tongue," but still elusive. One such photograph is shown here in this issue of *The Glades Star*.

A couple of clues about the photograph are very obvious. The photograph was taken at the corner of Second and Liberty Streets in Oakland. Since the street runs north and south, and there are long shadows under figures in the foreground, time of day is in the afternoon. Also, many spectators have on hats and coats, so it is either spring or fall.

From all of the banners draped on the buildings, a good guess might be an afternoon

parade connected with the Garrett County Fair. It took place in the fall of the year, and the town put up decorations for the event.

But which fair? ... What year?

Perhaps some of the Society members can help in identifying the date.

In the foreground is a white wooden horse that looks like the one used for a display in Wade Hinebaugh's harness shop. The truck following it has a small sign advertising "Ne-Hi" soda pop. Someone might remember who bottled Ne-Hi in the Oakland area.

One more clue to the date is the brick column supporting the corner of the D.M. Dixon store. It is missing in older photographs of parades in Oakland.

"Date Of Infamy ..."

This year, 1991, marks the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese air force staged a sneak attack on American installations at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing 2,403 American servicemen, and wounding 1,178 others.

The attack came on Sunday, December 7th. On Monday, President Roosevelt began a speech to a joint meeting of Congress with these words. "Yesterday, December 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked....."

For a Presidential speech it was fairly brief, lasting only six minutes. Within an hour, Congress had voted to declare war on Japan and its "Axis nation" partners.

The President has an excellent vocabulary, and his choice of the word "infamy" is still remembered.

The announcement of the attack came late in afternoon by radio and newspaper "extras." So vivid was the moment, that most adults still remember where they were and how they felt on learning of the attack.

Commotion in the back of a theatre.

Myself, I was a student at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and decided to attend a Sunday afternoon movie. Toward the end of the film, I could hear a newspaper boy shouting, "Extra! Extra!" outside the theatre.

At the same time, I could hear a commotion in the back of the theatre. A tone of excitement was in the voices that I heard and I wondered what had happened in Baltimore that afternoon. A big fire? Perhaps, an airplane crash?

As soon as the movie ended, I went out to find people talking in the theatre lobby. The newspaper boy kept shouting "Extra!," so I bought a newspaper.

Then I found out about the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

I had a mix of reactions, but I remember feeling a lot of anger and a little bit of sorrow. I was angry about the attack, but I knew deep down that Japan could never win and that they would pay dearly before they realized the fact.

Home On The Weekend

Carl Helbig of Oakland was in the Navy at that time, stationed at the Naval Air Base in Anacostia, part of Washington, D.C. He was home for the weekend, and was getting ready to drive back to the Naval Base late Sunday afternoon when he heard the news.

"It probably made me leave a little sooner than I had planned. But I do remember listening to my car radio all the way back to Washington, trying to get some more news."

"I think my over-riding feeling was that I was a professional Navy man, and we would have a lot of work to do before the war ended."

Playing Basketball In Oakland High Gymnasium

William O. "Bill" Treacy was playing a "pick-up" basketball game that Sunday afternoon. Bill later served in the Navy during W.W. II and later became a career officer in the U.S. Air Force. But in 1941, he was still a Junior in Oakland High School.

"While we were playing, someone came in the gym and said that the Japs had attacked Pearl Harbor. I remember trying to figure out just where Pearl Harbor was located. They had attacked one of our gun boats on a river in China a couple of years before, and some of us thought it might have something to do with China. Then someone else tried to convince us that Pearl Harbor was in Alaska."

"Finally, when I got home, I found out that Pearl Harbor was in Hawaii, and that it probably meant that we were going to be in the war."

"As for my feelings, I remember that I was relieved to know where Pearl Harbor was located. I was probably a little excited about the war, since it had been going on in Europe since 1939."

Studying In The Late Afternoon.

William Grant was a Midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy on December 7, 1941. Already in his second year at the Academy, he was studying that afternoon.

"It seemed to be a normal Sunday afternoon at the Academy. Although many of us were studying, it wasn't a quiet time on the floor."

"I became aware of voices and movement of people and words about 'attack'. Then one of my

room-mates came in and said Pearl Harbor had been attacked."

"I think I expressed some words of disbelief, but I knew it was true. The Japanese had been aggressive in the Pacific, and I knew about the circumventing of the 'battleship treaty.' Also, for a long time we had heard rumors about their fortification of different Pacific islands."

"I think I felt a sense of relief, that, finally, we were going to be able to do something positive in a war that had been going on for over two years."

"Enraged"

State Senator Clifford Friend was at home listening to the radio that Sunday afternoon. A Navy veteran of World War I, he can still recall his feelings when he heard the announcement of the bombing. He summarized them with the word "enraged."

"I could hardly believe it when I heard the news. Then I got enraged. I thought, then, it was time for every red-blooded American to get in the fight and defeat the Japanese."

"We did... and... we won."

"Awful Lot Of Noise For Sunday Morning"

One Garrett County resident was in Hawaii on that fateful day. This was the late Mrs. Esther Loomis of Deer Park. Her husband, Commander Donald Loomis (later Rear Admiral Loomis) was stationed there and was at sea with a cruiser when the attack came.

"We really didn't know what was happening when the Japanese attacked the island," she said one day recalling the December 7th raid.

"We lived in a suburb of the city, up on a hill, and from the end of our road, we could see the whole harbor. Sunday morning was usually a very quiet time of the week, and I couldn't understand why there was so much noise from the airplanes. I didn't know at the time there were Japanese planes flying over our house."

"Half an hour or so later, one of the neighbors came by to find out if we were 'all right' ...my husband was out at sea then... and that's when I found out about the raid. We walked to the end of the road, and you could see smoke rising from different fires. It wasn't until later in the day that we found out how bad the raid had been."

Commander Loomis' ship was part of a squadron which ran an extensive sweep in the Pacific trying to find the Japanese carrier group which had launched the raid. Mrs. Esther Loomis and her son, Donald Jr., returned to Deer Park in 1942.

"Never So Scared In All My Life..."

Clarence Vicroy, a fellow Aviation Cadet with your Editor, was an 18 year old high school graduate working as a civilian at Hickham Field in 1941. He came home as a military dependent and joined the Army Air Force in 1943.

"The sound of bombs and gunfire woke me up on Sunday morning. I'd been out to a party the night before and wanted to sleep in. I guess I was a little angry at the noise, and didn't realize that it was an attack."

"Mom was up and so I got some breakfast. Then I realized

that the planes which were flying around were Japanese. It occurred to me that they had attacked Hickham Field... At the time I didn't know the damage they had done to the Navy."

"Some time after eight o'clock there was a lull in the Japanese planes flying around, and I thought the raid was over. I got on my bicycle and rode over to the field to see if 'there was anything I could do.' I'm not exactly sure what I had in mind, but I wanted to do something."

"I was riding down beside the railroad tracks which served the field when the next wave of attack planes came over the island. There wasn't any shelter... I crawled under a railroad flat car... I felt that a Jap pilot had seen me, because the next thing I knew machine gun bullets were splintering the wood of the deck of that flatcar... I've never been so scared in all my life, and it seemed that the attack wave went on forever."

(Continued From Page 596)

Letters From Members

"Needless to say, I am still overwhelmed, and chagrined, that I did not know this information when 'Grandad' McCullough was living. I know he would have known some of our Garrett County relatives."

"... ..My mother was born on Mill Run at what was then known as Guard. My Coddington great-grandparents lived up on the hill above Friendsville in Pennsylvania. My Uncle Phil Garletts and Aunt Ada lived in 'downtown' Friendsville as did the Shoemakers. I have many ties to the county... .."

Bombing Of Pearl Harbor

(Continued from Page 594)

Valor

A recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross was Delmar C. Dilly, Oakland. He was presented the Cross by President Harry S. Truman, February 8, 1946, at the White House. His decoration was for extraordinary heroism on February 7, 1945 near Biesheim, France.

His citation reads as follows: "When his company was halted and driven to cover by blistering enemy fire, Private Dilly charged more than 100 yards over exposed, icy ground in a one-man assault on a German heavy machine gun. Although enemy bullets tore through his cheeks and jaws, he fired a grenade into the hostile emplacement at 15 yards, killing four of the crew. Bleeding profusely and dizzy with pain, the intrepid rifleman then ran 75 yards, engaged 100 German riflemen, and in an hour's combat killed 10 of the enemy."

Other men decorated received the Distinguished Flying Cross. They included Lt. Carroll W. Casteel, Oakland; Capt. John G. O'Donnell, Mt. Lake Park; Cmdr. Lee M. Ramsey, Oakland; T. Sgt. Leo E. Friend; Staff Sgt. Kenneth E. Wilburn, Grantsville; Sgt. Reed S. Wilburn, Accident; Sgt. Peter P. Cardaro, Kitzmiller; Emroy M. Glotfelty, Accident; and T. Sgt. William J. Martin, New Germany.

For one Garrett County resident, an award for valor came in another war, the action in Korea. Like many other men, he stayed in the service following

W.W. II.

Navy Lieutenant W.E. Bowen of Mt. Lake Park, a career officer, was on duty at Pomona during the Korean War. He received six metals, all in one day, for heroism at Bataan and Iwo Jima during World War II. One of the medals he received was the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Final Total

More than 1,300 men and women from Garrett County served during World War II. A total of 71 gave their lives for the cause.

Some families had more than sufficient representation in the effort. The Jordan family of Oakland and the DeWitt family of Crellin each had six sons in the armed forces. Several other Garrett County families had five each.

(Ironically, Cpl. Robt. C. DeWitt of Crellin, one of six sons, survived World War II, but was killed in Korea).

Much of the preceding Garrett County armed forces' material for W.W. II is paraphrased from an article written by Mr. Randall Kahl and published in the March, 1991 issue of *The Glades Star*. Called "Fifty Years of Duty and Valor" it covers the service of men and women from Garrett County.

Recollections

Unfortunately space will not allow us to include all of the material available in this issue of *The Glades Star*. In March, 1992, there will be a story about a man who was one of the eye witnesses to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.



Railroad Tracks At Skipnish

The Lost Battalion At Skipnish

By William O. Treacy, as told to John Grant

Back during World War II, soldiers were trained as mountain troops at Canaan Valley. They used to "ship out" from the railroad station in Oakland, and so it wasn't too unusual to see small groups of soldiers walking around before train time. However, one morning in March 1943, the people were amazed to see hundreds of soldiers on the streets of downtown Oakland.

I was a Junior in high school at the time, and worked at the Clover Farm store on Alder Street. It was my job to go down and open up the store in the morning. As I walked down Second Street to go to work, I could see soldiers milling around everywhere. It was so early that neither Hinebaugh's Restaurant, Bill's Barn, or Glotfelty's was open.

I got the impression that the soldiers were just as bewildered to be in Oakland as the people

were bewildered to see them. Later in the day, the whole story of their arrival came out, and for a short time they became "the lost battalion at Skipnish."

For those who aren't familiar with the name, "Skipnish" is a place on the railroad between Hutton and Oakland...sort'a out in the middle of nowhere. There is a place with a similar name near Fort Meade. Somehow, the officer in charge of the soldiers got mixed up and insisted that our Skipnish was where his troops were to get off.

So...those poor soldiers got off the train in the middle of the night and walked through the dark all the way into Oakland. Later in the day they left on another train, and when they got to Fort Meade, I'm sure the officer who made them get off at our Skipnish was not a popular man.

POW Trains Through Oakland

By Lt. Col.
William O. Treacy,
U.S.A.F., Ret.

In May of 1943, U.S. Army forces captured Bizerte, Tunisia, on the North African Mediterranean coast, from the Axis forces. This victory, combined with simultaneous British successes in the region, spelled the collapse of the forces led by Gen. Rommel, the "Desert Fox."

The collapse meant the first large group of Axis soldiers captured in the war. Most of them were German troops of Afirka Corps. By fall many of them had been transported by ship to ports on the U.S. east coast. From there they were loaded on trains bound for newly constructed prisoner of war camps in the western desert states.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had many train loads to its western terminus at St. Louis. From there the POW trains were transferred to other western lines to complete their journey.

Passing Through Oakland

While a senior in Oakland High School, I watched a number of B&O POW trains pass through Oakland over the Second Street crossing. Some of the trains had old World War I troop cars which had been taken from "mothball" storage to transport our troops in World War II. Other cars were ordinary passenger coaches.

I was too fascinated watching the scene to think about estimating the number of POW's

per train. Looking back, however, I remember that they were very long trains. I would guess that the POW trains had 50 or 60 cars carrying prisoners. In addition there were support cars for food processing, military police needs, and train operation. With approximately 70 prisoners per car, this would mean an estimated 3,500-4,200 POW's per train.

Good Look At Prisoners

As a matter of course the trains slowed down considerably as they passed through town; one, I recall, fairly crawled and made frequent stops as it passed through. As a result I was able to get a good look at the prisoners.

Nearly all the POW's were dressed in their "service-dress" uniforms, no helmets or field gear. These were slate gray woolen tunics and trousers with caps similar to U.S. Army overseas caps. The tunics were the button-to-the-neck type (i.e. no shirt or tie) with the usual military patches indicating specialties or identifying units. Some were trimmed in red, perhaps indicating rank.

The caps were of the type that, unlike the American's, pulled down snugly over brow and crown. The caps each appeared to have a round decorative button in front.

Later on, if a train came through in warm weather, the windows would be open. You could see tunics half buttoned and caps worn on the back of

heads or not worn at all.

All of the POW's I saw appeared both somber and bored. They made no attempt to wave or otherwise communicate with the local, curious on-lookers, and even seemed to deliberately avoid eye contact. The on-lookers did likewise and none, in my observation, attempted to jeer or ridicule the POW's by word or symbol.

No doubt they were quite bored without newspapers or magazines they could read or radio broadcasts they could understand. And ... certainly .. they were somber at the prospect of incarceration in the desert at the end of their train ride.

I saw no officer-type regalia, collar insignia, garrison hats, etc., and so assumed that all the soldiers I saw were enlisted men. Their ages appeared to be mostly twenties and thirties with some forties. No doubt that age spread changed markedly as the Allies pushed the Germans back to their home land on the continent.

Contrasts

In sharp contrast to the prisoners, the U.S. Army military policemen, two or three to each coach, appeared crisp and soldierly in their neatly pressed olive-drab uniforms, complete with white helmets, MP armbands, and white Sam Browne belts with sidearms. They appeared to have been specially selected for height, build and soldierly qualities. They stood at each of the entrances as the trains either slowed or stopped.

I saw three, or perhaps four, POW trains simply by the coin-

cidence of being at the Second Street crossing as they passed through. Usually, I was there waiting to cross the tracks in the pickup truck I operated in connection with my father's grocery store during daylight hours. This being the case there must have been many, many such trains I did not see.

I entered the service the following June, and accordingly saw no more such trains pass through Oakland. No doubt they continued in this same size and frequency after the Normandy invasion right up to VE Day in 1945.

Editor's Note: Did any of you ex-G.I.'s ever pull guard duty on one of these trains? If so, give us a letter or story about it.

License Index

The June, 1991, issue marked the beginning of the listing of names and dates from the Garrett County Marriage License Record, Volume 1 (1872-1886). This was a project undertaken by Mrs. Beth Friend, genealogist and curator of the Society's Museum.

The listing in the Record is by men's names, only. Mrs. Friend has prepared a cross-reference index of women's names to be published at the end of the series of listings in *The Glades Star*.

As projected in terms of *The Glade Star* publications, the women's names index will probably appear in the September, 1992 issue.

Res. M = County & State Residence of male
 Res. F = County & State Residence of female
 DM = Date of marriage, NG = NONE GIVEN

MSM = Marital status of male
 MSF = Marital status of female
 S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)

MALE				FEMALE			
NAME	AGE	RES. M	MS	DM	NAME	AGE	RES. F
COLES, ALBION	27	ALL. MD	S	3-30-73	BARNES, ANTONETTE	19	GAR. MD
CHRISTIE, WILLIAM H.	27	GAR. MD	S	3-29-73	FRIEND, FRANCES	19	"
CARDER, JACOB W.	23	"	S	11-13-73	HARVEY, MARTHA J.	20	"
COSNER, DANIEL F.	24	GRANT. WV	S	1-27-74	COSNER, MARGARET E.	21	GRANT. WV
COLEMAN, JACKSON	21	GAR. MD	S	2-9-74	WILBURN, SARAH	18	GAR. MD
CALHOUN, JOHN W.	20	"	S	2-22-74	NAYER, SARAH F.	20	"
COSNER, JACOB M.	21	GRANT. WV	S	4-3-74	REEL, ANN J. C.	18	"
CARTER, ELIAS	25	GAR. MD	NG	4-18-73	BEARER, MANDANA S.	18	"
CLOSE, JOHN	24	ALL. MD	S	8-25-74	BECKMAN, MARY E.	21	"
CASTEEL, ARCHIBALD	65	GAR. MD	NG	8-24-74	FRIEND, SARAH ANN	46	"
CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS	35	PRES. WV	S	10-8-74	JOHNSON, ANN	21	PRES. WV
CASTEEL, FRANKLIN B.	17	GAR. MD	S	12-6-74	SAVAGE, MARIAN J.	20	GAR. MD
COLLAMP, JOHN	26	PRES. WV	S	1-7-75	STAHL, REBECCA	18	"
CONNWAY, JAMES WILLIAM	23	GAR. MD	S	2-2-75	LININGER, MAGGIE	19	"
CADE, JAMES V.	24	BAR. WV	S	4-8-75	CADE, CORDELLA A.	21	BAR. WV
CHAMP, ISREAL	24	PRES. WV	S	7-3-75	KEENER, SARAH E.	27	PRES. WV
CAIN, PETER	26	RAN. WV	S	NG	GARRETT, ANNIE	20	GAR. MD
CUSTER, EMANUEL	35	GAR. MD	W	8-10-75	SISLER, MAGGIE	25	PRES. WV
COAKON, JOHN	35	"	S	10-9-75	LITTLE, MARY A.	19	GAR. MD
CLARK, STINGOLEY	30	GRANT. WV	S	11-14-75	HARVEY, ALLIE E.	24	"

CUSTER, RICHARD	16	GAR. MD	S	12-28-75	STANTON, MARY ANN	16	"	S
COSNER, MOTEN	20	"	S	1-6-76	COSNER, ELLEN	18	GRANT. WV.	S
CASSELL, PETER	40	TAY. WV	S	2-28-76	POWERS, LIZZIE	19	TAY. WV	S
COLLINS, JOHN M	22	GAR. MD	S	3-21-76	BOSKEY, SALLIE	20	GAR. MD	S
CORMANY, W. SCOTT	25	"	S	6-11-76	ELLIOTT, FANNIE	22	"	S
CHAMBERS, LLOYD	25	"	S	8-21-76	JANKEY, MARY LOUISA	22	"	S
CHADWICK, JAMES	31	TAY. WV	W	11-20-76	TWIGG, ELLEN	27	TAY. NV	W
CORRICK, M. D. L.	20	RAN. WV	S	5-1-77	HAYES, EMILY C.	21	RAN. WV	S
CHENOWITH, GEORGE W.	23	"	S	5-21-77	HILL, MOLLIE	19	"	S
CASTEE, ARCHIBALD	32	GAR. MD	S	9-2-77	STERLING, MARGARET E.	19	GAR. MD	S
CRANE, BENJAMIN F.	23	PRES. NV	S	2-11-79	WHITE, CIVILLA C.	20	"	S
CAREY, JAMES	28	GAR. MD	S	NG	BLOCHER, ADA F.	18	"	S
CASTEE, E. N.	21	"	S	11-2-79	SAVAGE, M. E.	24	MIN. WV	S
COLEMAN, HIRAM	28	ALL. MD	S	12-11-79	BROADWATER, MARTHA J.	21	GAR. MD	S
CARR, JOSEPH	27	TAY. WV	S	12-27-79	DAVIS, RACHEL J.	19	TAY. WV	S
COBURN, DAVID S.	26	PRES. WV	W	1-15-80	SUMMERS, VICTORINE	16	PRES. WV	S
CONRAD, JOHN H.	21	ALL. MD	S	4-6-80	WARNER, ELIZA G.	20	GAR. MD	S
CROW, ERNEST FLOYD	23	GAR. MD	S	NG	McKENZIE, MARGARET A.	19	"	S
CROFT, ALEXANDER	23	"	S	5-16-80	HETZ, MARGIE	18	"	S
CORNEWAY, DANIEL L.	28	FAY. PA	S	9-22-80	ASHBY, ELIZA JANE	21	"	S
CAULCAMP, AUGUST	21	PRES. WV	S	10-7-80	SNYDER, SUSANNAH	19	PRES. WV	S
CHROSTON, CHARLIE	25	BAR. WV	S	10-21-80	MALE, MARTHA JANE	15	BAR. WV	S
CLEMANS, ABBOTT	23	HAR. WV	S	2-24-81	IRELAND, VIRGINIA B.	18	HAR. WV	S
CATHCART, S. P.	29	ALL. PA	S	4-28-81	POLAND, NANNIE C.	22	COO. WNS	S

Res. M = County & State Residence of male Res. F = County & State Residence of female DM = Date of marriage NG = NONE GIVEN				MSM = Marital status of male MSF = Marital status of female S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)			
MALE				FEMALE			
AGE	RES. M	DM	MS	AGE	RES. F	MS	MS
29	CRIZER, WILLIAM H.	7-10-81	S	24	BLOCHER, SUSANNA	GAR. MD.	S
21	CAREY, JACOB O.	9-27-81	S	21	LAYMAN, NANCY H.	ALL. MD.	S
21	CAMP, CHARLES M.	9-25-81	S	18	GROVE, ELIZABETH M.	GAR. MD.	S
24	CROSS, JOHN M.	ALL. MD.	S	20	MILLER, AMANDA	"	S
23	COX, WILLIAM A.	GAR. MD.	S	20	FIMPLE, ADDIE L.	MAR. WV.	S
31	CASTEEL, CHARLES	"	S	22	MYERS, LIZZIE	GAR. MD.	S
28	CLABAUGH, JOHN O.	BLAIR, PA.	S	30	MCKINZIE, MAGGIE	"	S
25	COOPER, DAVID F.	PRES. W.	S	18	LEE, EMMA R.	"	S
26	COLLIER, WALTER D.	SOM. PA.	S	24	DEWITT, ANNIE F.	"	S
31	CROW, SILAS	GAR. MD.	S	20	JACKSON, MARY	"	S
24	COLE, CHARLES (NEGRO)	"	S	28	JOHNSON, CAROLINE (NEGRO)	"	W.
24	CONEMAN, BENJAMIN S.	"	S	19	WARNICK, ZILPAH E.	"	S
30	CUSTER, JAMES L.	"	S	18	KAHL, KATIE	"	S
26	CARROLL, ROBERT W.	PRES. WV.	S	18	KELLY, LAURA V.	PRES. WV.	S
25	CREMER, FRANCIS A.	CASS, NEB.	S	26	LEE, SARAH M.	GAR. MD.	S
24	CLINE, GEORGE H.	GAR. MD.	S	16	MICHAELS, RACHAEL	"	S
30	CRASTREE, W. H.	MIN. WV.	S	21	MCCRAUM, FLORENCE	"	S
25	CASTEEL, FRANK D.	GAR. MD.	W	18	FRIEND, HATTIE M.	"	S
20	CEKINS, GEORGE W.	"	S	22	WALTERS, JULIA	"	S
23	CROW, JOHN T.	GRANT. WV.	S	23	ARONWALT, MARTHA A.	GRANT. WV.	S

CARTER, WILLIAM	23	WAS. WV S	5	1-6-83	BOYER, ANNIE	18	BRACK. WV S
CROSS, NATHAN H.	21	BAR. WV S	5	1-25-83	JOHNSON, MARTHA A	17	BAR. WV S
CONNWAY, JOSEPH M	25	GAR. MD S	5	5-16-83	BRIMBLE, EMMA M	18	GAR. MD S
CRIM, WILLIAM S.	21	"	5	8-2-83	CURRIE, ANNIE W	21	" S
CRISLIP, W. A.	34	HAR. WV S	5	9-10-83	PARKS, FLORENCE	18	BAR. WV S
CHIDESTER, ASHBEL S	21	PRES. MD S	5	9-26-83	HUMBERSTON, IDA V	21	GAR. MD S
CATHER, THOMAS J.	23	TAY. WV S	5	9-13-83	COLE, MARTHA J.	23	TAY. WV S
CROSTEN, FRANKLIN	21	TWO. WV S	5	10-8-83	KOONTZ, MARTHA J.	20	BAR. WV S
CUMMINS, JAMES G.	29	GAR. MD S	5	10-27-83	HARSHBERGER, MAYE.	19	GAR. MD S
CORGIN, SYLVANUS L.	23	TAY. WV S	5	12-28-83	RIDDER, SOPHRONIA C	20	BAR. WV S
CROSS, WILLIAM R.	23	GAR. MD S	5	12-22-83	SAVAGE, MELISSA E.	25	GAR. MD S
CLAYTON, B. FRANK	18	MAR. WV S	5	1-3-84	HEADLEY, MARY J.	17	" S
CONNWAY, FRANCIS M	27	GAR. MD S	5	1-27-84	FRAZEE, LAURA A.	20	" S
CROPP, CHARLES B	25	"	5	5-7-84	WHEZZELL, BELLE	18	" S
CORNWELL, THOMAS	24	TAY. WV S	5	6-4-84	WHITEHAIR, EMMA	21	TAY. WV S
CRIM, E. J.	25	FRED. VA S	5	8-20-84	CRIM, IDA C	23	GAR. MD S
CARTER, A. ROBERT	57	BAC. CIT. W	10-14-84	HARDY, LUCY G		54	CLEVELAND OHIO W
CARPENTER, AMOS H.	25	MAR. WV W	5	10-15-84	GARLON, EMMA	20	MAR. NV S
COLLIER, TARLETON O	25	SOM. PA S	5	1-15-85	WELLER, MARY	21	GAR. MD S
COTTER, EDWARD	37	LEWIS. WV W	5	1-15-85	TROWBRIDGE, BELLE	27	LEW. WV S
CUSTER, AUGUSTUS	24	GAR. MD S	5	2-22-85	WARNICK, MAGGIE	18	TAY. WV S
CROSTON, AUGUSTUS	25	PRES. NV S	5	3-11-85	MAKE, MARY	18	PRES. MD S
CONLEY, WILLIAM E.	22	"	5	3-26-85	BUCKLER, ELLA	18	" S
COANWELL, ANDREW	24	TAY. WV S	5	4-21-85	SAYRE, SARAH M	18	TAY. WV S
COANWELL, D. W.							

Res. M = County & State Residence of male
 Res. F = County & State Residence of female
 DM = Date of marriage NG = NONE GIVEN

MALE			FEMALE		
NAME	AGE	RES. M	NAME	AGE	RES. F
CARDER, JOHN S	21	GAR. MD S	METZ, MAGGIE	18	GAR. MD S
CORMANT, JOHN B.	29	" S	ELSEY, JANE S	30	" S
CUSTER, EMMAUEL	46	" W	CUPPETT, ELMA E	NG	" S
CONNENWAY, LLOYD L.	24	FAY PA S	BROWNING, INA E	22	" S
CALLIS, LINCOLN	20	GAR. MD S	SPIMER, ELIZABETH C	21	" S
CATON, PETER W.	23	" S	McKINZIE, CLARA H.	22	" S
CROOTHERS, ALEXANDER	21	TAY. MD S	ROGERS, SARAH V	19	TAY. WV S
CONNENWAY, JOHN T.	25	GAR. MD S	BLAMBLE, ELIZABETH A.	19	GAR. MD S
COOPER, MEINER McCLELLAN	25	GRANT WV S	SPAKER, MARY F.	18	" S

D

DUCKWORTH, ISREAL	23	GAR. MD S	WILAND, MOLLIE	20	GAR. MD S
DE COST, JOHN	23	" S	MALE, NANCY JANE	20	" S
DANIELS, JOHN W.	21	" S	RIEHL, SUSAN (NEGR)	21	" S
DAVIS, DANIEL (NEGR)	27	" S	BALLOWAY, SARAH FRANCES	18	" S
DARR, JAMES H.	22	" S	RANKIN, ELIZABETH	23	" S
DAVIS, JOHN (NEGR)	33	" S	DUNMARK, ALICE (NEGR)	17	" S
DAWSON, JAMES A.	25	" S	CALHOUN, CHARITY	17	" S
DURST, LLOYD	23	" S	MICHAEL, REBECCA JANE	20	" S
DIEHL, JOEL	27	" S	LININGER, HANNAH C	21	" S
DAVIS, JOSEPH	20	" S	DORSEY, SUSAN	25	" W

DEWITT, GEORGE W	21	"	S	12-22-74	SANDERS, MARY JANE	24	"	S
DUNCAN, M. S.	33	HAB. WV	S	12-29-74	MARTIN, JULIA	21	HAB. WV	W
DUGAN, WILLIAM	35	GAR. MD	S	2-25-75	LOVEIT, AMANDA	33	GAR. MD	W
DIXON, SAMUEL	28	MIN. WV	S	10-10-75	GREGG, NANNIE B	18	"	S
DUNHAM, JOHN C.	27	GAR. MD	W	12-21-75	RUSH, SARAH J.	27	"	S
DARINGER, JOHN	64	"	W	2-26-76	AAS, CHRISTENA	59	"	W
DAVIS, ISAAC NEWTON	22	"	S	5-31-76	THORN, MARY ELLEN	19	"	S
DEWITT, ALEX. W	25	"	S	2-20-77	FRAZEE, L. J.	31	"	S
DIEDRICH, GEORGE	63	"	W	5-17-77	KNOX, CHARLOTTE	56	"	W
DAVIS, THOMAS	23	"	S	6-30-77	BRAY, ELIZA C	19	"	S
DURST, JAMES	27	"	S	7-5-77	DANIELS, NANCY	25	"	S
DAVIS, WILLIAM (NEGRO)	36	"	S	9-4-77	GALLOWAY, REBECCA (NEGRO)	19	"	S
DRENNER, WILLIAM THOMAS	26	"	S	11-11-77	MILLER, SUSAN C.	21	"	S
DICKSON, M. B.	26	"	S	NG	MCKENZIE, CLARA EMILIA	26	"	S
DURST, WINFIELD S.	26	"	S	12-18-77	CROW, SUSAN	20	"	S
DANIELS, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	21	"	S	3-28-78	BIENL, LOUISA	17	"	S
DEWITT, CHARLES W	22	"	S	4-16-78	BOYER, EMMA L.	17	"	S
DUNHAM, GEORGE W	22	"	S	7-13-79	COLLINS, LAURA B	19	"	S
DURST, OLIVER M	28	"	S	12-25-79	STRAWIN, REBECCA M.	22	"	S
DAVIS, PHILIP (NEGRO)	35	"	S	2-13-80	LUCAS, MISSOURI (NEGRO)	18	"	S
DEWITT, FREEMAN	23	"	S	6-3-80	GLOTFELTY, ANNIE B	18	"	S
DURST, FRANCIS	23	"	S	7-18-80	BANEORD, ALICE	21	"	S
DURST, DAVID	32	"	W	8-14-80	BEACHY, LUCINDA	17	"	S
DUNSMORE, MARLOW (NEGRO)	35	TAX. WV	W	12-28-80	COLLINS, BARBARA E. (NEGRO)	16	TAX. WV	S
DAVIS, WILLIAM E	21	D., WV	C	4-19-81	"	"	"	"

MARRIAGE RECORDS - GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE -

DOUGLAS 1912

1900

1912

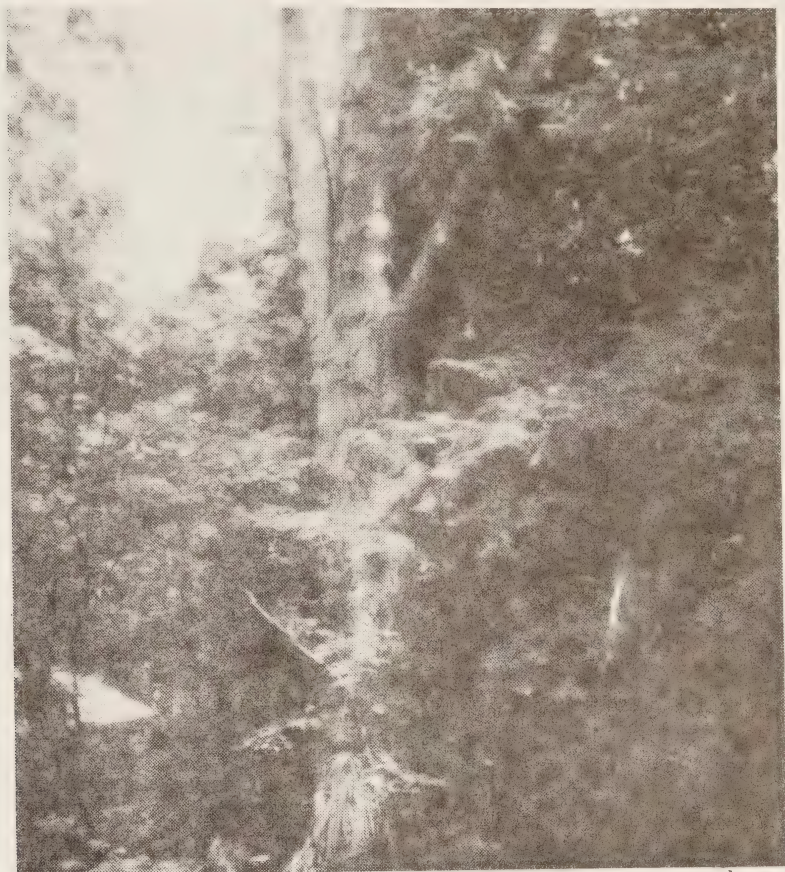
1912

Res. M = County & State Residence of male
 Res. F = County & State Residence of female
 DM = Date of marriage NG = None Given S = Single, D = Divorced, W = Widow(er)

MALE			FEMALE			AGE	R.F.	M.S.
AGE	RES. M	DM	AGE	RES. F	DM	AGE	R.F.	M.S.
24	GAR. MD.	5-2-81	20	GAR. MD.	5-2-81	20	GAR. MD.	S.
26	"	5-16-81	26	"	5-16-81	26	"	S.
27	"	5-26-81	20	"	5-26-81	20	"	S.
22	"	9-21-81	21	"	9-21-81	21	"	S.
29	"	9-2-81	23	"	9-2-81	23	"	S.
25	"	NG	23	"	NG	23	"	S.
18	"	3-22-82	28	"	3-22-82	28	"	S.
21	PRES. WV	5-31-82	19	TAY. WV	5-31-82	19	TAY. WV	S.
25	GAR. MD.	11-24-82	18	TUC. WV	11-24-82	18	TUC. WV	S.
22	"	12-28-82	22	GAR. MD.	12-28-82	22	GAR. MD.	S.
25	"	1-10-83	19	"	1-10-83	19	"	S.
39	"	NG	25	"	NG	25	"	S.
24	TAY. WV	5-2-83	20	TAY. WV	5-2-83	20	TAY. WV	S.
26	HAR. WV	5-27-83	18	GAR. MD.	5-27-83	18	GAR. MD.	S.
25	RAN. WV	6-8-83	18	RAN. WV	6-8-83	18	RAN. WV	S.
21	GAR. MD.	7-1-83	21	GAR. MD.	7-1-83	21	GAR. MD.	S.
22	PEN. WV	11-25-83	21	PEN. WV	11-25-83	21	PEN. WV	S.
30	MIN. WV	1-3-84	25	GAR. MD.	1-3-84	25	GAR. MD.	S.
22	GAR. MD.	1-13-84	21	"	1-13-84	21	"	S.
24	PRES. WV	1-15-84	20	PRES. WV	1-15-84	20	PRES. WV	S.

DURST, R. A.	26	GAR. MD	S	1-22-84	CATON, MARY	20	GAR. MD	S
DIXON, EDWARD	25	MIN. WV	S	11-27-84	JUNKINS, OTELIA V.	25	BAR. WV	S
DAVIDSON, C. A.	25	HAR. WV	S	12-31-84	SUPPER, MARY	18	HAR. WV	S
DOROK, JOHN	21	PRES. WV	S	4-16-85	FORTNEY, MARY	21	PRES. WV	S
DUCKWORTH, STEPHEN	28	GAR. MD	S	7-2-85	WARNICK, IDA R.	24	GAR. MD	S
DEWITT, ABEL A.	24	"	S	10-6-85	SMITH, CARRIE	22	"	S
DUCKWORTH, ZEPHANIAH	25	"	S	10-15-85	SMOUSE, CARRIE	19	"	S
DRUMMOND, HARRY J.	22	HAR. WV	S	11-14-85	CRAIG, JOSIE F.	18	HAR. WV	S
DEWITT, MATTHEW H.	19	GAR. MD	S	12-6-85	FERGUSON, FRANCES B.	17	GAR. MD	S
DRUMMOND, JOHN H.	35	"	S	3-7-86	MASON, SARAH A.	47	"	S
DEAN, H. L.	25	HAR. WV	S	3-13-86	WILLIS, MARY A.	20	HAR. WV	S
DOWDEN, LEVI M.	20	TAY. WV	S	NG	CRAYER, MINNIE	20	TAY. WV	S

ENLOW, JAMES A.	23	GAR. MD	S	1-1-74	BROOK, ALICE V.	20	GAR. MD	S
ERVIN, ISAAC A.	21	"	S	9-24-79	KITZMILLER, SARAH J.	21	"	S
ENDLER, JAMES H.	28	GAR. WV	S	10-29-79	HILKEY, MARY E.	19	MIN. WV	S
ELLIOTT, ADAM H.	24	GAR. MD	S	11-9-80	PAUGH, MARTHA	22	GAR. MD	S
ENLOW, RUEHS M.	23	"	S	12-23-80	SAVEDGE, ANNIE L.	28	"	S
EDGAR, JOHN A.	33	"	S	4-2-82	BOWMAN, JULIA ANN	16	"	S
ECHARD, WILLIS W.	21	"	S	4-30-82	EDGAR, ANNIE M.	21	"	S
ENLOW, REUBEN	29	"	S	2-17-83	UMBEL, JULIA	18	"	S
EDWARDS, R. D.	24	PRES. WV	S	5-30-83	ROWE, MARY B.	19	PRES. WV	S
ERVIN, CHARLES W.	23	GAR. MD	S	1-10-84	RICHARDSON, CATHERINE	24	GAR. MD	S
ERVIN, JOSEPH W.	22	"	S	12-24-84	HEAD, LIZZIE T.	18	"	S
ELLIOTT, SCOTT S.	24	"	S	12-21-84	POLAND, PHILADELPHIA	22	"	S



Oak Tree At Hemlock Hollow

How Old Is Your Oak Tree?

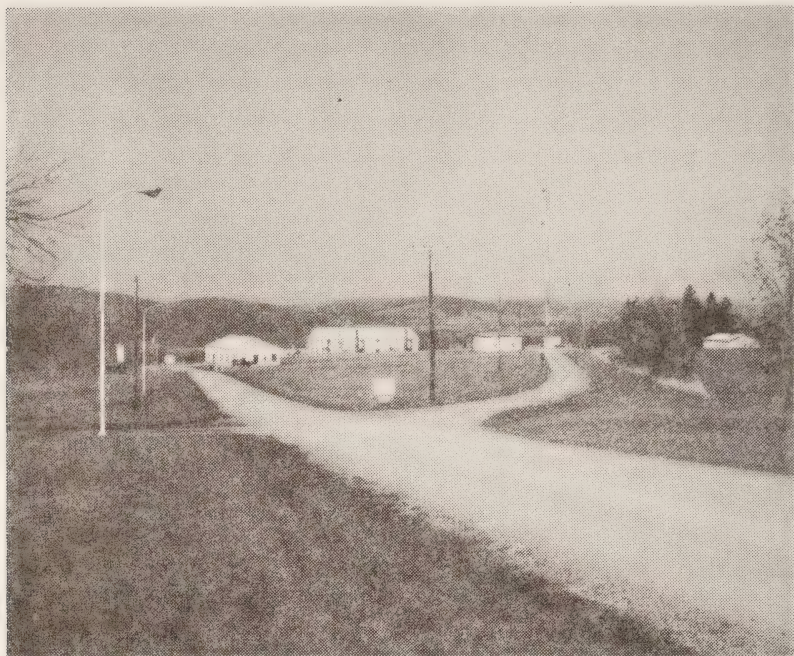
Back in June, 1990, *The Glades Star* published an article called, *The Once Tallest Tree In Maryland*. It spoke of a tall white pine near Savage River in the Merrill area that was measured as the tallest tree in Maryland back in the 1930s when the C.C.C. camps were in the county.

Unfortunately, the tree is no longer standing, however, another bit of tree information has been called to the attention of *The Glades Star* staff. This is an oak tree on the Hemlock Hollow

property in the southern part of the county, just off the Shady Dell Road.

Looking very much like any white oak tree in Garrett County, its age is nearly 400 years as determined by a group of foresters from the University of Maryland.

Since it looks like so many others, it raises the question of how old are other big oak trees in the county that are on private property.



Accident Compressor Station.



Entrance to Texas Eastern's Facility.

Subterranean Garrett County

An article in the March, 1991, issue of *The Glades Star* centered on opening the southern Garrett County natural gas field 40 years ago. However, the original drilling for gas on an organized basis took place in the northern part of the county near Accident in the late 1930s.

After the southern field began to show decrease in production, drillers turned their attention to the northern part of the county once more. It was discovered that where the original drilling had taken place, there was a subterranean fault in the formation.

New wells were drilled east and west of the original locations and gas was found in the famous Oriskany Sandstone and Huntersville Chert formation. In all, 82 wells were drilled in the area, with an average depth of 7,600 feet. Unfortunately, like the southern Garrett field, production of gas in the Accident field declined.

In 1962, the entire field was purchased by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, with the intention of converting it into a storage facility. Their plan was to make it one of the first automated, and largest storage fields in the gas industry of that time.

Deposits and Withdrawals

Texas Eastern first began moving gas through its pipeline system in 1947. The company realized that it was not economically feasible to build a pipeline to handle full capacity for estimated consumption in Eastern United States. Maximum flow would only be required 60 to 100

days per year. With this thought in mind, Texas Eastern, along with other companies began to develop natural gas storage fields.

The deposit and withdrawal technique was a matter of pumping gas into the storage field during periods of low demand and withdrawing it during periods of high demand. The pipeline was designed to carry the normal demand flow of gas. During the summer months, when the demand for gas was low, the excess gas was diverted into the storage field.

Size and Capacity

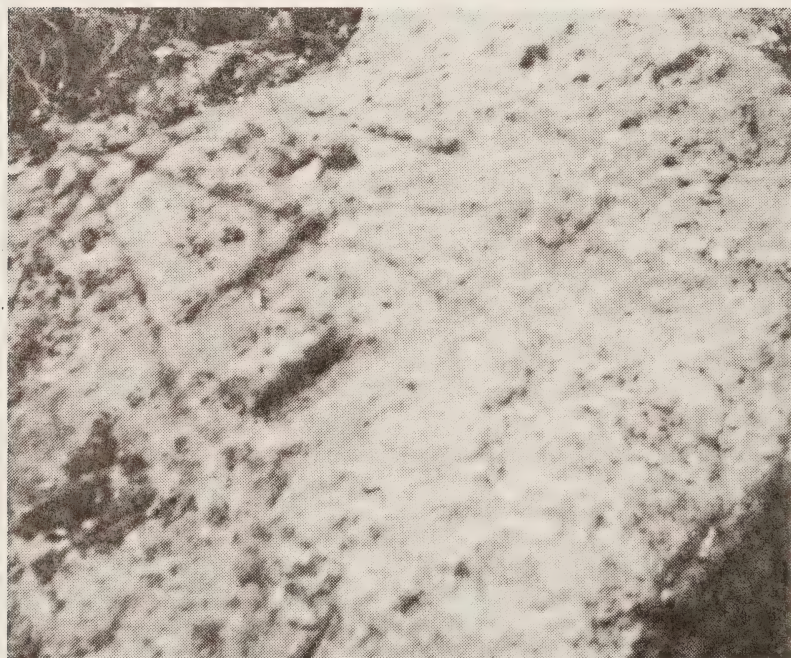
It is in the size of the storage field that the use of subterranean Garrett County becomes apparent. Of the 34,000 acres which Texas Eastern has, approximately 25,000 acres is presently being used for storage. Irregular in shape, it goes as far east as the Garrett County Airport, and as far north as Northern High School. Storage capacity of the field is 62 billion cubic feet of gas. It is handled through 82 wells connected to the pipeline compressor station west of Accident.

In the summer, the compressors can pump 150 million cubic feet a day into the storage field and withdraw double that amount during cold weather. From Accident it is fed into Texas Eastern's pipeline for delivery to customers.

Designed for the fullest use of automatic controls the entire compressor facility is handled by a total of 20 technical and maintenance employees.



Rocks which contain fossil imprints.



Panther Tracks ?

Panther Tracks on Backbone Mountain

By John A. Grant

In the same way that various creatures answer a migration call, so it is that I have to take an annual hike somewhere on Backbone Mountain.

One year it was to locate and photograph Hoyer Crest, the highest point in Maryland. Another year, with the late-Harry Wolf, I traversed the trail that ends near the intersection of Maryland 135 and Maryland 38 above Kitzmiller. We were looking for a stone cairn on the old Baker place. Last year, I spent two days searching for the southern end of the 1897 Md-W.Va. boundary line surveyed by W. McCulloh Brown.

This year, my annual hike on Backbone Mountain was in search of the "Panther Tracks."

I first heard of them about 50 years ago. Now and then, through the years people would say, "Oh yes, I can show you where they are." ... But somehow the proposed trips to see the fossil impressions, called Panther Tracks, Cat Tracks and a lot of other names, would never come to reality.

So, after carefully questioning people about the exact location, I decided to search for them by myself.

A simple description of the tracks is that they are fossil imprints in the white sandstone rock which caps Backbone Mountain from Table Rock southward. About four inches long, they were made by a creature having an 18

to 24 inch stride which walked across the mud that later solidified into hard rock.

The tracks have been an object of speculation by white men for a century and a half; legend says that even the Indians knew about them. Yet, the question arises, "What kind of tracks are they?" "What creature made them?"

An educated guess in 1960 was that they were made during the Pleistocene geological epoch, about 10 million years ago, by an animal that was a forerunner of the present day panther. Possibly, it could have been a mammal called *Oxyaena* or maybe *Hoplophoreous*.

As an educated guess, this reasoning was based on other creature tracks that can be found on the North American continent.

One good example is the Pleistocene mammal tracks found in Nebraska. Over 10 million years old, they can still be seen in stone quarries. Even older are the dinosaur tracks of the Triassic period found in many places. At 230 million years old, their fossil tracks can still be seen in what was once the soft mud of that geological period.

Stratigraphic Superposition

However, one serious obstacle remains in calling Garrett County's panther tracks as ones made by a Pleistocene creature. This obstacle is a theory which geologists call the "principal of

stratigraphic superposition." It states that each new layer of sedimentary stone is deposited over the one beneath it.

For the panther tracks, this principal means that the tracks were formed in mud of one layer before the next layer was deposited over top of them.

In Garrett County, the sandstone rocks on Backbone Mountain are part of the Allegany and Pottsville formation. This formation is on a border between the older Mississippian and later Pennsylvanian geological periods, with the Pennsylvanian being on the top.

What further implication does this have for the panther tracks? It means that the fossil imprints on Backbone Mountains are possibly 300 million years old instead of 10 million years old, and were made by a creature that preceded the dinosaur by 100 million years.

Ancient Creatures

Fortunately, geologists have found fossil tracks in other places by ancient creatures that have been identified.

In Mississippian period rocks near Hullton, Elk County, Pa., a whole series of large imprints were found in sandstone. Part of this stone was removed and can be seen in the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh. The creature was called a sea scorpion (Eurypterida), and lived approximately 320 million years ago.

In the slightly later Pennsylvanian period, sandstone in Nova Scotia contains fossil tracks of what may have been the first large reptile.

At Horton Bluff, N.S., there

are 27 footprints along a 60 foot trackway, spaced about 14 inches apart. There seem to be two toes on the front feet, and four on the hind feet which have some claws. The tracks themselves are deep with raised edges, so the creature was either very heavy or the mud was soft when it waddled through the mire.

Most of us would still like to believe that the fossil tracks were made by the panther's ancestor. It is a creature that we can visualize.

But it also is exciting to think that Garrett County could have been host to a previously unknown species of creatures that lived during the time the great coal formations of the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian periods were laid down.



AUG. 2, 1991

Following The Ancient Path

On Friday, August, 2, 1991, amid ceremonies that included Governor Schaefer, Interstate #48 took on a new number and

(Continued on Page 624)

Christmas And Books

Although the title of this article uses the word Christmas, it is an established fact that history buffs "know no season." However, Christmas is the time when family and friends shop for as special for the history buff. There are some excellent collections of historical material in the area and a couple of them are mentioned here.

The Garrett County Historical Society has books for sale through the Ruth Enlow Library locations in Garrett County. The Society can also handle some requests by mail, and the prices quoted include postage and handling.

Pioneer Families of Garrett County, by Capt. Charles Hoye, is an excellent source book for both the genealogist and the historian. Price \$32.00.

Maryland's Garrett County Graves is a listing of more than 20,000 graves, giving location and names of people buried in large and small cemeteries. Price \$29.00.

Brown's Miscellaneous Writings which was written by a Cumberland attorney during the late 1800's, contains both history and genealogy of the northern section of Garrett County. Price \$10.00.

Volume 5 of The Glades Star is a bound edition containing Index and 716 pages. It covers the years 1977 through 1985 of Glades Star publication, and is an excellent source of County history. Price \$39.50.

To order by mail, contact Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, Rt. 4, Box 89,

Deer Park, Md. 21550.

In Oakland there are two excellent book stores; the Book Mark'et and the Appalachian Book Shop.

Mr. Ivan Rowe, owner of the Appalachian Book Shop is both a collector of historical books and a publisher. As a collector he has hundreds of used and new books and magazines on a host of interesting topics. Moreover, all of the books and magazines have been catalogued by him personally so that he knows what's in his shop.

Beginning twelve years ago, Rowe searched out the 1859 edition of *Forty Four Years Of The Life Of A Hunter*, by Meshach Browning. He republished the famous Garrett County book in 1982, and still has copies available in his store. Later, Mr. Rowe gathered together Meshach Browning information which he published in pamphlet form. These are *Browning's Forward*, *Meshach Browning, His Ancestors and Descendants in America*, and *Browning and McMullen Families*.

In addition to books on many subjects The Appalachian Book Shop also carries Garrett County Indian Trails maps, and some back issues of the Glades Star. For prices or additional information Mr. Rowe can be contacted at Oak and Second Streets, Oakland, Md. 21550 or 301-334-4334.

The Book Mark'et in Oakland has an extensive inventory of new books on a multitude of subjects including history. This

year, they also have Al Feldstein's new history of Garrett County on video tape. Many citizens of the county were intrigued by Feldstein's published post card collection.

The historical video tape is the first time a video tape has been developed with a focus on all of Garrett County. To make it, Feldstein photographed hundreds of Garrett County picture post cards. Divided into six different parts, and complete with narration and background music, the video tape runs about two hours. Of excellent video tape quality, it is priced at \$24.95.

The Book Mark'et is located at 111 S. Second Street, Oakland, Md. 21550. Their telephone is 301-334-8778.

At one time or the other, many people have visited the Penn Alps restaurant and craft shop at Grantsville. The gift shop has one whole corner devoted to historical publications. All of the Historical Society's books are there plus a number of others.

One timely example concerns log cabins. Six of these old structures have been moved into the Penn Alps complex. Included in the inventory of historical material is a pamphlet called, *Log Cabin Mythology*, which deals with the design and construction of old log cabins.

Foxfire captured the imagination of the reading public a number of years ago. Penn Alps has complete sets of the *Foxfire* publications.

For more information write to Penn Alps Restaurant and Craft Shop, Grantsville, Md. 21536 or call 301-895-5985.

Things which concern the history of Garrett County also affect the history of neighboring counties.

In Preston County, W. Va., an excellent history of Terra Alta, and places near-by, has been published. This is *The Past Is A Key To The Future*, written by Betty Whittaker White, life-long resident of Terra Alta.

In this book, Betty White has carefully chronicled the geological, archaeological, social, political, and economic history of her hometown and the surrounding countryside. It contains over 600 pages and is filled with photographs and charts to illustrate the narrative material.

The historic content of the book is given in chronological order and is highlighted by a number of anecdotes. People who have extended family roots in both Garrett and Preston counties will find the history delightful reading. The price is \$40.00 plus a \$2.50 tax and handling fee.

For immediate use is the 1992 Preston County calendar which Betty White and her husband have produced from their accumulation of historical material. With a large photograph reprint for each month, the days on the calendar portion are filled with historic events which took place on that particular day. Price of the calendar is \$5.00

For information write to the White's company: Melody Mountain, P.O. Box 123, Terra Alta, W. Va. 26764. Earlier in this article The Appalachian Book Shop in Oakland was mentioned. Betty White's book is for sale there.

"GCC Begins 20th Academic Year

(Continued from September, 1991 Issue)

Mrs. Gerald Glotfelty, Mr. Maurice Brookhart, Mr. George Edwards, Mr. George Hanst, Mr. Earl Haenftling, Mrs. Wayne Hamilton, Rev. William Carlson, Mr. Ralph Beachley, Dr. Robert Gibson, Rev. Emory McCraw, Mr. Lawrence Groer, Mrs. Edward Crowe, Mr. Charles Strauss, Mrs. Edward Smouse, Mrs. Ray Jenkins, Mr. Robert Bender, Mrs. Esther Yoder, Mrs. Lois Mosser, Mr. Ervin Feld, Mrs. A.E. Manc, Mr. William Platter, Mr. Elza Bray, Mr. Earl Opel, Mrs. Bessie Price, Mr. Kenneth Johns, Mr. Dwight Stover, Mr. Willard Elliott, and Mrs. George Brady.

Names Of Original Citizen's Study Committee

Gordon Douglass, chairman, Mrs. Gordon Douglass, Mr. Stephen Pagenhardt, Mrs. Guy William Hinebaugh, Mrs. Charlotte P. Bernard, Mrs. Clinton Englander, Mrs. Bernadine Friend, Rev. Shelby Walthall, Mr. Dan Hershberger, Mrs. B.I. Gonder Sr., Mr. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Louise Seggie, Mr. James McHenry, Mrs. Beason Snyder, Mrs. Gerald Glotfelty, Mr. Maurice Brookhart, Mr. George Edwards, Mr. George Hanst, Mr. Earl Haenftling, Mrs. Wayne Hamilton, Rev. William Carlson, Mr. Ralph Beachley, Dr. Robert Gibson, Rev. Emory McCraw, Mr. Lawrence Groer, Mrs. Edward Crowe, Mr. Charles Strauss, Mrs. Edward Smouse, Mrs. Ray Jenkins, Mr. Robert Bender, Mrs. Esther Yoder, Mrs. Lois Mosser, Mr. Ervin Feld, Mrs. A.E. Manc, Mr. William Platter, Mr. Elza Bray, Mr. Earl Opel, Mrs. Bessie Price, Mr. Kenneth Johns, Mr. Dwight Stover, Mr. Willard Elliott, and Mrs. George Brady.

The following was written by the Board of Trustees in 1971 for the College dedication ceremonies.

With the opening of the Garrett Community College the belief of the citizens of this county in themselves and their children has become a reality. Building upon the initiative of Willard Hawkins and the College Advisory Committee this county has created for itself an historic first in the State of Maryland: the only community college to open for classes in its own buildings. But the Board of Trustees, the faculty and administration of the college, and all interested and concerned people view the college as more than bricks and mortar, or as an institution to "send" our children. We envision it as a viable influence in our area; an institution which, we hope, will influence those who live within the community to demand more of the college, causing it to grow and develop so it can continue to serve the expanding interest of the county; for only when we on the Board of Trustees can say, "It is not large enough. We must expand," will we know we have fulfilled the plans of those who originally anticipated the need for a community college; and that we have a school which exemplifies its name: Garrett Community College.

Diane S. Thayer, Chairman
Board of Trustees
Garrett Community College

Answer To Haunted House Story

In the September, 1991, issue of *The Glades Star*, there was an story about a Haunted House. The story was generated by an old picture postcard which showed a "Haunted House" log cabin. According to the postcard information it was along the old Braddock Road; however, it lacked any further details.

As part of the story, a general question was asked if any reader of *The Glades Star* could provide more information. Several days after the magazine was mailed out, a reply was received from Mr. Al Feldstein of Cumberland.

The following is information provided by Mr. Feldstein.

"The 'Haunted House', as I have always heard, was located just outside Cumberland in an area we know today as LaVale. To be more specific, it was located on the John Vocke farm. I have attached some information from one of my publications which identifies the location of the farm site."

"I was told that the cabin was abandoned for many years, and as such, the locals (particularly the children) attributed it to being haunted. I know of no specific legends."

"The Vocke farm was located in an area between the old road to Allegany Grove, now referred to as Vocke Road, and the railroads, including the old George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad line which crossed over Winchester Road via the Winchester Bridge."

"Much of what was once the Vocke farm is now a residential

development. The northern entrance to the Country Club Shopping Mall, which opened on March 5, 1981, occupies a portion of the old farm site."

Mr. Feldstein further speculates. "There have been many changes in the area over the past 50 years. As a result, it is hard to remember where the old National Highway and its predecessor, the Braddock Road, used to run. However, as near as can be determined, the old log cabin which was called the Haunted House, stood in the general area of the main entrance to the Sears shopping center."

"Like so many other things, many 'old timers' can remember the Haunted House, but no one can remember when it was torn down. I guess that leads to another question. When was the old building destroyed?"

If any of our readers can supply additional information about the Haunted House, please drop a note to the editor. His address is 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

Mr. Al Feldstein is well known for his historical interest in the whole region. His hobby of collecting picture postcards resulted in a series of interesting publications of postcard collections of Garrett and Allegany counties. Now he has expanded his field of interest to the production of a 120 minute video tape of picture postcards. Further details about the tape are on page of this issue.



Felix Robinson. Note: This is a Republican Photo.

Felix G. Robinson Honored by Georgetown Univ.

PLEASE NOTE: This article will consist of an introduction followed by a block of material from the September 19, 1991 issue of *The Republican*. Article will include a photograph from *The Republican* files for September 19, 1991.

The late Felix G. Robinson was honored at Georgetown University on September 29, 1991. Born in Oakland in 1898, he lived his early life here, and then departed for schooling and ordination as a Lutheran clergyman. He died in Oakland in 1967. He left behind the legacy of a man who was a liturgist, musician, folklorist, and Maryland historian.

As a musician, one of his achievements was the founding of the Mountain Choir festival in the 1930s. It existed for eight

years, finally ending in 1942 because of increased travel restrictions imposed by World War II.

The tribute to Felix Robinson was occasioned by the recent donation to the Georgetown University Library of Robinson's unique collection of papers concerning the history of the Allegheny Tableland region of Western Maryland and West Virginia. The archive is a gift from his children, Ariel Robinson and Muriel Franc.

Robinson is well remembered as a pioneer in the field of Maryland local history. Beginning in 1953 he published over a period of 10 years a journal now rare, *Tableland Trails*. In this periodical much of the local lore and oral history of the region is preserved. A significant portion of the Robinson archives contains genealogical notes about the original families of Western Maryland to which are added the research papers of another local historian, Captain Charles Hoyer (1876-1951), a close friend of Robinson's. Hoyer was the long-time editor of the Garrett County Historical Society's, *Glades Star*.

Maryland history was only one of Robinson's passions: two others were religion and music. Born in Oakland, he received degrees from Gettysburg College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and did graduate work at the University of Chicago and the Union Theological Seminary. Halfway through his training at the seminary, he went to work for Loudon Charlton, impresario of Carnegie Hall and co-founder of Columbia Artists, Inc., and became associ-



ated with many of the noted musicians of the day. But when offered a junior partnership he decided to finish his theological training.

As a Lutheran minister he was first called by a congregation in Jamaica, Long Island, and for nearly 10 years he remained in the New York area at various other churches. In 1934 he became the pastor of a church in Keyser, W.Va., and at the same time founded the Mountain Choir Festival, perhaps one of his greatest achievements. The festival was held for eight seasons in mid-summer at the old resort village of Mountain Lake Park. Its purpose was to further the ecumenical movement through the cultivation of Christian musical heritage and church liturgy. This inter-denominational work ultimately led to Robinson's conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1949.

The Robinson archive traces all aspects of his life and career. There is extensive correspondence, manuscripts, research notes, clipping files, and photographs. Among the correspondents are Goetz Briefs, Bruce Catton, Archbishop Michael Curley, John Dos Passos, T.S. Eliot, Robert W. Garrett, the Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J., Eleanor Roosevelt, Madame Schumann-Heink, and Leopold Stokowski.

Among those attending the

donation ceremonies at Georgetown were Clinton Englander and DeCorsey Bolden of Oakland.

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Interstate #68

became Interstate #68. Aside from a truck-weighting park on Big Savage Mountain, little was changed in the Garrett County's portion of old #48. However, in Allegany County, massive cuts and fills mark the location of the new highway.

Eighty years ago, there were celebrations along the National Pike when the old National Road was relocated in spots and paved with tar and chips. Likewise, 170 years ago, there were celebrations when the National Road finally reached Wheeling.

With little variation, each successive road has followed a more ancient route. Even the old Braddock Road followed an Indian path which followed a "buffalo trace."

There is a natural "westward" corridor across the northern part of Garrett County, and each improvement in that corridor will affect the future economy of the county.

This, of course, leads to the speculation of, "what next?" It would be interesting to have some kind of a magical television which would allow us to see, "what next" will be crossing our country in the future.



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